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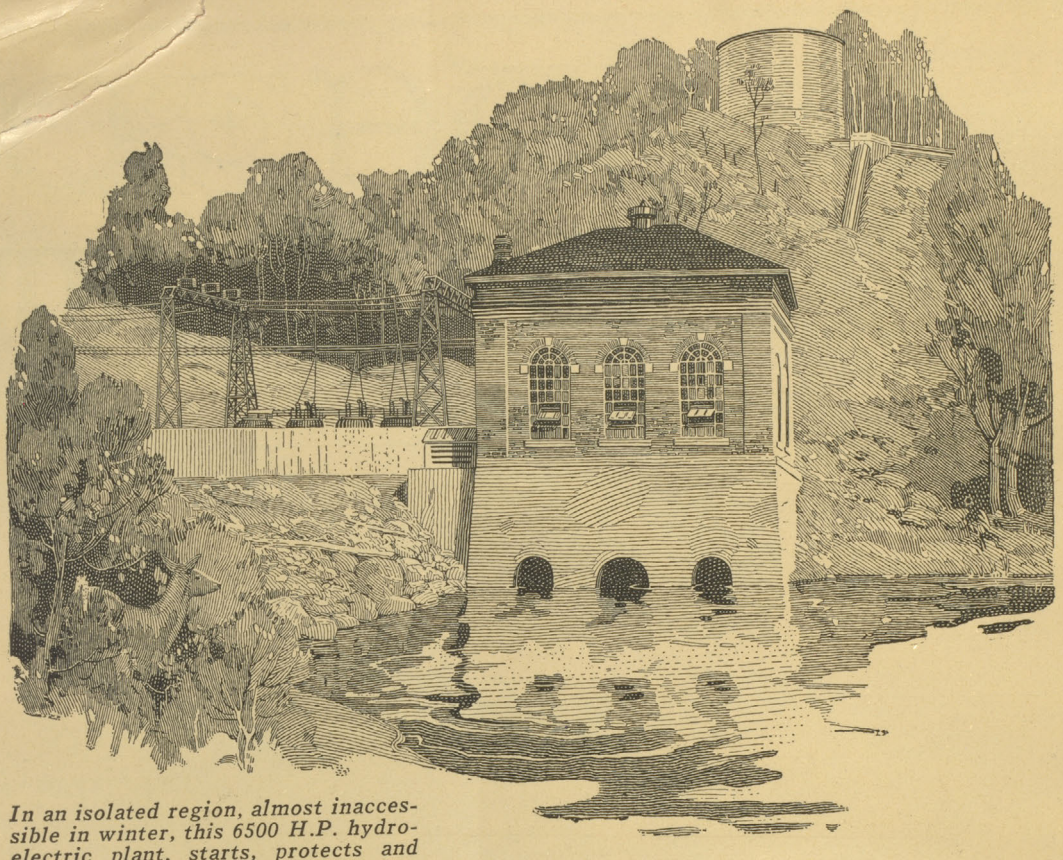
The McGill News

Vol. 8 Montreal, December, 1926 No. 1



REUNION BANQUET, 1926.

Published quarterly by the
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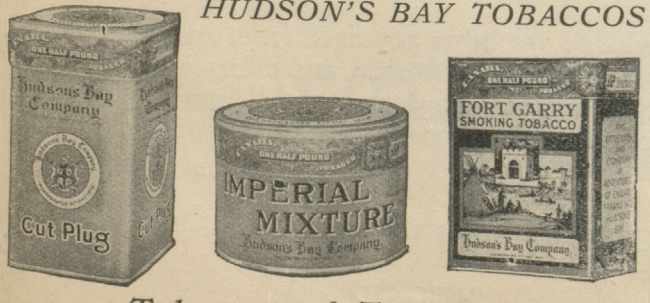
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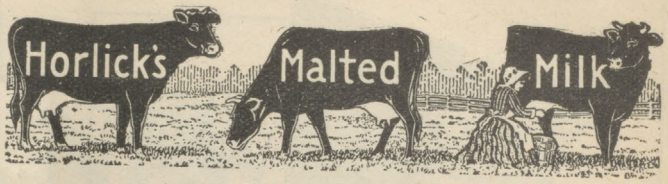
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Vol. VII December, 1926 No. 5

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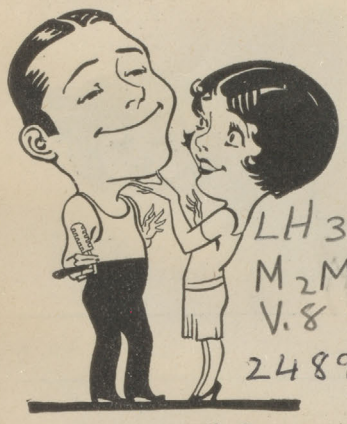
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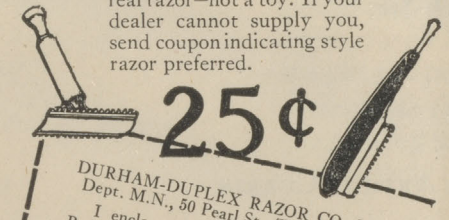


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EDITORIAL

GRADUATE readers will observe a further new departure in the format of the *News* this issue. Articles have been collected under one cover into a supplement, and bound in with the news section for distribution to members of the Society. The same supplement has also been bound separately and put on public sale. This represents another step towards extending the appeal of the *News* to the public, and its value to the University. McGill has no publication in which sound discussion may be placed before the public and where McGill men may express their considered opinion on important current Canadian affairs. The need for some such publication, since the death of the famous *University Magazine* has been felt keenly, and yet so far insuperable difficulties have prevented its materializing. While, therefore, the *News* Supplement is only a humble beginning as compared, for example, with the imposing and really valuable *Dalhousie Review*, it is hoped that in due course it may grow up into something which the Society may be proud of, and which may add real weight to the influence of McGill University in Canada as a leader of public opinion.

Once more, therefore, we make an appeal to all graduates to lend their assistance in filling the pages and spreading a knowledge of the supplement; to criticize and suggest improvements for it and generally to promote what few will deny to be a genuinely valuable extension of the work of the Graduates' Society. Not all graduates can afford to contribute largely to the Endowment Fund. At the same time some of these would undoubtedly be glad to join the work of their university in other ways, and, as we have ventured to say before, that can be done through the *News*. Graduates who feel moved to write on local conditions, or particular incidents, on a new and important commercial venture or on such spectacles as a general election might offer, will be doing the work of the University when they exchange their ideas and observations on Canadian life with others. By doing so they will be using the education a university tries to give, and it will not be amiss if they use it through the organ of the Graduates' Society.

REUNION

The extracts from the reports of the different sub-committees in charge of the Reunion printed on another page will be of interest not only to those who could not attend the Reunion, but to those who could. The former will see something of the activities that made up the five days last October, and perhaps will be transported back to the University to some degree as they read the familiar names of persons and scenes around which the various functions centered. Those who were present will revive memories that are still fresh, and others that are older. Every graduate will be impressed, however, by one feature of the Reunion. That is the enormous amount of detailed organization and preparation required to make the affair in any way a success. Not all the reports have been published in full; those that have, however, will convince anyone of the fact that a Reunion is no light or effortless undertaking. The Executive of the Society, the Alumnæ officers, and the faculty representatives deserve great credit therefore, and have, as we know, been given it freely, for their consistent and persevering labours at what was at times exceedingly thankless work. Its thanklessness was only apparent, of course. The Reunion did everyone good that attended it, and wrote a new and memorable chapter in the history of McGill.

While special mention is possibly superfluous, something of the kind is due to Dr. Bazin, Professor H. M. MacKay's predecessor, as President of the Society. His zeal and indefatigable labours in working out plans and stimulating a kind of emulative endeavour in all his associates, contributed immensely to the success of the Reunion. He must have felt considerable pride, in spite of himself, when at the dinner he took the chair at the head of such an enthusiastic and numerous crowd of McGill graduates. Dr. Bazin's term of office, in the

ordinary work of the Society, has been of a piece with his Reunion activities. The *News*—which has been the recipient of many kind letters of appreciation from graduates in the last eighteen months, owes a large part of what progress it has made to the broad views and hard work of Dr. Bazin—and we are glad to say that having had to accept the resignation of Dr. Eve, of whose work we speak elsewhere, we have been able to get such a worthy successor to him as Dr. Bazin.

While we are echoing a universal opinion of graduates, when we write our appreciation of the Reunion and its organizers, it would be an incomplete echo if we reserved mention of one or two kindly criticisms and suggestions that sometimes accompanied the appreciation.

It is obvious that the technique of a complicated function like the Reunion could not spring full-armed out of the head of any but a Zeus among men. As time goes on subsequent Committees will be thankful for the examples of the past, and will learn gladly both from their good and bad points.

The most 'destructive' criticism we have heard was that the Reunion lacked spontaneity—coming so soon after the last. This is possibly due to the sharp contrast between the two functions. The Centenary Reunion was not only the first Reunion, it was the first in a hundred years; the last was a much smaller and less novel affair. To this judgment there is little to say. If the odd graduate found the festivities, the somewhat excessive insistence on "the renewal of old times," and so on artificial, there is nothing more to be said; if the feeling spreads, however, it will soon show itself in the falling off of attendance.

There was another deficiency, however, that bears notice even now. The Reunion certainly lacked a University flavour that it might have had. In Medicine, clinics were held that were well attended; in Science, demonstrations of up-to-date apparatus were held for all who cared to see them. But from neither of the two faculties of the humanities was there very much intellectual contribution made to the general programme—an exception must be made with regard to Dr. Barnes' lecture in the Physics Building.

Some effort might have been made to have two or three first class lectures on subjects of general interest both from the Arts and the Law faculties—additions which would have fostered the university spirit at least as much as meeting old acquaintances and joining once more in the college yell. On the other occasion of Reunion, we believe, attendance at such affairs was not enthusiastic. Whatever the reason for that may be, it seems no adequate ground for dropping the effort so precipitately. Public university lectures by McGill men are comparatively rare, and the University would gain in prestige and within its own walls stimulate valuable effort, if there were more of them. The general public is apt to fall into the habit of associating the name of the University a shade too easily with football crises and ever-expanding "plant" as our jargon has it—and not enough with the more serious and higher pursuit of learning. Our Reunion would stand out in Montreal and even Canadian happenings if it included one or two first-rate utterances, non-rhetorical and well informed, on current questions on which a university should deliver its soul.

These mild strictures do not alter the main fact, however, that graduates were wholly appreciative of the fine effort represented by the work of the Reunion Committees. But, as we have said, if the Reunion has come to stay it ought to grow and develop as well, and the direction indicated in this plea for the inclusion of some intellectual activity in its programme is one that many graduates would like to see followed.

Dr. EVE'S RESIGNATION

After four years' tenure of office as Chairman of the Editorial Board of the *McGill News*, Dr. Eve has resigned, feeling that he can no longer include it amongst his multifarious duties. Those who have worked under Dr. Eve in any way will realize the loss to the *News* this represents. During his chairmanship, many changes have been made in the *News* management, each of them in the hope that its value to the Society and the University would be increased, and Dr. Eve has devoted himself and his time to the direction of the new policies most arduously, and has been a stimulating and energetic power at the head of the Board. The sincere thanks of the Society is extended to him for his valuable work.

CONVOCATION SPEECH—FOUNDER'S DAY

By Sir Arthur Currie
Principal, McGill University

Mr. Chancellor, Your Excellency,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

May I preface the brief remarks I shall make to you today by extending on behalf of all present a warm and heartfelt welcome to our visitor—His Excellency, Viscount Willingdon, the Governor General of our Dominion of Canada? It is an especially appropriate coincidence that his first visit to McGill University should occur on the day when we celebrate the chief historic date on our calendar. This is Founder's Day—the anniversary of the birth of James McGill, the Glasgow merchant and fur-trader, whose generous gift to the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, more than a century ago, made possible the foundation on which the McGill of today has been raised.

The authority to accept the provisions and to carry out the conditions of our founder's bequest was granted by Royal Charter, an event of especial importance in the development of our constitution, for it declares the imperial character of this university. It is an honour and a distinction, of which McGill is fully sensible, that the direct and personal representative in Canada of our Sovereign should officially be so closely connected with our Alma Mater. McGill has never forgotten or misinterpreted her imperial character. Always free from local or party influence, united in this positive way with the great colleges of our Empire, she has nobly played her part and fearlessly done her duty in serving the needs of our country and all mankind.

We hope that during his term of office His Excellency will make many opportunities for visiting our University in order that he may learn at first hand something of McGill's spirit, something of McGill's sense of responsibility to those admitted to her roll, something of her endeavour to teach men and women how to make a life as well as a living, how to add something to the sum total of human knowledge, how to discharge the duties of citizens in an efficient and honourable way.

May I also extend a joyous greeting and wholehearted welcome to the old graduates of McGill, who have returned for a brief visit to their academic home. I hope your visit will be a happy and satisfying one. To us, who daily labour here, it brings joy and inspiration.

This is Founder's Day. For generations it has been our custom to pause at this hour in memory of the man who made our University possible, in gratitude for his unselfish endeavour and particularly in emphasis of the noble ideals which, doubtless, actuated his gift. It is with humble reverence and with high respect that I speak to you on this sacred day. I sometimes think that in our schools and universities the celebration of Founder's Day is one of our most valuable assets and should be one of our most cherished institutions. For such a day is a day of memories. In the storm and stress of modern life, with its ignoble love of shadows, it turns our minds backward to the splendid personalities, the sacrificing men of vision who made possible our educational undertakings. It is, therefore, a day of proud and grateful remembrance. It is likewise a reminder of glorious traditions and of a splendid heritage which came out of the past to soften and to sweeten the lives of men. It is a day of critical analysis, when in the light of these traditions we examine our own work, take stock, as it were, of our own efforts and decide whether or not we, who remain, are worthy and grateful trustees of our rich and glorious inheritance.

Of the details of James McGill's life not many facts are available, nor does it matter much, for the worth and worthiness of a life depends more on its purpose and the manner in which that purpose has been fulfilled than its routine experiences, interesting as these may be. On the modest stone that stands in front of the Arts Building —the home of the College that bears his name—for it was a condition of his will that one of the colleges of the University should be named after him and known as McGill College, you may read the brief and simple story of his service to this, the land of his adoption, and to the world. But louder and more impressive than the inscription on that modest stone, speaks the visible and immortal monument to his career—the great university which so proudly bears his name across the years and to which you have pledged allegiance. It reminds us that James McGill, the Montreal business man, amassed a fair fortune as fortunes were reckoned in those pioneer Canadian days, but it also reminds us he regarded the possession of that fortune as providing him with the means whereby he could do something to ennoble and to elevate the lives of his fellow men. His eyes looked far into the future, and he saw in Canada a country of tremendous resources and enormous potential possibilities. He saw Canada, too, the home of a strong, virile people. He knew that if these resources were to

be developed and these potentialities probed, the engineer, the scientist and the business man must be forthcoming. He realized that if that virile people were to be given a fair chance, were to be made happy, contented and prosperous, facilities would have to be provided to train the teacher, the minister and the legislator.

James McGill was a Scot. He believed in education. He knew what education had done for his native land and what Scotland educationally was doing for the world. He believed in the combination of the ideal and the practical in education,—a combination so characteristic of the Celt. He knew that Scotland was the most practical of countries, but he knew, too, that Scotland believed in the idealistic, even the mystic, in education and practised its belief. He felt that if it took the proceeds of his material world to develop the things of the spiritual, he was but pursuing the ideal path of life and duty. And so it was only natural that he should found in Canada a college "for the purposes of education and the advancement of learning"—to quote his will—in which all branches of knowledge should be respected and imparted.

James McGill was a good citizen and a good business man. Being such, he doubtless had many ideals, but the one which has impressed me most was that one to which he gave practical expression when he founded this University. Though a successful man of affairs, keen on the development of this country's resources, sensing the possibility of the creation of great wealth in that development, he seemed to fear the possibility of an over emphasis on Canada's material side while the cultural side of the nation's life might be neglected. He was a man of dreams and a man of realities. As the former he was not indifferent to the practical side of life, as the latter he would not neglect the things of the spirit. He believed that the human mind will always remain the prime factor in the onward march towards a higher plane of national life and that as a consequence there is nothing more important in a civilized nation than its educational establishments and its attitude towards education. He believed that educational ideals and more especially how these ideals are put in practice are the truest index of a nation. He held that the education of people is "the consequence of all it believes and the source of all it is destined to be."

Generous as was the bequest of James McGill, it provided but a small part of what constitutes the McGill of today. With him we must, in our gratitude, associate all those other generous and high-souled men and women whose interest in education, whose faith and pride in McGill, have made possible the maintenance, progress and development of this institution.

But, while it is a day of grateful remembrance of our founder and benefactors, it also brings other memories to the great majority of those assembled here this afternoon. You are looking back upon the golden years of comradeship spent here, years that cannot come again. You left here with high hopes of individual advancement and the part you would play in world advancement. Here you lingered while gathering strength and wisdom for the business of living. Here you sought to discover those deepest realities of soul which lie nearest the source from which all souls spring. Here you learned to see through appearances to realities. Here you learned to penetrate all disguises, all shams, all hypocrisies. You left here to carry into the world peace and light and hope, sympathy and tolerance and understanding. I wonder if you have been disappointed in the world, or if the world has been disappointed in you, for the world demands much from a college man. It expects him to take a hand in evil things and to set them right, for has he not received something that should give him reliance in his own power to do anything he undertakes to do? Has he not been taught to see things as they are, to go right to the heart of things, to be uninfluenced by the irrelevant, to avoid fanaticism and bigotry? Cannot his sense of fair play be depended upon? Does he not possess the discipline that enables a man to play the game of life squarely, to lead, or to follow a leader, to unite his efforts with those of others for the common weal, to play the part assigned to him as a member of his country's team, and to do his duty until the final whistle blows? It is the discipline which we knew during the years of war tragedy, the discipline that enabled a man to take his place, whether in command or in the ranks, and to sacrifice his own desires and his own glory for the sake of a common victory. It is a high demand, but it is the demand fixed by public opinion of the college world, and by sentiments inherited of loyalty and honour.

It may be that you have been disappointed in the world, that you have found it unresponsive to your well-intentioned efforts. Its materialism may have dulled your spiritual hopes, its selfishness may have blunted your enthusiasm. Its frivolities may have blurred the vision splendid. It may be that in your search for happiness tragic circumstances have surrounded you. There may have been the loss of friends, the wreck of fortune, or the failure of dreams. Into every man's life there comes at times pain and trial, bitterness and defeat, and the inescapable injustice of the world. But if any of these things should happen, you must let your thoughts drift back to old McGill where your education taught you to be unbeaten by external things.

You are here today to rededicate yourselves to the ideals on which your Alma Mater was founded and for which she has always stood, and there is much that I would like to say to you of these things. I would like to speak of McGill's gratitude for the support you have always given, for the chivalry you have always shown, and for the loyalty you have always manifested to your Alma Mater. But before I close I wish to say a few words to those whose names have been added today to our roll of graduates, and in these words you, the old graduates, may find something not unworthy of your attention.

To them I would say: You have enjoyed here superior privileges which it is your duty to impart to others. Stand four-square for the principles of conduct you have been taught; utter to your country the truths you have learned. Remember that it is the spirit of your nation and not its material progress that will conquer in the end and that it is ideals that move the world. You will meet with many men in high or in obscure places who have no ideals of citizenship; who believe in public gain without public service. The influence of these men you will find easy to off-set if you keep your colours flying, if you believe that while there is hope there is life, and if you turn all your knowledge and power to the performance of today's duty. Remember that to be disinterested is to be strong, and that the world is at the feet of him whom it cannot tempt. Remember with Lowell, that there is unbounded strength in "one faith against a whole world's unbelief,—in one soul against the flesh of all mankind." You go forth today into the sunlight of life with the great traditions of this place to maintain in your future careers. You are young and therefore, the envy of your elders. The chance of youth is always the greatest chance in the world, the chance of the uncharted sea, of the untraversed land, of the undiscovered country. You are going forth to battle in one of the greatest periods in the world's history. I am not a pessimist. To me the outlook for the world is bright so long as we keep our faith. Indeed, perhaps, the outlook for our world was never so hopeful as it is at the present time. But it needs the strength and the idealism of you who are young to make these hopes realities. Your responsibilities for yourselves is such a responsibility as the race has never known. There is a clarion call of human worth and to human power. You dare not fail to answer that call. Remember that what does not perish in man is his personal influence. We are all creatures of heredity and environment, and if we strive to shape wisely the environment of those about us, and to transmit to them what is good to us, we shall live, and the waves of time shall dash impotently against our lives forever. We cannot buy life with gold nor with great achievements that pay dividends only in dollars; we can buy it only with service and with self made into deeds of unselfishness.

In setting out today then, to purchase life you have reason to be thankful for your equipment and your inheritance. Behind you are the great traditions of this University; traditions of service to mankind. Behind you is the teaching of the civilized world and the wisdom of all the ages. Behind you are all these sources of inspiration which must also be the sources of your strength. Before you are beleagured cities crying for your aid; before you are the forts of folly still entrenched. You stand between great powers and great tasks. Before you the gates are opening into unprecedented spheres of service. The future is yours as well as the past. This is the hour when you are to use the past that a great future may be built out of it. See to it that you do not fall into a careless, superficial, chaotic world of thought. See to it that you distinguish between timeliness and timelessness in your march to the goal of your endeavours. The path of material progress may lure you with its comforting shade, its glittering lights and its velvet skies; and some of you may be filled with a desire to feed on the roses and to lie on the lilies of life. But so long as you keep in mind the traditions of your University you will follow the way of the spirit with its search for the Kingdom of God.

Founder's Day calls to you in triple tones of an impressive responsibility:

(1) To be worthy of your heritage,
(2) To make good use of your privileges, and
(3) To make ready for the coming day.

Wider and wider yet
The gates of the nations swing;
Clearer and clearer still
The wonderful prophecies ring—
Go forth ye hosts of the living God
And conquer the earth for your King.

* * *

SCIENCE—1900

R. de B. Corriveau wrote from Ottawa (assistant chief engineer, department of public works) in September, that he would try to attend the Reunion. Unfortunately he was not able to come, but he very kindly telephoned to me and asked me to express to the Class his warmest greetings and his best wishes.

Our worthy and esteemed President, John I. Glassco, manager of the Hydro Electric System, City of Winnipeg, in his letter to me remarks: "Nothing would please me more than to see our old college chums, yourself included, and to hear how they have been getting on in life during the last twenty-five years."

Perhaps my present effort will serve all in the way asked for by "Jack." We are indebted to *The News* for so much space and on behalf of the Science 1900, I thank them. They may let me do it again. In any case a word from you will be welcome, so if you have time send me a line.

Kelcaha, Kanai,
October 4th, 1926.

Dear Archie:

Many thanks for the kind invitation of the Montreal member of Sci. '00, extended through your good self, to attend the Reunion. Your letter reached me today and I am sitting down at once to answer it, so that it will not be put off till too late, as I am sorry to say I did with the last letter I had from you.

Sincerely yours,
FIJI.

WITH THE BRANCH SOCIETIES

OTTAWA VALLEY GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY

On Wednesday, November the 17th, Dr. Cyrus MacMillan, Professor of English Literature, McGill University, was the guest of the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society of McGill University at luncheon at the Chateau Laurier. The members of the Ottawa Valley Drama League were invited as guests of the Society. Mr. O. S. Finnie, President of the Society, presided, and with him at the head table were Mrs. Finnie, Mrs. J. L. MacDougall, T. D. DeBlois, Mrs. Parmelee, Col. H. C. Osborne, Dr. N. M. Harris, Dr. J. T. Basken, R. J. Stead, Mrs. Madge MacBeth, W. J. Sykes, Mrs. Gordon Gale, Dr. H. M. Ami, and Dr. Osborne. After the luncheon, Dr. MacMillan gave an address on Barrie and the Modern Drama. His address was most scholarly. He described Barrie as an elusive person who has added grace and beauty to the things of life through his art. The contribution of Barrie to literature and the drama is that he has put in every man's heart the longing of Peter Pan, and turns thoughts to that island where no one ever grows old. At the close of Dr. MacMillan's address, a vote of thanks was moved by Dr. Duncan C. Scott, President of the Ottawa Drama League, who, in moving this resolution, expressed the league's appreciation of the invitation extended to it for its members to be present on this occasion. The luncheon was a distinct success, the arrangements being in the efficient hands of Mr. H. A. Aylen.

On January the 11th, the Annual Meeting of the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society of McGill University will be held at the Chateau Laurier. The guest on this occasion will be Dean Ira A. MacKay, of the Faculty of Arts, McGill University. His subject will be "Some University Problems."

On February 23rd, at luncheon at the Chateau Laurier, Dr. Harold Hibbert, Eddy Professor of the new chair of Industrial Chemistry, at McGill University, will address the Society on "Borderland Science and its Role in the Future Development of Industry and Civilisation."

HALIFAX GRADUATES' SOCIETY

General Sir Arthur Currie and Lady Currie were the guests of honour at a banquet given by the members of the Halifax Society of McGill University Graduates in the St. Julien room at the Halifax Hotel.

The banquet, which was attended by 44 graduates and their guests, was featured by an address given by Sir Arthur Currie, principal of McGill University, in which he told of the progress and improvements made at the University during the last six years.

The banquet was presided over by Professor D. S. McIntosh, president of the Halifax society. Two toasts were drunk, one to "The King" and one to "Old McGill," proposed by Dr. Murdock Chisholm and responded to by Sir Arthur Currie.

In responding to the toast, Sir Arthur gave his address. He stated, in opening, that the money raised in the big campaign of 1920-21 had brought about important improvements at McGill University. Two-thirds of the amount raised, $6,400,000, was invested in endowments and for increasing the University staff. With the remainder several new buildings were erected, including the stadium, which occupies an important place in university life at McGill.

He spoke particularly with reference to the great development in the medical department, stating that there are now 40 full time men on the staff. There has been improvement in every department and in the personnel of the staff and the facilities, he declared. He extended to the graduates present an invitation to attend the reunion which was held at the University this fall, stating that he had no doubt that the growth of the University would surprise the older graduates.

In concluding, he pointed out that the progress of the University did not depend on new buildings or increased facilities, but upon the product it turns out.

Among those present were: Prof. and Mrs. D. S. MacIntosh, Sir Arthur and Lady Currie, Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Doull, Dr. and Mrs. Douglas MacIntosh, General G. L. and Mrs. Foster, Colonel and Mrs. H. A. Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Chambers, New Glasgow; Dr. W. C. Dowell, Miss Jean P. Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Forbes, Dr. J. C. Acker, Miss Dorothy J. Scriven, Dr. and Mrs. A. E. G. Forbes, Lunenburg; Dr. Murdoch Chisholm, Prof. F. T. Sexton, N.S. Technical College; Dr. J. G. MacDougall, Dr. Smith H. Walker, Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Nicholls, Mr. C. Wray Townshend, Windsor; Dr. V. L. Miller, Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Muir, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hattie, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Oxley, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Young, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Wallace, Prof. and Mrs. D. W. Munn.

GRADUATES' SOCIETY NEWS

ANNUAL MEETING

THE Annual Meeting of the Graduates' Society was held in the rooms of the Engineering Institute of Canada, 176 Mansfield Street, Montreal, on the evening of Thursday, October 12th, thirty-one members being present. The reports of the Secretary and of the Honorary Treasurer were read and adopted, as were reports from the various sub-committees and the Society's representatives on the Board of Governors, Athletic Board of Control, and Advisory Board of the Students' Council.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

> "*Resolved*, that the Graduates' Society as a body and the Graduates as a whole, having always taken the keenest interest in the development of Macdonald Park as the future site of residences and student activities, and being firmly of the opinion that the Gymnasium on the Pine Avenue site would be a far greater help to physical Education and Athletics generally than it could possibly be on the Sherbrooke Street site, ask the Executive Committee of the Graduates' Society to make strong representations to the Governors of the University in favour of adhering to the original plans to build the Gymnasium in Macdonald Park instead of erecting it on the Sherbrooke Street site as recently proposed."

In the announcement of the meeting, notice was given of the proposed amendments to the By-Laws in order to conform with the Constitution as amended by letter ballot during the summer. The amendments were unanimously carried.

The following are the reports of the Secretary and of the Honorary Treasurer referred to above:

SECRETARY'S REPORT, ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY, HELD TUESDAY, OCT. 12TH, 1926

Gentlemen:

On behalf of the Executive Committee, I beg to report on the activities of the Society for the past year.

Your Executive Committee has held 18 regular meetings, and three special meetings, during this period. The first special meeting was called at the request of the Society's Representatives on the Athletic Board of Control for the purpose of securing an expression of opinion from the Executive as to the advisability of retaining the services of the professional athletic coach, or of trying to secure a trained McGill graduate for the position. The Committee decided that in their opinion the services of Mr. Shaughnessy should be retained for the present season.

The second special meeting was called for the purpose of having the Director of the Department of Physical Education explain to the meeting the policy of the University on Athletics and the relation of athletics to the Department of Physical training. To this meeting were invited the Principal, the past presidents of the Society (since 1919), our representatives on the Board of Governors, the Athletic Board of Control and the Advisory Board of the Students' Council. The whole question was thoroughly discussed and many misunderstandings cleared up.

The third special meeting was that at which the Reunion Committee came into being. When the Reunion was first decided upon the Executive Committee planned to create a special reunion committee to undertake all arrangements. This scheme was later changed and they decided to take on the work themselves. To carry out the undertaking properly it was necessary to add to their numbers and thus the Reunion Committee was built up around a nucleus consisting of the Executive Committee.

This Reunion Committee met fourteen times, besides doing a great deal of outside work.

You can, therefore, see that your Executive Committee has not been idle, having met altogether 35 times during the period under review.

Apart from the Reunion, which I will deal with later, the most important undertaking this year has been the amending of the Constitution of the Society. This work entailed a great deal of study, and the ballots were not sent out until every detail had been carefully considered by the sub-committee who drafted the amendments, as well as by the Executive Committee later. As was announced in the September *News*, the amendments carried by a very large majority.

All graduates for whom we have addresses were again asked to join the Society and sent a free copy of the *News*. This resulted in about two hundred new members.

Last spring the University authorities decided to trace as many past students as possible. As addresses were found for those, the cards were turned over to the Society's office, and we are looking after about 1,800 extra names. These past students were circularized with a view to securing new members, and over sixty joined.

Is is too soon after the Reunion to be able to give a detailed report, but the following facts will probably be of interest:

The total registration was 1,912, of whom 530 were from out-of-town (Island of Montreal.) These figures do not include wives and daughters of graduates who were not graduates themselves, so that well over two thousand people attended the Reunion. The majority of the functions were well attended, and the victory by our team over Toronto on Saturday brought the whole to a very happy conclusion. As far as finances are concerned, it is impossible to give figures at this time, but it is almost certain that the guarantee from the University will not be required, and that the advances they made will be paid back in full.

As a result of the ballot for the election of officers of the Society and for Representative Fellows on Corporation, the following have been elected:

1. Officers of the Graduates' Society

President (to serve for two years):
Henry Martyn Mackay, Sci. '94.

First Vice-President (to serve for two years):
Alan Campbell P. Howard, Arts '97, Med. '01.

Executive Committee (to serve for two years):

Miss Mabel E. Corner, Arts '16.
H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, Arch. '09.
Lionel M. Lindsay, Med. '09.
Charles F. Moffatt, Arts '01, Med. '05.

Graduates' Society Representative on Board of Governors (to serve three years):

George Eric McCuaig, Sci. '06.

Council (to serve two years):

Etienne Samuel Bieler, Arts '15.
H. G. W. Johnson, Arts '00, Med. '04.
Abner Kingman, Arts '08.
Andrew G. L. McNaughton, Sci. '10.
Gerald A. Parkins, Arts '15, Med. '21.

Representative Fellows on Corporation of the University (to serve three years):

In *Medicine:* William George Turner, Arts '96, Med. '00.

In *Law:* William L. Bond, K.C., Arts '94, Law '97.

In *Science:* G. K. McDougall, Sci. '04.

Non-Resident Representative Fellows on Corporation of the University (to serve three years):

For *Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland:* Cluny Macpherson, Med. '01 (St. John's).

For *Ontario:* Henry Mark Ami, Arts '82 (Ottawa).

For *Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia:*
Frank Hamilton Mewburn, Med. '81 (Edmonton).

For *Countries outside of Canada and Newfoundland:* Casey Albert Wood, Med. '06 (Chicago).

Respectfully submitted,

W. D. McLENNAN,
Executive Secretary.

GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

FROM 1ST OCTOBER, 1925, TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1926

REVENUE

INTEREST ON:		
Deposits	$ 23.30	
Bonds	857.50	
Fellows' Fund	97.63	
		$978.43
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS:		
1332 at $3.00	3,996.00	
23 at $1.00	23.00	
Staff—12 at $1.00	12.00	
Alumnæ	364.00	
Ottawa Valley	227.00	
Victoria	68.00	
Halifax	41.00	
Chicago	26.00	
Detroit	25.00	
Prince Edward Island	20.00	
Vancouver	18.00	
New York	6.00	
Northern Alberta	2.00	
Toronto	2.00	
		4,830.00
DIRECTORY: Sales		32.00
		$5,840.43

EXPENDITURE

Printing, Postage, Stationery and other expenses	$1,306.11	
Salaries	2,206.00	
		$3,512.11
"McGILL NEWS":		
Cost of Publication and Distribution	6,008.22	
Less: Revenue from advertising	4,897.00	
		1,111.22
INTEREST ON:		
Dawson Fund	310.79	
Library Fund	220.00	
		530.79
Depreciation written off Furniture and Fixtures at 10%	42.02	
Bank Charges and Exchange	43.49	
		85.50
		5,239.62
Excess Revenue for the year		600.81
		$5,840.43

THE RE-UNION

SERIOUS consideration of a Reunion was begun in November, 1924, and some of the more important universities in the United States were written to for information on Class Reunions. A General Reunion, however, appeared more advisable and, in April, 1925, the Executive of the Society decided that, if approved by the University authorities, a general Reunion should be held in October, 1926. To this the Principal gave a favourable opinion. After consultation with the Athletic Board, the date of the Re-union was fixed as from October 6th (Founder's Day) to October 9th, since the Varsity-McGill game was scheduled for the latter day. In September, 1925, the Executive Committee decided to handle the Reunion themselves, instead of forming a separate Reunion Committee, and to add to their numbers and call the Committee the Reunion Committee. The matter would then be entirely in the hands of the Graduates' Society.

Mr. J. G. Ross, who had served on the 1921 Committee, then drew up a scheme of organization for the new committee as follows: The Executive Committee should form the nucleus of the Reunion Committee with the President of the Graduates' Society as Chairman, and in addition there would be a representative from each faculty, from the Alumnæ Society, and from the Women's Union and any outside Graduates who were considered to be especially valuable to the work in hand. A Chairman was chosen for each of the following sub-committees, with power to add to this committee: Finance, Housing, Publicity and Transportation, Programmes and Printing, Registration, Reception and Entertainment, and District Representatives.

In October, 1925, the University was asked for a guarantee of $10,000; the faculties, etc., as outlined above, were asked to appoint representatives on the Reunion Committee and fraternities and the Montreal Convention Bureau were advised of the Reunion dates. At the same time the Athletic Board was approached through the Society's representatives for the purpose of obtaining fifty cents on each reserved seat sold at the Varsity-McGill game. The University agreed to pay for all functions on Founder's Day.

The advance from the University of $2,000.00 has been paid back in full and the surplus of $770.56 will be turned over to the Athletic Board of Control to help reimburse them for their loss in giving the Reunion Committee 45c per seat on season tickets which were not raised in price for the game on October 9th.

The following were the chairmen of sub-committees and the faculty representatives:

Finance.....H. G. Hanson.
Housing and Publicity Transportation.....S. J. Mathewson.
Registration.....E. B. Tilt.
Programme and Printing.....P. S. Fisher.
Reception and Entertainment.....G. S. Currie.
District Representative.....F. S. Keith.

Faculty Representatives:

Arts.....Dr. Norman Shaw.
Medicine.....Dr. A. C. P. Howard.
Law.....Judge E. P. Howard.
Science.....Prof. N. N. Evans.
Agriculture.....Dr. M. du Porte.
Dentistry.....Prof. F. A. Stevenson.
Music.....None.
Alumnæ Society.....Miss M. Corner.
McGill Women's Union.....Mrs. C. V. Christie.
Theological Colleges.....Rev. Dr. Halpenny.

At its final meeting the Board passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, that in view of the success of the 1921 and 1926 Reunions, it is the unanimous opinion of this Committee that reunions be held at five-year intervals, and that this resolution be brought to the Executive Committee of the Society."

The following are taken from some of the reports of the committees. They give a clear idea of the work involved and the care taken to manage the Reunion effectively.

* * *

Report of the Publicity Committee.

The first publicity in connection with the Reunion appeared in the March issue of the *News*, which was sent to all graduates. This publicity took the form of a leading article giving the tentative programme and an editorial. The number also contained a questionnaire to find out approximately how many graduates might be expected to return. The result of this questionnaire was very disappointing, only about three hundred being returned out of a total of seven thousand five hundred. In March, geographical lists of graduates were prepared for the railroads. As early as this the only committees which could do any definite work was that in charge of Publicity and Transportation and that in charge of District Representatives. On March 1st, the whole Reunion Committee, including faculty representatives, etc., was called and the organization explained to them.

On March 1st, the fraternities and Class Secretaries were written, pointing out the evenings which had been set apart for fraternity class or group dinners. On the

same date the representatives from faculities were asked to prepare faculty programmes for the times set apart for such functions and forward same to the Committee. About March 20th, the first publicity appeared in the Montreal Press.

Founder's Day.

It had been arranged with the University that functions occurring on this day should be handled entirely by the University and that the Reunion Committee should have no responsibility for any of them.

Convocation took place at 4.15 p.m., in the hall at the Royal Victoria College. Graduates and past students wishing to attend had to form up in procession in front of the Redpath Library, where they were placed in proper order of seniority by marshalls. A limited number of tickets for visiting ladies were issued by the Registrar for admission to the gallery.

The following Hon. LL.D's were conferred:

His Excellency, Viscount Willingdon,
Visitor of the University.
Dr. F. G. Finley, Medicine 1885,
recommended by Graduates' Society.
Archdeacon F. G. Scott, Arts 1877,
recommended by Graduates' Society.
S. J. Willis, Esq.

In the evening a Governor's reception was held in the New Arts Building, the guests being received by the Chancellor, the Principal and Lady Currie. A concert by the Australian National Band was held in the Moyse Theatre, which was much enjoyed by all. Refreshments were served afterwards. About eight hundred graduates and friends of the University were present.

The following buildings were open for inspection at the same time as the Reception:

MacDonald Engineering Building. Mechanical, Electric, Hydraulic Laboratories open and various machines in operation.

Chemistry and Mining Building. Dept. of Metallurgy (furnaces in operation).

Mining. Complete testing plant for various ores in operation.

Redpath Library. Exhibition of ancient and modern printing and the Gest collection of Chinese Research Library on view.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7TH:

Arts Programme. Illustrated lecture by Dr. Howard T. Barnes in the Physics Building at 10.30 a.m. Subject, "Modern Methods of Ice Control, with special reference to navigation on the St. Lawrence, were attended by about one hundred and fifty persons.

Medical Programme. Medical and Surgical clinics at the Montreal General and Royal Victoria hospitals were well attended.

Science Programme. Inspection trip around Montreal Harbour as guests of the Commissioners on board the "Sir Hugh Allan" (limited to 65.) 'Busses were arranged which left Strathcona Hall at 10 a.m. and brought those going on the trip back on the return of the boat. The charge was twenty-five cents each way, collected on the 'bus. Luncheon was served on board, and the trip greatly enjoyed by all who went.

Garden Party at Macdonald College. Arrangements were made with the authorities at Macdonald College for a garden party and tea for the afternoon of Thursday, October 7th, and all details left in their hands with the exception of transportation. A special train was arranged for with the Canadian National Railways, which left Bonaventure Station at 3 p.m. and returned from Ste. Anne de Bellevue at 5.30. The cost of the train was $126.00. Tickets were on sale at the Registration office ($1.10 return) and eighty-six were sold, leaving a deficit of $31.40. A number of people motored out, the total taking part in this function being about one hundred and fifty.

Field Sports and Football. The former event took place at the Stadium, and as no admission was charged there were no arrangements necessary.

The Athletic Manager took charge of the sale of football tickets. A block of 300 were reserved for out-of-town graduates. Each graduate from out-of-town as he registered was given a special ticket which entitled him to seats in this block. The seats were on sale in the Registration office.

Reunion Banquet. Nothing definite could be done about the banquet until the returns from the questionnaire of August 31st began to come in, and some idea could be formed as to the probable attendance. On September, the agreement with the hotel was closed, the number arranged for being 700-1,000.

Professor P. E. Nobbs kindly designed the menu covers (the same covers being used for the Alumnæ and McGill Women's Union dinners.) Mr. W. A. Graffety undertook to look after the music, and secured the McGill Students' Band to supplement the orchestra. He also made up a song sheet containing various numbers chosen from the McGill song book. These were placed on every table.

Mr. J. H. Brierly undertook the arrangements of tables in the room. As each ticket was sold, the graduate was asked to what faculty and year he belonged and a record was kept so that tables could be arranged by years. There was also a head table and one for non-graduate members of the staff. There were no speeches, the only formal features being the toasts to the King and McGill.

A serious difficulty which the Committee encountered was estimating the attendance in order to let the hotel know the number to provide for, and also to allot the necessary space at the tables for each faculty and year.

As a result of the questionnaire of August 31st, 594 replies were received from people who said they would

attend the dinner. On the evening of Thursday, October 7th, at which time a guarantee had to be given to the hotel, only about 500 tickets had been sold. The other 304 were all sold on the day of the dinner; 76 being sold actually at the door. The number attending was 761. The room was, therefore, too crowded, and there was not sufficient space at the tables allotted to the various classes, and a good deal of delay and confusion in getting the dinner started. Considering the crowd and the difficulty of getting around the room, the service was good.

Class Dinners. Class dinners were left entirely in the hands of class secretaries or individuals. About twelve different classes had dinners at various clubs and restaurants.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8TH.

The General Meeting of the Graduates' Society was held in the Moyse Theatre. This function was poorly attended, only about one hundred being present. Dr. Bazin was in the chair, and after brief opening remarks introduced the Principal, Sir Arthur Currie, who spoke on his stewardship during the last six years.

Mr. Walter Molson, representing the Society's Representative on the Board of Governors, then gave an account of the work done by them on behalf of the Graduates at meetings of the Governors.

Mr. George C. McDonald then spoke on the advisability of forming a Montreal branch of the Society.

It was the feeling of the meeting that this was a very desirable scheme.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9TH.

In the morning there were clinics at both hospitals for the Medical Graduates. In the afternoon the McGill-Toronto football game took place at the Stadium. There were five thousand, three hundred and twenty-seven reserved seats sold, on which the Reunion Committee will receive forty-five cents; each making a total of two thousand, three hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifteen cents.

The victory of the McGill team over their old rivals in one of the most spectacular games seen for some seasons brought the reunion to a very happy close.

* * *

REPORT OF THE REGISTRATION COMMITTEE OF THE 1926 McGILL REUNION.

The Committee proper consisted of Capt. J. G. Ross, Mr. Fraser S. Keith, with Mr. E. B. Tilt as Chairman, together with the Society's Secretary, Mr. W. D. McLennan, and the members of the Executive as advisors on organization and methods, as well as helpers during registration as necessity required.

The Registration Office was located in Strathcona Hall, and registration was started two days previous to the reunion, for the purpose of registering as many city graduates as possible in advance to avoid congestion after the reunion proper commenced.

In the registration hall the following work had to be done Secure a registration card for every graduate or past student in attendance at the Reunion; give a button and programme to every one registering; collect the railway certificate from the out-of-town graduates; sell tickets for the class dinners for men and women; determine the number of relatives with out-of-town graduates and arrange for their entertainment through the McGill Women's Union; sell football tickets; sell transportation to Macdonald College for the Garden Party and determine the number that would attend; arrange introduction to Golf clubs for those who wished to play; issue tickets for harbour trip (limited to 65); provide an information desk where anything pertaining to the reunion might be asked and answered, and supply a table for the free distribution of the *McGill Daily*.

In addition, the Graduates' Society had a representative to take subscriptions and a table was provided for the sale of the McGill Pharmacœpia and the Sir Wm. Osler Memorial Volume.

Strathcona Hall was an ideal place for registration, as its location is convenient and the ground floor layout most suitable. Registration was done in the Convocation Hall at the rear, which is fifty feet square and has a small raised platform at the middle of the east side. Long narrow tables were placed end to end along the sides of the room, with sufficient space behind for the workers. Decorations were of the simplest kind in that the front of the tables were draped with red muslin and the tops covered with brown paper, and green blotting pads where the workers were stationed. Cash registers were rented for those selling dinner and football tickets and cash boxes for those collecting smaller amounts and railway certificates. Signs denoting the work being done at each place were placed on the side walls above the heads of the workers.

The workers were volunteer undergraduates with one paid undergraduate in charge. In order to facilitate registration, advance registration cards were made out in duplicate for all those who returned the questionnaire postcard stating that they proposed to attend the Reunion. Those who had not sent in the postcards were requested to fill in the registration card in pencil. A duplicate was typewritten later on by one of the two stenographers located in the stage platform. The two cards were immediately filed, one alphabetically, the other by faculty and year in the information booth. It is of interest to note that of 1,132 returned postcards, 260 did not turn up at the Reunion, whereas there was a total registration of 1,912.

SUPPLEMENT

TO

THE McGILL NEWS

A Quarterly Publication of Discussion

PUBLISHED BY THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL

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SUPPLEMENT

TO

THE McGILL NEWS

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EDITORIAL NOTES

THIS "Supplement" appears as a first effort to fill what is admittedly a gap. Canada is not overstocked with native magazines of any kind, and she is particularly wanting in magazines of the less newsy type, where Canadian affairs may receive free discussion and reliable and accurate treatment.

One hears it commonly said that Canadians have little use for such "highbrow" publications as these must be, the assumption in such cases being that nothing which is outside his or her profession or which is not as light (and as useless) as chaff, can possibly appeal to any but an abnormal Canadian man or woman.

This standpoint has this much truth in it—that the "classical" style of periodical, in which abstruse subjects are dealt with in the heavy academic manner and through academic spectacles, attracts only a very few in this country, and most naturally, since even in England this kind of magazine has pretty well gone out of date.

But it is not true if it means that there are too few Canadians intelligently interested in their country's affairs to warrant an effort to supply them with good reading matter on them. The growth, too, in what might be called educated curiosity and determination to study Canada's problem during the last few years has been large and rapid. Groups of men everywhere are daily coming into existence for just that purpose; the newly announced policy of the Canadian Clubs is based on this desire; and the utterances of men like Mr. E. W. Beatty indicate the same recognition of the need for a knowledge of Canadian affairs.

It is with this in mind, therefore, that this "Supplement" is being published by the Graduates' Society of McGill University. Under the name of a university and in the name of university men, one responsibility of the "Supplement" will be plain. It will have to retain the standard of reliability, freedom of discussion and clearness of presentation that university training ought to stand for, by universal consent, and this every effort will be made to do.

The contents of our columns will deal with Canadian affairs, in the broadest sense. Canadian history; industrial, commercial, educational and social development, literature, science; everything that makes up the growth of our nation will be grist to our mill.

It is hoped that in time we shall be able to publish articles and reading matter from all parts of Canada, so that we may reflect something of the vast extent and variety of life in the Dominion.

THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE everywhere must have read with interest, not untinged with misgivings, the meagre reports on the proceedings of the Imperial Conference issued during its deliberations. General Herzog's desire for a declaration of the sovereignty of the Dominions to foreign Powers had been widely heralded—most of us were in doubt what the attitude of Canada's representatives would be. The final report is a welcome relief to all those who believe that the continuance of the British Commonwealth of Nations offers this country its highest opportunity. In essential substance, it leaves us where we were. Certain sources of misunderstanding have been rumored, others are to be dealt with by an expert Committee. The representatives of all His Majesty's governments recognise the need of more intimate means of communication, and there is a promise that the necessary machinery for this excellent purpose will be devised. As for the general conduct of foreign affairs "it was frankly recognised that in this sphere, as in the sphere of defence, the major share of responsibility rests now and must for some time continue to rest with His Majesty's Government in Great Britain." We must be duly thankful for this "frank recognition" amid all the insistence on autonomy. On no other basis could the Empire or Commonwealth, call it what you will, have hung together. C.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

MR. MASSY BAKER is a graduate of McGill University, Sci. '13, and has been associated for some years with the Patent Office.

MRS. M. BOTTOMLEY has for many years been associated with the Canadian Handicrafts Guild. The national character of the work of the Guild makes a careful and reliable account of its genesis a valuable piece of Canadian history. The complaint that art is one of the immigrants we cannot keep in Canada is growing less justified every day, and one of the agents helping to remove that slur is the Handicrafts Guild.

The REV. A. R. KELLEY is rural Dean of Quebec and assistant at St. Matthew's to the Ven. Archdeacon Scott, LL.D., (McGill.) His duties lead him into the very remotest parts of northern Quebec, and he has long been a student of the life and customs of the population of those districts. His article on the work of the Cistercian Order deals with a side of Canadian life as little known as it is interesting.

DR. RICHARD ROBERTS, of Montreal, whose recent book "The New Man and the Divine Society," reviewed on another page in this issue, is one of the best scholars in the ranks of Canadian churchmen. Much of the effectiveness of his religious influence consists in the courage and lucidity with which he examines problems of belief and faith which are exercising so many men and women today. The paper here printed was delivered before a group of theological students in Montreal.

MR. JULIAN SMITH is Vice-President and General Manager of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company. His article on Applied Energy gives a view of the development and place of mechanical power in the community, which will be intelligible and instructive to layman as well as engineer.

PROFESSOR W. T. WAUGH is Chairman of the Department of History in McGill University. Last summer he was invited by the I.O.D.E. to go on a lecture tour throughout western Canada. His impressions and experiences are entertaining and illuminating. It is an important first step towards knowing our own country that we first realize how completely cut off from each other many of the provinces are. Cut off, that is from the point of view of understanding and sympathy with the other provinces.

BIOLOGY AND RELIGIOUS THOUGHT

A LECTURE

By RICHARD ROBERTS

I.

I CONFESS it to be a presumptuous thing that I do when I undertake to discuss the bearings of modern biological science upon religious thought. For I am an indifferent theologian and no biologist at all. But for some years past I have had more than a suspicion that the bearing of biology upon theology is much more intimate than we have commonly supposed; and I have in consequence made it my business to read such biological works as are within the compass of one whose direct acquaintance with the science has gone no farther than the dissection of frogs and earthworms, and such like elementary undertakings. Happily for us, none of the Sciences has been so well served as has biology by the readiness of its most conspicuous teachers to share their knowledge with the rest of us; and the scientific layman has only himself to blame if he go uninstructed concerning the main conclusions of modern biological study.

The supreme achivement of biology in our time has been its astonishing disclosure of the unity of all life. It gives us, as Mr. Julian Huxley has said, " a picture of life as essentially one, a great stream which is in reality single, though advancing along myriads of channels."* It seems to be reasonably sure on the evidence that we have, that all existing forms of life may trace their lineage to a common ancestor. That ancestor has indeed not yet been discovered. We know nothing of the origination of life on this planet; nor have we unveiled the mystery of the nature of life itself. We know a great deal about the material forms in which life has embodied itself, and we have been able to classify them into families. But what life is is still hidden from us. It appears that the elements of which the material vestures of life are composed are common through the whole visible universe; so much has the spectroscope revealed to us. And the conception of evolution has been, moreover, extended to cover not only life on this planet but distant and inanimate suns and stars. A recent survey of the position of the Doctrine of Evolution begins with its application to Cosmogony and ends with a study of evolution in Philosophy. This new divine revelation that we call Science has presented to this generation such evidence as its predecessors never had, that its home is truly a *universe*, a single thing and not a number of things thrown together. This wider unity does not for the moment concern us, but it is as well that we should have the thought of it at the back of our minds in the discussion which does concern us.

*The Stream of Life, p. 7.

II.

The term biology has in the past been used to describe the study of living forms and vital

processes on what we may roughly call the physical plane. But it is difficult to see how, having in mind our new sense of the unity of all life, we can exclude from its scope all manifestations of life whatsoever. The study of history, psychology, authropology, sociology, —all these are strictly departments of biology; for they are all concerned with manifestations of life. And it is obvious that, if we think of biology in this broad sense, that very prominent human character and activity that we call the religious impulse must also be included in the subject-matter of biology. (May I ask you to observe that I use the expression '*religious impulse*' to denote something which I believe to be innate and organic to human nature? The term *religion* I desire to reserve for a larger fact to which I shall come at a later point.) I need not argue in this company that the religious impulse is a manifestation of life, that its ultimate roots are in the common soil of life, that it is no alien or exotic thing in this world of living things. If so, then it must stand in an organic relation to the whole of life back to the first biococcus. And if you say that this implies that all life must, therefore, have a religious impulse, I am prepared to accept that conclusion and to say that all life whatsoever is religious, even though it be not consciously religious. Our first question must then be: this religious impulse in life, and especially in human nature, what is its place and its office in this vast unfinished process of life? We have had many definitions of religion, and it is not my purpose to venture another. But latterly I think that there has been a significant advance in the endeavour to discover and to state the differentia of religion. Dr. Otto has, in his discussion of the idea of the Holy, brought us near the theshold of a new world in our religious thought, and I am not sure that Dr. John Oman, in a recent criticism of Otto, has not taken us over the threshold. Into the detais of this discussion we cannot now enter. But what seems to emerge is the conception of religion as man's active and conscious concern with the Unknown. The religious impulse of man in its various manifestations is his effort to discover, to penetrate, to explore the Unknown.

Now, if we begin to ponder upon the moving picture of life as biology shows it to us, it is difficult to escape the sense that the whole process of evolution has been an increasing effort on the part of life to push out into the Unkrown. It is a vast and wide-spread adventure. We see here and there some form of life forsaking old and tried security and faring forth, not knowing whithe: it goes. There was a moment when the living thing forsook its home in the sea and adventured upon the land; another when it began to climb; and still another when it began to fly, in each case taking the risks of a new unknown world of experience. Of course, put in this way the process is represented as being much more summary than it really was. You know the stages by which the human conquest of the air has been achieved: first, the fire or hot-air balloon, then the gas balloon, then the dirigible airship and, at the same time, the gliding experiments which led to the modern æroplane; and each successful entry on the part of life into a new world of experience was similarly made as the result of innumerable experiments. But what

concerns us now is the thrust into the Unknown that compelled these experiments; and Bergson in a memorable passage tells us that the forms of life that took the greatest risks were those which made the greatest successes. In this continuous thrust of life into the Unknown, I am, for my own part, inclined to find the biological source of religion.

It would require a good deal of hardihood to say that the process of evolution has reached its term; and most of the biologists whose work I am acquainted with, while they agree in the general view that what we should call the physical evolution of man is at an end, save perhaps for some minor modifications, nevertheless affirm that man is not at the end of his development, and that all further advance will be of what we may broadly call a spiritual sort. It is pertinent to observe here that the most significant development on the human plane has been the evolution of mind,—"on the one hand, the attainment of the power of generalisation, of reason, concept-formation, or what you will, and on the other, the origin of tradition, which in its turn is made possible by the acquisition of speech and a gregarious mode of life. By these means, the human species and its evolving ancestors were gradually enabled, first to free experience more and more from the accidental and to store what was essential; and, secondly, to bring gradually more and more of the experiences of the whole race to bear upon the present problem and to plan farther and farther ahead and on a larger and larger scale."* From a world of things, life has struggled upward to a world of ideas; from a world of ideas to a world of ideals and values. And that is the direction of the continued evolution of man.

But when we speak of the continued evolution of man, the picture we see is of a development within this time-and-space world of our common experience. But it is at the best doubtful whether this concrete sense-world represents the widest extension of the possible environment of life, in other words, whether the world we see is all the world there is. Some modern physicists incline to the opinion that this universe that is known to our senses is only a part of the actual universe, that part which is discernible to our senses and is measurable in terms of time and space. Eddington, for instance, quotes Weyl as saying that the four-dimensional world of Einstein is no more than an abstraction from some continuum which is neither time nor space. What I understand by this is that time and space are only forms of measurement invented by the human mind in order to enable it to locate events and experiences within the all-embracing stuff of reality; and that there is a world of reality, some universal continuum, lying beyond the small part of it which is amenable to our time-space measurements. If I am interpreting this view rightly (and I admit that I speak very timidly in this region), then it would appear that modern physics brings to us some confirmation of the religious view that this visible universe is no more than the theshold of a universe vaster and invisible. William James says in one of his letters that the position of man in the universe is very much like the position of a dog in a drawing-room. The dog has his own world of sights and

*Julian J. Huxley, Essays of a Biologist, p. 25.

sounds and smells; but the people in the drawing-room have another world of ideas, ideals and values, into which the dog cannot enter. But round about us is still another world of reality as high above ours as ours is above the dog's; and it would appear that this view of James' derives much plausibility from the conclusions of that school of physicists which is representep by Eddington.

Now it is characteristic of life that it is always trying to outstrip its own present, and the result of this impulse is evolution. This impulse operates no less on the human plane. It has been said that table-manners are a set of devices by which we try to hide the fact that a number of animals are feeding together. This is only a humorous way of putting a very important truth—that human nature is always trying to pass beyond itself. We form ideals; but an ideal is only thought projecting itself beyond the present fact. Some of us compose poetry, but what is a poem but a man trying his wings, to rise from the particular to the universal? Philosophy is our effort to reconcile the Many in the One, the Idea or the Absolute. We are all the time sending up our rockets into the Unknown. And the supreme achievement of the Greek mind, its definition of the Ultimate Values of Goodness, Truth and Beauty, is the result of the impulse to discover the ends of Life in this concrete world of sense.

But it is the distinction of religion that it conceives the final end of life to lie beyond the horizons of the immediate world of sensible experience. This conception has commonly taken the form of a doctrine of immortality or of a future life. But here we are still in the grip of the time-idea; we are thinking of two worlds in succession; two lives, one after the other. But we shall have, if the physicists are right, to accommodate ourselves to the idea not only of two worlds in succession but of two worlds in simultaneity, two worlds existing together just as do the dog-world and the man-world. Now, religion, as I understand it, is the effort of man to win into this other world, this super-world of reality of which he at present knows as little as does the dog know of the human world. The most characteristic expression of the religious impulse, namely, prayer, is our human knocking at the doors of the Unknown; and what we know as the religious experience consists of the things that happen to us, the sights and sounds that reach us in that romantic exercise. Out of our religious experience we build our theology, and theology is, therefore, the coping-stone of our biology.

Life, on every plane, has all along been pushing out the frontiers of its environment; thrusting out into new worlds of experience. It is doing so still, and in man this thrust is the religious impulse. It is man's effort to push out beyond his present environment in the faith that beyond it lies a still unexplored world of experience, a new dimension and quality of life. And somehow, this must be related organically to the whole effort of life. At the same time, this is not, cannot be, a complete account of religion. There is another side, to wit, that man's knocking at the door of the Unknown does not end with the knocking. The knocking provokes an opening. That whole range of religious experience that we call *revelation* is the answer that the Unknown makes to our

knocking, and by which the generations have been able to discern something of the Reality that no man hath seen at any time. The two poles of the religious life are Prayer and Revelation, the finding as well as the seeking, the door opened as well as the door knocked at.

III.

Now, if we are to think of the religious impulse as carrying forward the thrust of the life-process, where, we may ask, is it leading us to? We have had in the last few years two interesting and curiously similar efforts to build up what Mr. Bernard Shaw has taught us to call a meta-biology. One of these is Lloyd Morgan's philosophy of Emergent Evolution. Briefly, his theory is that there are successive levels of evolving life, at each of which emerges a new quality of life not heretofore known. In his scheme, there are four main levels: Matter, Life, Mind, Spirit, —each of which is composed of many subordinate levels. The present stage at which we stand is that of Mind; and we are now engaged in the effort to rise to the level of Spirit. This upper reach of Lloyd Morgan's meta-biology has a curious resemblance to the Pauline doctrine of ψυχή and πνεῦμα, soul and spirit, which St. Paul equates with nature and supernature. And St. Paul's saying, 'First that which is natural, then that which is spiritual,' corresponds closely to Lloyd Morgan's prognosis of the human advance.

The second of these essays in metabiology is that of Professor Alexander in his notable work *Space, Time and Deity*. His general doctrine of successive levels of finite existence, each with its own specific empirical quality, agrees largely with that of Lloyd Morgan. But where Lloyd Morgan speaks of Spirit, Alexander speaks of Deity. The general picture which he draws is of a Universe tending upward to Deity.

But whether we say Spirit or Deity, we are speaking of a quality of life of which we have no empirical knowledge. Unless we assume that the process of evolution is at an end, we must assume that life in us is pressing onward to something beyond us. But of that Something beyond us, all we can say is that it is something beyond us, and plainly we have not by nature the faculty to apprehend it. Consequently, we speak of it in words that, while they represent our hope, do also betray our ignorance. Speculatively, we can say nothing of Spirit, but that it is an ultra-human or supernatural quality of life. If we think of the highest category of life that we know as Personality, then all we can say of Deity is that it is a supra-personal quality of life. No man hath seen God at any time, and consequently we cannot describe this category of life that we call Deity; we cannot, that is, give any account of the nature, the substance of God. But our very coinage of words, like spiritual, eternal, supernatural, infinite, and the like, indicate our faith and our expectation of a higher level of life than this that we now live in the flesh and that they may be taken as a foreshadowing of it.

But, in this connection, the New Testament presents us with a very remarkable circumstance. Consider first these passages:

> The Word became Flesh and dwelt among us, and we beheld His glory, glory as of the only begotten of the Father. . .
>
> He that seeth me, seeth the Father. .
>
> For God who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, hath shined

> in our hearts to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ. . . . .

all of which can only mean that the writers of the New Testament saw in Jesus a revelation of the divine nature.

But now consider these:

> For whom he did foreknow he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son that he might be the first born of many brethren. . .
>
> Till we all come in the unity of the faith and in the knowledge of the Son of God to the full grown man of the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ. . .
>
> It doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know that when he appeareth, we shall be like him. . . .

all of which passages indicate that the New Testament writers belived that Jesus was a foreshadowing of the human future.

That is to say, the religious consciousness recognizes in Jesus at once an unveiling of the divine nature and an anticipation of the human future, a revelation both of what God is and of what man is to be. But observe further that the quality of life which is common both to God and to the man-to-be is recognized but not described. And the two terms that are used to describe this quality are deity and spirit.

And consider one further Scripture: The first man, Adam, became a living soul—the last Adam became a life-giving spirit. There is a plane and a succession of nature of which Adam is the source and archetype; there is also a plane and succession of spirit or supernature, the alpha and omega of which is Jesus. Here you will observe that the unique quality of life in Jesus is described as spirit; and besides, you have a perception of levels of existence each with its own specific quality.

What seems to me to be the upshot of all this is that these two modern essays in a philosophy that shall gather up the findings of modern biology into a coherent view of the world, represent as the present course of the life-process a development of which the essential character has already been anticipated in the New Testament. The Johannine and the Pauline interpretations of the specific Christian experience—the new birth, the new man, eternal life, the spiritual life, "call it what you will—are seen to take their place without strain in the amazing story of the unfolding of life as biological science has revealed it and as philosophy has integrated it into a system of thought."

IV.

There are many matters pertinent to a discussion of this sort that I shall have to pass by. I might speak of other ways in which the New Testament shows us how Christianity continues the tale of the unfolding of life; and there is an important question relative to the problems of mechanism in biology. But these I have no time to touch. I have done no more than try to show one or two ways in which biology infringes upon religious thought. And there still remains the largest question of all, namely, what is the final issue of the impact of all this body of new knowledge upon our theology as a whole? Upon this, may I be allowed to say a final, very summary word, which must be taken less as a discussion than as a personal confession of faith.

There is nothing, so far as I can see, in the implications of biology that seriously disturb the validity of the *substance* of the traditional theology. But it adds to it a great deal, and it will make some difference to the balance of faith. The traditional theology is stated against

a background of divine transcedence. It is a theology of transactions, things done upon or for men by an outside God. To this theology we have in recent times added the notion of immanence, but only as a sort of postscript or a kind of compensation-balance. But it seems to me that we must give the postulate of the divine immanence a larger place in our religious thought than we have hitherto done. For me, the thrust of evolution is the mode of the divine immanence, and to our theology of God-without, we must add a theology of God-within. And as in the present state of our mind, the notions of transcendence and immanence are logically incompatible, we must for some time—until such time as a synthesis becomes possible—profess a dual theology, which may involve us sometimes in verbal contradictions and logical inconsistencies, but which, if we have the courage of both our theologies, will give us a Gospel to preach richer and deeper than that of our immediate predecessors. As it pictures itself in my mind, I see a world, a universe, the life of which is governed by two thrusts—the divinely-kindled thrust of life upward to God,—that which drew from out the boundless deep turning again home —and the downward thrust of God into life. These two thrusts meet and become self-conscious in man. On this view, history appears as the muddled, blundering, search of the lost child for its father, and redemption as the search of the Father for his lost child. We may say of Jesus that he both came down from the throne and rose up from the ranks, that He is at once the product of a process of evolution and of an act of Incarnation. We may speak of the Kingdom of God as coming up from the past and coming down out of the future. And if these paradoxes seem violent to us now, I believe the time will come when we shall have discovered a *via tertia* by which they may be reconciled into a larger and more splendid truth. And I believe that we shall find that truth somewhere near the Cross, which is the most terrific paradox of all: Man in the person of Jesus offering to God the gift of a free and perfect submission, the very topmost crown of ascending life; and God in the person of Jesus offering to man the gift of full forgiveness, atonement and fellowship with Himself. There is the trysting place of God and man, —somehow, but past our understanding, the core and the ground plan of the Universe.

UNDER WESTERN SKIES

by PROF. W. T. WAUGH

LAST April and May, Professor and Mrs. W. T. Waugh, "McGill University, the Order of the Daughters of the Empire and the C.P.R. being accessories," as he says, toured western Canada with two moving picture films and a box of lantern slides, and with these Professor Waugh delivered thirty-eight historical lectures calculated to arouse and increase interest in the approaching bicentenary of the birth of James Wolfe. The following are some of the Professor's impressions of the west, gathered on the tour.

. . . . .

I am not going to be beguiled into the usual tourist's description of the physical features of the West. Let no one infer that I failed to admire them. The prairies were far more varied in their interest—yes, and far more beautiful—than I had been led to expect. As for British Columbia, I had always heard it highly praised, alike for its climate, its soil and its scenery. After going there, I was amazed at the moderation of my predecessors. Of one thing I am convinced: no one can understand Canada or claim to speak with authority on her problems until he has actually seen something of the West. When, a little beyond Kenora, you leave that devitalising wilderness of northern Ontario, you are not merely passing from one province to another, you are entering a new and strange land. You are enveloped and permeated by the unfamiliar. There is singular nimbleness in the air and your spirits and energy at once testify to its potency. Common objects look different. They even feel different. At Winnipeg though the weather was not particularly dry, I had a palpable electric shock whenever I touched anything metallic. Indeed, the change from east to west, however exhilarating, is far from being an unmixed ad-advantage; I have seldom endured anything so nasty as the two dust-storms through which I passed between Calgary and Lethbridge. Once across the Rockies, of course, you have to acclimatise yourself afresh. You are conscious of a certain graciousness and benignity in the atmosphere. I did not find it enervating, as some are said to do, but it seemed to me conducive to equanimity and tolerance.

It is true that my experiences of the western climate were limited to one season of the year. I am aware, too, that in the West the spring was exceptionally early and pleasant. Nevertheless, after making all allowances, I still emphasize the contrast with the East. When, on my homeward journey, I reached southern Ontario, the season was about as far advanced as it had been when I was on the Pacific coast five weeks, or in Saskatchewan two weeks, earlier. But there was no corresponding similarity in my feelings. I am not one of those who hold that History is simply an inevitable consequence of grography. Still, environment counts for much in human destiny; and I am sure that less nonsense would be talked about Canada and her future if more people realized how vast are the physical differences between the main divisions of the country.

My wanderings greatly increased my admiration of Canada and my confidence in her future. The West in general seemed cheerful and sanguine. People spoke of the bad years after the war as a convalescent speaks of his illness. Nevertheless, some of Canada's difficulties were brought home to me as they had never been before. In particular, I began to grasp how hard it must inevitably be to maintain the unity of the Dominion and foster a national spirit. As for the East, only those born there seemed interested in it. Those of western or European birth seldom knew anything or cared much about it. The province of Quebec, in especial, was *terra incognita*. One of my films included scenes of rural life among the *habitants;* they were often received with derisive incredulity. On the other hand many people were very well informed about the adjacent parts of the United States, and on the prairies I met not a few to whom Montreal and Toronto were but names, while their spiritual home was Chicago.

Now, I knew before that the West had no great love for the East, though I had expected more hostility and less indifference. What really astonished me was the lack of unity in the West itself. That the inhabitants of British Columbia were in many ways unlike those of the prairie provinces I had heard often enough; indeed, the difference is commonly exaggerated. But for the striking peculiarities of each of the prairie provinces my mind was not at all prepared. Whether these peculiarities are becoming more or less marked I am not qualified to say, but from what I heard I infer that they are certainly not likely to disappear. At all events, it seemed to me easy to recognize three mental types, characteristic respectively of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. It would be invidious to describe them, especially as I have no doubt which I like best, and I must challenge contemptuous dissent by a bald assertion that the existence of these three types impressed itself upon me very vividly.

Some of these provincial divergences are an effect, some a cause, of an outlook which is provincial rather than national or even "western." Too often, for that matter, it is merely municipal, and I became heartily tired of hearing the praises of the town where I happened to be, especially as the boosting was commonly in inverse proportion to the place's merits. It was rare to meet anyone who tried to look at things from the standpoint of the Dominion. I almost think that I met more imperialists. Not that these were numerous. Indeed, my English birth exposed me here and there to suspicion and even rudeness. I was repeatedly told that Englishmen were not wanted on the prairies, where, however, there was a welcome for Poles, Galicians, the dwellers in Lithuania, and I know not what. One of my chairmen ostentatiously ignored my position at McGill, my obligation to pay Canadian taxes, and my enjoyment of the Canadian franchise, and, in a speech of some length, merely said, "Although he is an Englishman, we are glad to see him." At another place I was plainly told that only "real Canadians" should go there to give lectures. Still, such unanswerable tactlessness was rare, and sometimes, no doubt, unconscious. And it is fair to add that the coming generation will very likely have a

broader outlook than their elders. At all events, in the schools of two western provinces a systematic effort was evidently being made to interest the children in both the Dominion and the Empire.

Mention of the children suggests the pleasantest of all my impressions. I suppose that from the beginning to the end of my tour I lectured to ten or eleven thousand schoolboys and schoolgirls. Wherever I went their numbers surprised me; in one town I was told that one-third of the population was at school. Birth control does not seem to be widely practised in western Canada, and even if immigrants fail, the "great open spaces" will not be empty for long. But the numbers of the children were less remarkable than their quality. With few exceptions, they were robust and beautiful; they looked intelligent, too, and as a rule they certainly listened keenly and responsively. I do not wish for a better audience than the eight hundred boys and girls to whom I spoke at New Westminster; yet I single them out with reluctance, for in several other places lecturing to the children gave me hardly less pleasure. If the West deals fairly with the children, there need be no misgivings about its future. And it was cheering to find in all the provinces a genuine interest in education. The schools of the towns which I visited were usually shown me with much pride, and often they were fine buildings, admirably equipped. Sometimes, no doubt, this zeal for education is not according to knowledge, as in the case of the lady who informed my wife that she wished to have her boy educated in England and was considering the claims of a school, reputed to be good, called "Eaton's". And in western Canada, as elsewhere, many people think that a community can be educated by spending money on bricks and mortar. Here and there, I was afraid, pretentious buildings housed ill-taught children. In general, however, the teachers whom I met impressed me as keen and efficient, and the future of education in the West is perhaps brighter than it is in the East.

I saw something of all the western universities, but to speak of them would involve me in odious comparisons of one with another and of all with the universities of the East. Though not surprised, I was glad to find that in the West the prestige of McGill stands very high. The fact that that University is not financially dependent on government assistance carries great weight, and McGill is widely regarded as an institution which belongs to Canada as a whole and not to the region where it happens to be situated. Chairmen and such like functionaries repeatedly called McGill "Canada's Greatest University." It was nice to hear and gives one something to live up to. It is a pity, however, that McMcGill's faculties of Arts and Science do not send more men to the West. Nearly all the McGill graduates I met belonged to the faculty of Medicine. In the schools I often found teachers from Toronto or Queen's, rarely anyone from McGill. I heard the complaint—it was made by a McGill man—that her graduates are not serving Canada as they ought. And it is open to question, though I venture on no opinion about this, whether in *esprit de corps* and affection for their University the McGill *alumni* in the West quite equal other graduates from eastern Canada.

The editor wanted my impressions, and he has had some of them —genuine, however unedifying. Fear of becoming intolerably tedious restrains me from recording more. On a tour covering six or seven thousand miles, one inevitably has very varied experiences. Now and then I encountered thoughtlessness and incompetence; but the wonderful efficiency of the C.P.R. made the actual travelling almost restful, and it is clear to the most casual observer that the company, whatever charges may be levelled against it, is among the great civilising agencies of the world. Sometimes my experiences had a certain piquancy. Thus, it was in progressive and enterprising Alberta that for the first time I had my horoscope cast. And I wonder whether a professor of History has ever before been offered the support of the military to facilitate the giving of his lectures, while I am sure that none has previously been ushered on to the stage of a picture-theatre by a champion Charleston *danseuse*. But of all my experiences the commonest was to receive kindness and hospitality. I have ventured on a little criticism, but it must not mislead my readers into supposing I found more to blame than to commend. For I liked the West and I liked its people. I fear that but few of them will see this expression of gratitude for what many of them did for us, but among those few there may be the McGill graduates whose society we so much enjoyed and who at Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Revelstoke and Victoria (to mention no other places) devoted their time and thought to promoting our comfort and pleasure.

CISTERCIAN BUILDERS OF CANADA

By A. R. KELLEY
Rural Dean of Quebec

IT IS a far cry from Clairvaux, "the beautiful valley" of France to the banks of the wild Rivière Mistassini of Northern Quebec, and yet the sons of St. Bernard, who made their little town so famous the world over in the twelfth Century, are doing much the same today in the tangled wilderness of the Lake St. John region.

The story is an interesting one, and the writer heard it from the lips of one of four pioneer monks who were the first to attempt to make inhabitable the northern shores of the lake.

A glance at the map will show that Lake St. John is a broad basin of water nearly circular in size and of an average width of twenty-five miles. Along its northern shore several rivers of great size empty their waters, such as the Ashuapmouchouan, the Mistassini and the Peribonca, the latter now rendered almost world famous because of the part it plays in Hémon's novel, "Maria Chapdelaine." These rivers descend from the watershed of Hudson's Bay and traverse, in their two hundred mile journey southwards to the lake, a region that is typically Laurentian in its formation and general characteristics, but within a few miles of the lake the rock is overlaid with clays and sand suitable for cultivation. Until recent years, no one traversed this vast solitude save the Indian and the fur trapper. While the southern, as well as the eastern and western, shores of the lake were settled at an early date, yet this area to the north enclosed within the bounds of the great rivers remained almost desolate. Civilization seemed to pause when it approached this vast solitary land, as though it belonged to the Indian and as if the privacy of his wandering life should be respected.

In the nineties, however, the Government conceived the plan of establishing in this region a monastic farm on much the same lines as the model farm of Oka, and accordingly approached the Trappist Monks, extending to them an invitation to found a branch house on the northern shores of Lake St. John and giving them a grant of land five miles in extent.

The invitation was accepted, and a small party of monks entered the region forthwith and, choosing a camping site by the falls of the Mistassibi, a large tributary of the Mistassini, proceeded to chop down logs and used them as building material to erect a modest monastery. A modest monastery it was, resembling in every respect the ordinary log cabin of the shanty man.

By dint of hard labour the monks made a living, but soon realized that if their venture was to prove successful they must have a population within easy reach, and a population meant providing means of constructing buildings more commodious than log cabins. They realized that what was needed was a saw-mill on the spot,

and accordingly proceeded to set one up. There was power enough available, and before long they had their mill in full operation and were turning out rough lumber. The farmers, hearing that lumber was to be had on the spot, began gradually to move in one by one. The rude monastery acted as a nucleus of the embryo settlement and others moved in also.

Soon among the settlers young men with vocations to the religious life were discovered, and the old log cabin was replaced by a more commodious monastery; the monks' chapel serving as parish church for the neighbourhood. Finally an independent parish was set up, and then another and another until today there are no less than five prosperous parishes—the result of a single saw-mill!

The numbers of the monks having grown, even the enlarged monastery proved too small and steps were taken to build a permanent one. First the site must be chosen, and one day the Father Superior was walking on a bit of rising ground at the Falls of the Mistassini when his attention was attracted by a small animal like a gopher busily burrowing its way into the sand. Knowing that a gopher will never make its hole in anything but dry ground, he decided then and there to build the new monastery on the ground where the gopher had its home. The monks found excellent granite on their land and quarried enough stone for the foundation and trimmings of the building. Clay was at hand, and soon they had made enough brick of a durable sort for their requirements. In fact everything needed for the building, with the exception of lime for the mortar, tin and hardware, was found on the spot. Today the visitor enters a completely furnished monastery finished in the interior with polished birch, cut, turned and finished by the monks themselves; lighted with electricity developed by themselves.

Surrounding the monastery are the extensive farms under cultivation. In the barns and stables will be found horses and cattle kept in perfect condition. Attached to the monastery is a Boys' Classical School where the sons of the first settlers are now receiving an education that fits them for entrance into Chicoutimi College. The sale of farm produce, including the famous cheeses, canned blueberries and blueberry vinegar, helps to maintain this extensive settlement.

The life led by the monks is founded on that prescribed in the famous "Rule of St. Benedict" dating from the sixth century. The monks belong to the great Benedictine family, but to that offshoot of the Benedictines known as the Cistercians. At Citeaux (Cistercium), a small town in southeastern France, a great Benedictine revival took place in the twelfth century and St. Bernard, a monk of the neighbouring monastery of Clairvaux and the great preacher of the Crusades, was the leading spirit amongst the Cistercian reformers of the Benedictine life, and is, therefore, regarded as the founder of Cistercian establishments. But the Trappists, though true Cistercians, are an offshoot of the main Cistercian family. The tale of their origin is an interesting one, and goes back to the year 1664.

It appears that after four hundred years the Cistercians themselve needed reforming. The msonks had departed far from the high ideals of St. Benedict, but the reformer, who

suddenly arose, was a secular priest immersed in the gay life of Paris, and one whose habits of life were the subject of much hostile comment. His name was de Rancé, and he was called after Cardinal Richelieu, his godfather. His career reminds one somewhat of the great St. Augustine. Belonging to a noble family, he was intimate with one of the great dames of Paris and, although not only a priest but also titula abbot of a Cistercian Monastery at a place called Soligny-la-Trappe in western France, yet his life betrayed few signs that he was conscious of the loftiness of his vocation. In the year 1657, his charming lady friend died and her death wrought a complete transformation in his whole outlook on life. The shock brought him to his senses. He realized the low ebb to which his priestly life had fallen and the utter neglect of his monastic obligations at La Trappe. From a worldling he became an ascetic and an ascetic of the severest type. He betook himself to his monastery and found to his dismay that the monks had deserted their cells for the comforts of secular life. Peremptorily he dismissed them all, and began, one by one, to enlist volunteers from other Cistercian colleges who were prepared to live the Benedictine life in all its strictness with additional austerities added thereto. Gradually he gathered together a community of ascetical giants—men who were ready to keep pace with himself in imposing hardships upon themselves with the pure motive of glorifying God in the disciplining of their bodies. Hard manual labour in the fields, combined with prolonged times of prayer, were the outstanding features of their life. The Valley of La Trappe—it was so named because the rocks at the entrance form a gorge and reminded one somewhat of a trap—became noted all over France because of the tremendous austerity of its monks. Here were men who in the midst of the laxity of French life were vying with each other in obeying the precepts of the Gospel to the very letter. For forty years de Rancé never relaxed his austerities, and died at his post at the age of 75.

The rest of the story is soon told. Suffice it to say that from that day to this the Trappist offshoot of the Cistercian Order steadily maintained the high level of its founder. Even the shock of the French Revolution and the drastic anti-monastic laws then enforced failed to shake them. When the blow fell the mother house felt it severely enough, but the effect was to disperse the community to the four quarters of the globe, and so it came to pass that a daughter house was planted in Canada first at Tracadie in Nova Scotia. Then came the well-known establishment at Oka, near Montreal, of which the Monastery of Mistassini is an offshoot.

If La Trappe itself was situated in a gloomy gorge, the land on which its latest descendants are now dwelling is equally inhospitable. Peribonca, the home of "Maria Chapdelaine," lies within the same district, and Hémon, in his novel, has given the world a true picture of the stern struggle through which the French Canadian *habitant* must pass in order to subdue the soil to the purposes of cultivation. The monks of Mistassini have been engaged in this same struggle for thirty years, and today they begin to see the results of their labour. Many parts of their forest domain they have already caused "to blossom like

the rose." Well tilled fields now take the place of what was only a short while ago a primæval wilderness and all about their extensive lands new parishes have sprung up. The French-Canadian farmer makes an ideal pioneer. He has grown up in the northern wilds, and the overcoming of natural obstacles is his everyday occupation.

It is not only because of the increase of agricultural wealth that the Province of Quebec owes a debt of gratitude to the Trappists, it is because of the population that they have attracted thither and which is now rapidly increasing. If the *habitant* himself is a sturdy pioneer, his wife is equally nobly serving her country by bringing into the world the population which is absolutely necessary for its development. French farmhouses are the homes of large families and, by consequence, the homes of gaiety and happiness. Isolation has no perils for them. Many a problem which elsewhere in Canada is a pressing one has been solved because natural methods of racial developments have been followed. There is no cry from the Province of Quebec for immigrants. In fact the federal immigration scheme, so elaborately developed, might be non-existent so far as Quebec is concerned. It is not the hapless foreigner, newly arrived on some immigrant ship, that the *habitant* looks to as his co-worker on the farm, it is to Ulysse, Jean Baptiste, Télèsphore, Narcisse, his hardy sons and to their younger brothers and sisters as well. Young though they are, it is surprising what they can do, and as they grow up they, in turn, become sturdy pioneers with a complete knowledge of woodcraft. Is a guide needed, an axeman, a bushman, a shantyman, a river-driver, a canoe-man, a *gardien*, a trapper or a hunter? Then you have only to call for Ulysse or Narcisse and you may be sure that you have a trusty man able to turn his hand to anything and to carry you safely through all the vicissitudes of life in the bush.

But we have wandered away from our subject! The Falls of the Mistassini are crashing down their rocky roadway and the distant roar is heard in the nearby monastery, where the silent monks are met together in chapel in the darkness of the early hours of the new day. There they will spend the remaining hours of darkness and then with daylight out into the fields they will go to labour till the Angelus summons them to the monastery for their midday refection—a dinner one cannot call it, because it is a plain vegetarian affair. In the afternoon they will go off again to the fields till sunset and then comes sleep until the clock strikes two, when their day re-commences. Silence, no recreation, prayer and toil, those are the ingredients of their day's work and the result is happiness—the happiness that comes from the consciousness of fulfilling a high vocation.

And so it came to pass that the impact of great monastic reforms in the twelfth and seventeenth centuries is felt in Canada today and that this province owes no small debt of gratitude to the burning zeal of the great St. Bernard as well as to the penitent de Rancé, his worthy son of a later age.

Canada needs more of the sons of St. Bernard—they are true builders of our country.

SOME RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CANADIAN PATENT OFFICE

MASSY BAKER, Sci. 1913

THE Canadian Patent and Copyright Office at Ottawa exists for the purpose of benefitting every citizen by stimulating the invention of new and useful articles or processes through rewarding the first inventor.

The reward is a patent granting the holder exclusive rights of manufacture and sale for a period of eighteen years.

An idea of the growth of Patent activity during recent years, while Mr. G. F. O'Halloran has been in charge of the office, may be obtained from a comparison of the number of Patents and Copyrights issued in 1903 and during last year.

In 1903, there were 5,700 Patents and 1,460 Trade Marks and Copyrights issued, while in 1926 there were 11,000 Patents and 4,920 Trade Marks and Copyrights issued, in the meantime the gross revenue has increased from $150,000 to $535,000.

The number of Examiners has increased in that time from 10 to a Chief Examiner, 16 Examiners, and five Assistant Examiners.

With the great increase in the yearly issue of patents it is easily seen that a vast number of patents have accumulated in the last 20 years, and the search in the various arts is thus becoming far more acute each year. The staff at its present size is beginning to find difficulty in carrying on the work at proper efficiency, and the offices, which appeared roomy and spacious 20 years ago, are now very congested with the accumulation of patents, and a new building, with a good library, where inventors can make a quiet search of the past art, is urgently needed.

The public generally has very little idea of the work involved in connection with the granting of a patent. Many inventors have the idea that it is only necessary to file their application to obtain a patent, but such is far from the case. Before a patent is granted to an inventor the papers are very carefully inspected to insure elimination of errors, in order that the patent when issued may have legal status, and the invention is then subjected to a very rigid search in connection with the past art, so that both the inventor and the public may be protected. The inventor must be protected by giving him all the privileges he has deserved, while the public must be protected by not giving the inventor what is already public property. The examiner must, therefore, have a good grounding in Science and a trained legal mind to give fair, just and unbiased decisions.

In 1910, the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Hon. LL.D. McGill 1920, addressing the undergraduates of the Faculty of Applied Science of McGill at their annual banquet, said: "It was a happy augury for the future of his hearers that today in Canada there was a vast field of opportunity before them. They should, from the training they were receiving, be the stock of which inventors were made, and *inventors had always played the most important part* in history."

At the same gathering, Dr. Adams, then Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, said that "Although they (McGill) were keeping well abreast of the times in their Engineering classes, they would very soon have to add the branch

of Aviation." That prophecy has received ample fulfilment, as is well known, from the courses in æronautics which can now be taken at McGill, and undoubtedly in the next decade aviation will be absorbing the attention of the great majority of inventors.

In 1911, E. B. Moore, who was then Commissioner of Patents at Washington, D.C., made the following eulogium in regard to examiners: "I do not believe there is anywhere in the Government service a more competent, intelligent or efficient class of employees be found in the Patent Office," etc.

In the earlier history of Patents we find that steam and the steam engine absorbed the inventors' attention. Thus in connection with the invention of a steamboat in 1784 we find the following indorsement from George Washington: "I have seen the model of Mr. Rumsey's boat, constructed to work against stream, examined the powers upon which it acts, been eye witness to an actual experiment in running water of some rapidity, and give it as my opinion (although I had little faith before) that he has discovered the art of working boats by mechanism and small manual assistance against rapid currents; that this discovery is of vast importance, may be of the greatest usefulness in our inland navigation, and if it succeeds, of which I have no doubt, that the value of it is greatly enhanced by the simplicity of the works, which, when seen and explained may be executed by the most common mechanic. Given under my hand at the town of Bath, county of Berkeley, in the State of Virginia, this 7th of September, 1784.—George Washington."

The early Canadian patents also showed that steam engines were the popular hobby, though actually the first Canadian patent was granted in Quebec, dated 8th June, 1824, for a "Washing and Fulling Machine" to a man appropriately named *Noah* Cushing.

With the advent of electricity, and the internal combustion engine, the automobile was developed, and, until quite recently, the heating systems and telephony absorbed by far the greater number of inventions.

At present wireless telegraphy and the radio enjoy the greatest popularity, and it is an accomplished fact that a person can now sit in his own study and both see and hear a theatrical entertainment by radio, while it is common knowledge that there are talking moving pictures operated by radio through the medium of the photo-electric cell.

Aviation, too, as we have seen, is gradually occupying the attention of inventors, though it is still in its infancy, and it is safe to predict that in the next decade æronautics will be one of the main channels in which inventors' minds will run. When Edsel Ford perfects his "Flying Lizzie," ideas will flow that will put Heath Robinson in the shade, including magnets for catching falling spanners and bolts, etc.

The examiner also has his troubles with inventors who bring in unpatentable ideas, and some of these need rather tactful handling. For instance, the ubiquitous perpetual motion producers, who are continually propounding some new scheme for lifting oneself by one's shoe-strings. The examiner, to whose tender mercies they are consigned, however, has a very effective method of dealing with them; he politely, but firmly, requests a working model, and to date none has been received.

APPLIED ENERGY

by JULIAN SMITH

THIS subject is a vast and intricate one, and it is only possible here to follow some of the main branches of the subject. As everyone knows, the use of energy by men in connection with industrial and manufacturing enterprises begins with the development of the steam engine in the early eighteen hundreds. Previous to that a certain amount of power for industrial and mining purposes was generated by water wheels which were used in connection with mining operations, grinding of grains and the raising of water. These operations, however, were on a relatively small scale, and the life of communities was not affected to any large extent by such developments. After the invention of the steam engine and the development first, of pumping apparatus; second, of engines which would operate mills; and, third, the development of steam-driven equipment for transportation purposes, a new era commenced. This development is still going on in an increasing fsahion. We hardly realise today the extent which our lives have been affected by the increasing use of mechanical energy. From the early 1800's up to about 1850 or 1860, while industrial establishments were beginning to increase in size, the ideas of mass production and the application of power for domestic purposes only commenced afte the distribution of power was possible by electricity. The first electric power stations began to operate in 1862, and the sizes of units at that time were very small. At the World's Fair in Chicago, in 1893, the largest size steam-driven unit was about 500 kilowatts. However, from that time the growth was very rapid, and a few years after that Niagara Power maachines were designed and built having a capacity of 5,000 h.p. The development of water powers on this continent, in a large way, in connection with transmission of power may be said to start from that date (1895) when rapid progress was being made not only at Niagara Falls but also in some of the Western cities, where the transmission problems were worked out earlier than in the East.

The use of electric power at first was confined to supplying electric light, and particularly the arc light machinery for street illumination. Gradually, with the development of distribution systems in cities, the use of electric light became more common, and after some years the gas lighting was pushed out by the superior qualities of the electric light. Today the use of gas for illuminating purposes is so rare, it may be that many young people have never seen a street gas lamp or houses piped and using gas for illuminating purposes. Before 1900, practically all houses in cities obtained their illumination by means of gas. The growth in the use of power has been so gradual and has seemed such a matter of course, that the effect on our communities takes place without comment and we scarcely realise the great importance of the revolution which has taken place, and is taking place, due to this cause. One hundred years ago the amount of power which the average man had at his

disposal was exceedingly small and was confined almost entirely to his own efforts and those of domestic animals, such as horses or oxen that he employed for agricultural purposes.

The first effect of concentration of power for factory purposes was to move work out of individual homes and concentrate this work in factories. This caused a great upset in the social life, particularly in England, in the first half of the nineteenth century, and the fact of the removal of work for pay from the household to the factory is still affecting our lives and characters. As we know, all through the years up to the introduction of steam power, the use of tools and the various handicrafts were carried on in an individualistic fashion, that is to say—each workman or little group of workmen carried on their work as carpenters, weavers, or in the manufacture of other goods, in a small way, and largely at their homes or in close connection therewith. The substitution of mechanical power for hand power has cut out to a large extent the individual development of handicraft, and has put the design of the things that are manufactured into the hands of a relatively few people. This subject in itself is a very large one, too large for full discussion here. Fortunately for the future, this situation has become impressed upon industrial leaders, and efforts are being made to develop whatever talents there may be in the workers, especially talents in design. This factory production, however, with the exception of some transportation, was the only use for power, and both factory power and transportation grew relatively slowly.

The period in particular question here is much later in time than those touched upon above. Exact information regarding the amount of power used has become available only since the general use of electricity. The ease with which electricity can be measured and the fact that it has become customary to measure and sell electricity by meter has made it possible to accumulate statistics which for the last fifteen or twenty years have been kept accurately. For such countries as the United States and Canada the figures are available with reasonable exactness for the last twenty years. One more comparison before going into a discussion of these figures. Professor Eve, professor of physics at McGill University, Montreal, has carried on experiments testing the ability of students in his classes to develop power. The simplest form of this exercise is to run upstairs. For very short intervals relatively large amounts of power can be developed in this way. Professor Eve gave me the record of one student weighing 160 pounds who went up $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in $1\text{-}\frac{7}{10}$ seconds, thereby developing over one and one-quarter horse power. This, of course, was only for a very short time, one or two seconds. Over a longer effort some students could develop as much as a quarter of a horse power. However, the general assumption is that in making comparisons of this kind a working man can work eight hours and develop about one-tenth of a horse power for that time. This means, of course, that it would take thirty men, working continuously, to do the work of a continuous horse power.

If the per capita use of power amounts to 527 kilowatt hours per year, it would indicate that every man, woman and child in the country has working steadily, day

and night, for him the equivalent of two and one-half man power.

The use of the term "horse power" or "horse power hour" has become so well established through the development of the steam engine and the steam boiler that apparently it is going to take a long time to eliminate this phraseology. We have found in making our power contracts that it is difficult, if not impossible, to write these contracts in terms of kilowatt and kilowatt hours, because the customer cannot understand, or is unwilling to understand, that "kilowatts" is the same kind of measure as "horse power." However, it is simpler to deal with kilowatts and kilowatt hours, and by remembering that a horse power is about three-quarters of a kilowatt (746-1000's, to be exact), we have a ready method of transformation of one term to the other.

Beginning then with out statistics. About 1910 we find that the total number of kilowatt hours used per capita in the United States was 100. Statistical record shows how these figures have changed year by year, and that the use of power per capita has rapidly increased, until in 1925 the use of power per capita in the United States was 527 kilowatt hours. There is this distinction between the United States and Canada, that whereas some 70% of the power used in the United States is generated by steam power and about 25% water power, in Canada nearly all power which is used is water power, that is over 95% of the total; that is, excluding in both countries the steam transportation systems and motor vehicles. This use of averages and calculation of the kilowatt hours used per capita has little meaning unless it is interpreted into every-day things. A huge factory in a town, grinding wood pulp and making paper, for example, might utilize a great amount of paper, and, therefore, the kilowatt hours per capita in that town might be high, without any of the families in the town using electricity at all, or in a very small measure. As a matter of fact, this was the first development which took place; the factories were built and began to use power in greater or less measure. The development of the domestic use of power has proceeded much more slowly, and it is only within a relatively few years that the average householder has had at his command the electric service. At the present time the average householder uses for electric light and other domestic appliances, such as flatirons, toaster stoves, etc., about 400 k.w.h. per year; or about 80 k.w.h. per capita, the balance being the factory power and electric railways.

We are apt to think of the generation and transmission of electricity as long established blessings, and a date like 1895, when the first transmission lines were built, seems almost as far back as the days when Faraday made his epoch-making researches and discoveries.

A very brief summary of some of the outstanding and interesting things in electrical engineering, therefore, may not be out of place here. It was only about 1819 that Michael Faraday, an Englishman, made the basic discoveries on which our generating equipment and transforming equipment are founded. He discovered that a wire carrying a current would induce a current in an adjacent circuit when the first current was made and broken. It took a long time for these discoveries of Faraday to

be commercialized, and the first real generators were used principally for arc light purposes. Electric transmission began about 1884 with the development of the DC motor and DC generator. It was early in the 80's, that is, 1881 or 1882, that Thomas A. Edison designed or invented the distribution system by which electric power is distributed. The scheme which he worked out at that time is still in use, and apparently for distribution purposes is the only one which is feasible. The development of the incandescent light began in 1879, and the arc light came a little earlier, but did not develop so rapidly. It was not until 1893 or 1894 that engineers began to experiment with voltages above 2,000 or 3,000 volts, and, as I stated earlier in this paper, in 1885 the Niagara Falls plant was built. There, generators of 5,000 volts capacity were installed, generated power at 2,200 volts, 25 cycles, and transmitted this power over transmission line about 25 miles in length at 11,000 volts. A transmission line had been in operation in Colorado operating at this voltage for some time prior to the Niagara Falls transmission. The successful operation of the plant at Niagara and of the few early transmission lines stimulated a whole new phase of electrical engineering and that was the concentration of power in large units and the distribution of this power, first by transmitting practically all the power to a centre of distribution and then distributing from this centre in small units. Between 1895 and 1905 a number of projects were constructed. In 1903, the Shawinigan Water & Power Company, Quebec, built a transmission line from Shawinigan Falls to Montreal, a distance of about 85 miles, the line to operate at 50,000 volts. This was the highest voltage in operation at that time, although report had it that a plant in Missouri was either operating, or about to operate, at the same voltage.

As the theorem of conservation of matter and conservation of energy tells us, every operation in life is a balanced one, the input and the outgo are equal, and we only obtain a change in the form and reduction in the intensity of the energy involved. If your work carries you into engineering and manufacturing operations, you will doubtless be called upon to pass judgment on numerous schemes and inventions. Many of these engineering and manufacturing schemes and inventions are badly conceived and can be dismissed immediately upon considering these simple theorems of conservation of matter and energy. The balance sheet is absolutely accurate, and is one of the most satisfactory elements in dealing with engineering matters. For example, in ordinary life the amount of energy taken in daily by the average workman is about 3,000 calories, which, interpreted into foot-pounds, gives about 9,000,000 foot-pounds. This energy is used up in various ways, part of it in the physical part of life, the action of the heart, lungs and other organs of the body, and the balance is used up in the external work done, so that the two together represent exactly the a-amount of energy consumed for the two purposes, and the body can be considered as an engine so far as the output in potential energy is concerned, as compared with the output in work done.

In the civilized world of machinery which you see about you, it is evident that the régime of man-

kind is very different from what it was centuries ago, to say nothing of being different from what it was only one century ago. Our bodies have developed for thousands or ten thousands of years' dealing with certain environment, and as a result it is necessary that the human body gets a certain amount of fresh air, exercise, food and rest. The development of machinery has been so rapid that our bodies by no means become adjusted to these new conditions. It is, therefore, very important, and becoming more and more important, that as the natural conditions of life fade further into the past and we go along in what we term an "artificial" condition that the health of the men who are operating the machines and whose lives are affected by machines, should be regulated in the best possible manner so as to maintain and improve so far as possible the physical being of these men. This means practically everybody in civilized life, and I point out to you it is an important matter in our lives that we give thoughtful consideration to our physical well being. Not only that, the fact of machinery in our civilization also affects the mental balance and the growth of all concerned. It is obvious that dealing with great machines whose operation affect not only one, but perhaps thousands of persons, that erratic behaviour, mental unbalance and selfish action must be eliminated. The object after all of the machines which have been created is the same object for which men have always used tools, that is, to improve their condition and improve the conditions of the communities in which they live. Courage, well-balanced nerves and a determination to carry out improvements for community well-being must be at the bottom of all our efforts.

The total consumption of power in the United States for the year 1905 was about 40 kilowatt hours per capita; in 1910 it was about 90 k.w.h. per year per capita; 1915, it was about 172 k.w.h. per year per capita; 1920 was about 300 k.w.h. per year per capita and 1925 was about 527 k.w.h. For the ten years, from 1915 to 1925, the average increase was over 35 kilowatt hours per year per capita, and for the ten-year period the increased yearly amount was about 20% of the 1915 consumption. For the last several years the increases per year have been running from 12% to 15% per year. There is no reason to doubt that for some years to come this rate of increase will be maintained or even perhaps improved upon. For example, a dwelling house completely equipped with electrical equipment, including refrigerator and range, would contain equipment, not including the electric light, which would consume per year about 5,000 kilowatt hours. A thoroughly well lighted house might consume 600 kilowatt hours, so that altogether the dwelling house might consume 5,600 k.w.h. As a matter of fact, at the present time an ordinary dwelling house uses about 400 k.w.h. in the year and, therefore, there is the possibility by the use of the electric refrigerator and the electric range as the two principal items that the domestic consumption of electricity would be increased very materially with the possibility in the better class houses in the cities of increasing this amount up to several times the present average consumption.

In addition to the domestic uses we find there is a constant tendency to substitute power-

driven machinery for hand work. Today we find machines excavating trenches for cable laying, sewers and water pipes, and motor-driven air compressors working in the streets for cutting and drilling pavements, etc. The riveting work on steel buildings is now almost entirely done by power machinery. This tendency goes through all lines of endeavour, and one of the great fields for the next engineering generation is to apply known principles to the development of new types of machines which will still further take the place of hand work.

Men's tools are no longer the stone axe and the flint knife, but great machines built by the aid of other machines in turn helping in the construction of more and larger tools to fill the ever increasing demands of civilization.

With all the growth of machinery and appliances for the reduction of hand labour going on about us, we find that more and more the tendency of invention is two-fold. In the first and easier type of invention, appliances and knowledge which are available are used in working out new machines for the reduction of hand labour or the improvement of existing processes. There is a vast amount of this type of invention going on all the time. In addition to this, there are new inventions based upon new discoveries, and it is the addition of this element which carries forward the scientific world into new fields.

It is for the purpose of training men whose natural inclinations are along these lines that such institutions as the Worcester Polytechnic Institute have grown up and have been developed. To teach those men interested in this subject not only the history of engineering works of the past, but also to train them in mathematics, logic and other branches which are essential to carry them forward in the engineering profession, is an important part of the education of the engineering profession, is an important part of the education of the engineering student. Paramount to all these subjects, however, is the training in the true scientific spirit of honest endeavour, clear-cut thought and unselfish living.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE CANADIAN HANDICRAFTS GUILD

By MADELEINE K. BOTTOMLEY

SOME day, it will be universally appreciated by an educated world, that individual contentment in a community is the straw without which no statesman can successfully make his bricks; and meanwhile, any associated movement which concerns itself 'voluntarily and gratuitously' with the creating, fostering and organising of a state of mind and a set of circumstances capable of forestalling or resisting these germs of mischievous discontent which idleness and a sense of social isolation inevitably breed in human beings, must be recognised as an expression of that pioneer instinct which has always foreseen and foreserved the best interests of the race.

Such a movement here, in Canada, is now on the threshhold of its twenty-first birthday. Its headquarters are in Montreal: its name, The Canadian Handicrafts Guild. Twenty-one years ago the relationship of domestic manual art to the most difficult problems of human society was not so apparent to everybody as experiments in occupational therapy have recently made it. In a general way, our good Victorian world before the war had recognized that its very real Victorian devil did unquestionably find work for idle hands to do; and boys and girls were trained to defend themselves by innocent occupation—often of no particular value otherwise—against the snares of that sinister employer. But occupation as an outlet differs radically from the task which is imposed by any necessity other than that of a natural craving to perform it; and when communities begin to apprehend this, they begin to make a handicraft history. In young countries, however, the feeling for a long time naturally is that one must first live before one should be expected or urged to live æsthetically; and it is only as routine and order emerge, with their recognized intervals of leisure, that either primitive or civilised man discovers the whole secret of his fingers and their dignity, and experiences the desire of supplementing his compulsory menial occupation with some voluntary manual craft. The very first proof of successful colonisation in Canada, therefore, was neither the levelled forest nor the tilled field, but the straggling lines of peasant homes on the banks of the St. Lawrence, which began to express in the loneliness of a new world the traditional skill of the transplanted Norman joiner and builder; and the subsequent erection under those high-pitched roofs of the looms and wheels from which the unbroken thread of old French fireside handicraft was to be spun and woven by the colonist housewife and her Canadian posterity into our national history.

Naturally enough, it was a Woman's Art Association here which came in time to grasp and appreciate all this. Artists are trained observers, and in 1900, Canada was at last producing artists.

In the autumn of that year, the Women's Art Association (now

the Women's Art Society), of Montreal, which was a branch of the Women's Art Association of Canada, with headquarters at Toronto, received an invitation from the Henry Morgan Co., Ltd., to open the new galleries just completed on their premises, with an exhibition by available Arts and Crafts. And it is to the response of those good ladies to that public-spirited appeal that Canada owes its present Handicrafts activities. Their exhibition was, for obvious reasons, not a display of Canadian Crafts only. But its outstanding novelty, as Miss Phillips relates in one of her numerous contributions to the archives of the Guild, was the first collection that had ever been attempted of specimens of weaving done in Canadian homes. And these, alongside the more familiar assemblage of native Indian crafts, then and there produced the impression out of which in due course the chartered guild, which today is functioning so widely and effectively, grew.

In March, 1902, it was decided to hold an exhibition of exclusively Canadian work, and it was in the presence of that array of our own Indian and peasant crafts and the home industries of various other exhibitors that the Society recognized the urgency of providing some depot where all such articles might thenceforward be regularly assembled and exposed for sale, and which should also be an authorized centre from which assistance and encouragement might in future be gratuitously offered to Canadian craftsmanship of any and every kind.

A special handicraft committee was thereupon appointed to sponsor that undertaking, and on June 1st, 1902, "two hundred dollars," Miss Phillips tells us, "launched the venture."

The money was loaned by the Women's Art Association out of the proceeds of their successful exhibition, and the new committee, purchasing a number of the things that had been displayed in March, forthwith opened a "Handicraft Shop" in the studios of the Renaissance Club on Phillips Square.

Two hundred dollars may have appeared to launch this courageous and toilsome venture, but back of its tiny venture was the special committee, of which Miss Phillips was president and whose concentrated abilities and enthusiasm were, of course, the real propellors and prop. In 1905, at the suggestion of the parent organisation and with the formal approbation of its Executive, it was transformed into—*The Canadian Handicrafts Guild.*

In the commission handed down by the Association were the words: "We would deprecate any act tending towards introducing a purely commercial spirit into the undertaking," words which entailed no light responsibility.

In 1906, it was incorporated substantially and permanently, in the Dominion government charter applied for and obtained by the newly-elected first executive of The Canadian Handicrafts Guild.

* * *

The story of the Guild's progress to the status of an independent and legally established body is most simply told in the formal language of the executive transactions through which the important transfer and assumption of all responsibilities took place. On January 4th, 1905, at a meeting

held in 'Our Handicraft Shop,' at which were present Miss Phillips, Mrs. Peck, Miss Muir, Miss Watt and Mr. Lighthall, and of which Mr. Lighthall was unanimously voted chairman, the following resolution, which had been passed at a general meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Women's Art Association, held on December 20th, 1904, was read:

"WHEREAS, in consequence of the meeting held in the studio of the Woman's Art Association the Montreal Branch of the Woman's Art Association of Canada is unwilling to incur the responsibilities pointed out at that meeting as arising from the growth of the Handicraft Shop, and desires that henceforth its connection shall be purely sympathetic; and

WHEREAS, the present meeting concurs in this opinion, it is, therefore,—

Resolved: That any money or property now in the hands of the Montreal Branch of the Montreal Branch of the Woman's Art Association for the purpose of promoting this work shall be given to any syndicate of responsible persons who are willing to carry on the work and become responsible for all debts and obligations pertaining to the shop. And the Executive Committee are hereby authorized to do everything that may be necessary to carry such transfer into effect. . . "

That, the Montreal Branch would suggest, in view of the increasing responsibilities, that immediate steps should be taken by such syndicate to become incorporate, only under a Dominion charter, for the promotion and sale of the Home Art Industries and Crafts; and would urge any syndicate seeking such incorporation to bear in mind:

That, this Branch, in establishing a work which has now grown beyond its power of carrying on has always kept the benevolent and educational aim in view, and would deprecate any act tending towards introducing a purely commercial spirit into the undertaking;

That, its aim has been to sustain and develop all artistic taste; all characteristic designs and crafts throughout the Dominion; and to enrich the nation by the skill of the individual and the community."

The Chairman than stated, according to the Secretary's report, "that the Montreal Branch of the Women's Art Association were well within their legal rights, inasmuch as the resolution only deals with the property of the said branch; and it was then suggested that a Board should be formed to continue the work of the Handicraft movement"; it was

Moved by Miss Watt,
Seconded by Miss Muir,

and carried,

"That the present meeting do constitute themselves an organisation under the name of The Canadian Handicrafts Guild to promote the handicraft movement and take over from the Montreal Branch of the Woman's Art Association the property, funds and business of our Handicraft Shop, with all appertaining rights and obligations belonging to the said branch in accordance with the above given resolution of December 20th, 1904. They guarantee that the business will be carried on upon the same principles of benevolent movement and with a view to Dominion or other suitable incorporation as soon as practicable, and request that the transfer be made into the names of Mr. W. D. Lighthall and Miss E. W. H. Phillips."

The Executive of the Montreal Branch of the Women's Art Association of Canada, after reading the above resolution of offer carried by The Canadian Handicrafts Guild at their meeting of January 11th, 1905, passed the following resolution unanimously:

"That this offer be accepted and the transfer made in due form; the representatives of this committee to be the President, the Vice-President and the two secretaries, as authorized at the General Meeting of December 20th, 1904."

On March 16th, the new Guild, at a formal meeting, received this resolution and proceeded to elect its first officers, as follows: President, Miss Phillips; Treasurer, Miss Muir; Secretary, Mrs. Dinham Molson, and a Committee composed of the following ladies: Lady

Tait, Mrs. James Peck, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Chaffee, Mrs. Woods and Miss Robertson; with power to add.

This documentary story of the evolution of The Canadian Handicrafts Guild only vaguely indicates difficulties which Miss Phillips more satisfactorily discussed in an address she was invited to deliver in Stevenson Hall, Montreal, on January 2nd, 1917; difficulties inevitably arising out of disintegrations and readjustments of this sort, and which impose much labour and responsibility on those charged with such tasks. Speaking for the special committee, out of which the Guild was to emerge in 1905 (and of both of which it was her distinction to become first President), Miss Phillips on that occasion said, after referring to the greatly augmented financial burdens of her Committee, that it had "always been a little anxious about the power of the Womans' Art Association of Canada to cover this large responsibility, and found a difficulty in getting satisfactory replies from Toronto." So, towards the close of 1904, on the advice of prominent legal men who were interested in the movement, copies of their Charter were obtained, and "we found," said Miss Phillips, "that not only was there no provision to cover an undertaking of such financial magnitude and semi-commercial character was the work by Our Handicraft Shop, but that, as a matter of fact, the charter was not issued by the Dominion government, and was entirely for the Province of Ontario; so that it would not apply to any branches in the other provinces. The responsibility, therefore, of carrying on the work would rest upon the members individually. Letters were written to Toronto stating this situation, but, receiving no replies, the Montreal branch decided, at its meeting held December 20th, 1904, that if a new Society would undertake to carry on the work on the same lines and conditions, *i.e.*, not for the pecuniary benefit of members of the Society, that it would hand over the entire control of this part of the work, with all the monies which had been specially subscribed for that purpose, or for carrying on Our Handicraft Shop, and with any stock then on hand.

The brunt of this more or less agreeable aspect of the transfer naturally fell upon the officers of the Montreal branch of the Woman's Art Association, and the special committee, which was to become the separate and more widely chartered Society, known as The Canadian Handicrafts Guild. But there was much private and public discussion besides, of which repercussions are still sometimes heard both in Toronto and in Montreal, and it is important that all the present and future members of the Guild should be in possession of the simple facts upon which opinions diverged somewhat sharply in 1904.

The concrete result was nevertheless the legal establishment of a separate society and a shifting of the centre and burdens of all Handicraft concerns to the new organisation, whose Federal Charter in the following year entitled it thereafter to imitate and represent a national handicraft movement throughout the Dominion of Canada.

* * *

The twenty-one Annual Reports of "that new Society" are the credentials it is now in a position to produce, and these furnish no

insignificant contribution to the vivid story of Canadian progress generally, since 1905. Their figures tell the tale of the steady expansion of the work; of exhibitions, sales, agencies, lectures, prize-competitions, technical instruction, educational classes, and the production and distribution of special literature in the impressive language of statistics and facts. They present also a striking composite picture of the dream and the business in practical co-operation, and show convincingly some of the finer accretions of our much discussed immigration policy by revealing some of the treasures of inherited taste and skill which the new settler brings (amongst his other invisible effects) to our new country.

The "two-hundred-dollar" investment of 1905 has in twenty-one years distributed six hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars ($620,979.46) to hand workers in Canadian homes, and to meet this remarkable expansion the Guild now functions with ten committees: a General, a Council, an Executive and seven standing committees. It also has life members and associated societies; and enjoys uninterrupted vice-regal patronage. Its most popular and accessible point of public contact is still its Handicrafts Shop, where the labours of all the committees ultimately, of course, converge; filling the windows and shelves with the best craft it is possible for the new or native Canadian to produce. Selected exhibits are also sent out by the shop, and have gone to England, Ireland, Australia, the United States, and every part of our own Dominion, and the successful handling and shipping of all these valuable consignments is far from being the least of the Guild's present responsibilities. Shop management, however, presents, as does the economic side of every benevolent and pious undertaking, a straight financial proposition, and the very noblest idealism when harnessed inevitably to such exigencies as rent, taxes, wages, fuel, light, postage, stationery, etc., has no alternative but to think and act in regard to these in the current fashion of business. Even for educational and other purely official functions, money must be available and security provided for bank and other transactions.

But whatever efforts the Guild may make to acquire or increase funds and however irreconcilable these may sometimes appear with its specific and professed character, the rigid stipulation remains that no personal pecuniary profit shall ever be allowed to accrue to any of its members for services rendered to the organisation. The public, patronising the "Shop," or negotiating with the Guild as a business agent too often loses sight of this, and of its own co-operative opportunities to assist the real aim of "enriching the nation by the skill of the individual and the community" by concurring with what may look like a spirit of bargain-driving, or ordinary commercial cupidity in selling the products of our craft workers. If all strictures on what may sometimes be mistaken for a subordination of its ends to its means were bracketed with the financial statements in the Guild's annual reports, which show the value of the commercial side of its activities as an incentive of co-partnership, would be established and the present average of seventy thousand dollars per annum, which flows from the till of the Handicraft Shop directly into the hands that

produce its wares, would be more quickly recognised by patrons as their own combined contributions to a great national effort.

It is expected that a series of lectures very successfully organised last year by the Guild's Extension Committee and with which the resident Consuls of foreign countries in Montreal have associated themselves so helpfully, will go far, with the arranged collaboration now of McGill University, towards making the public realise and appreciate the Guild's true spirit and objective, and also to encourage new settlers to preserve and practice their characteristic crafts in their new Canadian homes. The national importance of that service alone should eventually impress our Government, as it does governments in older countries, with the duty and expediency of granting some fixed financial support to voluntary handicraft societies.

The Guild has suffered the constant handicap of wholly inadequate premises from the very beginning, and its need of a suitable workshop for itself has been acutely felt from year to year. In recent years its annual exhibitions have, however, been much less arduous, held in the spacious Lecture hall of the Art Association, Montreal, instead of here, there and everywhere, as formerly. But a vast field of further amelioration and usefulness remains to be fertilized by the magic of a permanent Government grant; of increased membership; of generous bequests, and an educated sense of its purchasing duty in the Canadian public generally. The Guild's strongest claims lie in the amount and value of the work which has yet to be done; and an organisation which has now succeeded in assembling Canadians of every age, class and race in a friendly competition for the display and disposal of useful things beautifully wrought in their own homes by their own skilled fingers, should, one thinks, not have to appeal very urgently for ways and means to develop its wholesome projects. The fact that the Guild's prizes find their way to the remotest Indian settlements; to the most obscure rural parishes of Quebec; to the loneliest farm houses of the West, and to craft lovers in Labrador, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and the humble city homes of immigrants of all nationalities, is an achievement which speaks for itself. But it is also an achievement which indicates the need now of a national organisation and federation of Canadian handicraft interests. The Guild, from its experiments, is able now to see that the children of foreign origin whom it assembles in its educational classes to be taught the conservation of such crafts as are their special inheritance are made susceptible of a much quicker, happier and more normal assimilation than children who are never told of the valuable racial contributions they may make to their new country. And the Scandinavian, Balkan, Slav, Latin, or other foreign immigrant who has the prize cards of the Guild attached to specimens of old home-crafts reproduced here, which stir all his fondest memories and revive some of his most sacred associations must, of necessity, have a different sentiment towards a new country which extends that sort of welcome to him personally, as it were, and must find himself spontaneously responding to its demands upon him and his household as its future citizens and patriots. The Guild's charter has

also, by specifically excluding all political, religious or sectional concerns from its legitimate province, established a point of contact which creates and fosters the only spirit in which our country can confidently hope to discharge its social responsibilities.

But though the Guild, as such, may not honourably have any prejudices or partialities except within its own strictly defined limits, it is not precluded from cordially approving and encouraging all possible competition between politicians, creeds, or races, for the advancement of pure craftsmanship throughout the Dominion. Our new national consciousness, which is being so seriously accepted by the outside senior world, will insist upon expressing itself sooner or later in characteristic national art. The Indian and the *habitant* cannot be expected to maintain our national reputation for ever, and the Guild looks out with thrills of warranted expectancy now upon contingencies in stone, wood, metal, clay, leather; and from the looms, wheels, bobbins, osiers, needles, pencils and other accessories of manual art in the hands of our full-grown Canada. The peasant art, made by and for the peasant, is receding as the peasant recedes. The Indian and the *habitant* today are pursuing only such domestic arts as please the town patron and the tourist.

But the next development will be that national manipulation of craft mediums, which makes the charm of diversified craft history, and something in architecture, pottery, lace, furniture or even design, may emerge to surprise the craftsman himself no less than his patrons and compatriots, and to establish that vital distinction in our craftsmanship which gives authority to all creators. Imitation has its æsthetic and economic values, but these are never the strongest incentive nor the highest compensation the craftsman receives from his craft, neither do they express what the Canadian Handicrafts Guild means by its contract "to enrich the nation."

BOOKS

"THE NEW MAN AND THE DIVINE SOCIETY" by Richard Roberts. Published by the MacMillan Company of Canada. Price, $2.

DR. ROBERTS has given us as the first of a projected trilogy a highly interesting book in which the growth and function of the Church and of religion are examined in the light of biological and evolutionary principles. The preface unfolds this intention and frankly acknowledges the logical difficulties which the acceptance of evolution involves, but it urges that it is more gain than loss to treat religion as a "natural phenomenon" no less than as a matter of revelation.

The book itself is divided into four parts. The first is devoted to a biological survey of man and his society; the peculiar problem of human association is stated as the production of a society that is neither a herd nor a hive, the herd being typical of a loose association where freedom of individual development is unrestrained, the hive being typical of an association where complete development of individual capacity is sacrificed to "specialisation." An examination of the modern state and a delightful survey of historical utopias lead to the conclusion that internationalism, the eventual transcerdence of national frontiers, is not a pious aspiration but a stern evolutionary necessity. The forces making against that progress are passed in review, the ultimately military character of the modern state, the law, and man's self-regarding motives.

The second part deals with religion as man's most manifest endeavour to transcend himself and his immediate environment, and in particular with Christianity and its propagation by St. Paul as evoking both a new activity of spirit and a new society for the achievement of God's purpose.

The third part reviews the history of the Church through the Dark and Mediæval Ages to the present day. "The Great Misadventure" is that change of policy by which the mediæval Church forsook the ideals of St. Augustine's "civitas dei" and under the papal influence of Hildebrand aimed at complete temporal and secular power, based on force, as well as spiritual control, an attempt which could only succeed by imposing such a degree of uniformity as to produce as its inevitable consequence the intellectual revolt of the Renaissance and the disintegrating forces of Protestantism.

In the last section Dr. Roberts points to the present as a period of great opportunity for the Church. This opportunity lies in the emergence of a new stage in social evolution, the "contractual" stage, of which the League of Nations, the Union Church of Canada, and such industrial experiments as profit-sharing and co-partnership are evidence. The Church is called to a spiritual renewal, to practice the Christian way of "hazardous benevolence," to fulfil its function as a sustainer of values. In conclusion, there is a very timely chapter on the spiritual responsibility of the preaching profession.

Appended to the book are notes which give the titles and authors of the works from which Dr. Roberts has had occasion to quote, in itself a very valuable bibliography.

Throughout the book the reader is presented not only with well-knit argument and learning made delightful, but also with a vigorous and lucid diction. Only in the third, that is, its historical, part can it be said that the style becomes here and there somewhat crabbed through attempt at brevity, while in the concluding chapter Dr. Roberts has undoubtedly risen to the height of a great argument.

THE FIGHTING BISHOP
by T. M. Roberton.
Published by
"The Graphic" Publishers, Ottawa.

"THE FIGHTING BISHOP" consists of four essays in what might be called "literary history." They deal with Bishop John Strachan, "The Remarkable Battle on Lake Erie," The Battle of Chateauguay" and "Sir Francis Bond Head," respectively, and give signs of a combination which is rare in the writing of Canadian history and whose rarity may have a little to do with the small amount of Canadian history that seems to be read by Canadians.

The combination is one of literary quality—that is, life and grace in the written word—and the accurate and painstaking interpretation of historical records. The result here is notable. We have a readable, a racy volume, full of strong verbal meat and instructive at the same time. Much more could not be said for a quartet of historical essays. They are all worth reading.

The best probably is the one on Bishop Strachan. That reverend gentleman is one of the many highly spectacular immigrants to this country, who have yet to receive the scientific treatment that good history ought to give. But Mr. Roberton has made a very fair beginning on him and his entirely uncivilized ecclesiasticism is given a satisfactory epitaph. This essay is interesting from another point of view. It is a kind of reminder of the limits of biography as a historical medium. The struggle between Strachan representing his Church and his King, not to mention himself, and the reform movement is clear and impressive when centered on the massive old Aberdonian; but put in this way the broader sweep of Canadian history during those early and fascinating days is obscured. Strachan, in short, occupies a more strategic position than he really had; forces vaster and deeper far than a self-willed bishop and a liberal assembly were at work, throwing those protagonists into relief, no doubt, but in reality quite careless of their personalities. Milder bishops might have abandoned the clergy reserves sooner and more gracefully; less intransigeant reformers than Bidwell and Perry might have been more polite to their governors, but the outcome would have been just as drastic a deletion of the old system of thought.

Incidentally, the Bishop's famous cry "Never mind the laa', toorn him oot" is usually said to have been hurled at W. L. Mackenzie, not Barnabas Bidwell.

The essay on Sir Francis Bond Head appeared to us somewhat literarily self-conscious. A little much is made of the unhappy "Francis" in bed in Kent, waiting for an impish destiny to interrupt his dreams; and the writer oc-

casionally loses control of his adjectives—which some say are a crucial test. The same over-literary flavour hangs about elsewhere, as when Barclay, on Lake Erie, "turns scribe," and we are shown, for example, "his thick-fingered fist dallying massively with goose-quills and ink-horns."

But the general effect is the very opposite of the dragging aridity which one so often has to cope with, and that quite offsets local lapses. Mr. Roberton reminds us alternately of Carlyle and Lytton Strachey: of the former in the short, crabbed, subjectless sentences which describe the Rebellion, for instance; of Lytton Strachey here and there, but particularly in the account of the dying (hypothetical) thoughts of Bishop Strachan, when the *tour de force* that concludes "Queen Victoria" is irresistibly suggested.

IN SUN AND SHADE by Canon Frederick George Scott. Dussault & Proulx, Quebec.

THIS attractively printed little book contains twenty-four short poems, some recent, some dating back to the war years. Most of them breathe the patriotic note which no one has more successfully incorporated in verse than Canon Scott. Several have a personal tone—an echo of struggle and loss and eventual resignation.

The metres are not varied; for the most part the poems are written in iambic quatrains, simple, direct and ringing.

One of the best has a Franciscan flavour. It is a hymn of praise, beginning:

"I praise God that He gave man breath
To breathe the mountains and the seas;
I praise Him that He sends us death
To give us solitude and ease."

The war songs are free from bitterness and disillusionment. Canon Scott has marked the best that could be found in that period of misunderstanding, and in a dozen poignant lyrics has given utterance to his faith in man's future.

"A vision dawns of days when wars shall cease,
And all mankind be one vast brotherhood."

S. N.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

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Donations	30.00
Sale of Railroad Tickets to Macdonald College	94.60
Sale of Banquet Tickets	3,208.00
Proportion of Gate Receipts, Football	2,397.15
Refund on Deposit—Canadian Passenger Association	22.00
Miscellaneous	1.00
	$8,252.75

EXPENDITURE

REGISTRATION:		
Printing and Stationery	$ 62.44	
Buttons and Badges	291.70	
Salaries	90.00	
Office Expenses	69.02	
Miscellaneous	47.66	
		$560.28
PUBLICITY AND TRANSPORTATION:		
Printing and Stationery	$495.36	
Postage	162.14	
Salaries	106.25	
Special Train	126.00	
Miscellaneous Expenses	66.55	
		956.30
ENTERTAINMENT:		
Printing	$ 233.35	
Banquet	2,704.15	
Tips	250.00	
Miscellaneous Expenses	4.50	
		3,192.00
PROGRAMMES:		
Printing	$120.75	
		120.75
GENERAL EXPENSES:		
Printing and Stationery	$62.32	
Salaries	75.00	
Miscellaneous Expenses	15.00	
		152.32
Total Expenditure		$4,982.19
University Guarantee		2,500.00
Surplus		770.56
		$8,252 75

ALUMNAE NOTES

Miss Oakeley's Visit

The brief visit of Miss Oakeley to Montreal and the Royal Victoria College was, for many graduates, a happy prelude to the Reunion, despite the fact that it was but a prelude and that it was impossible to extend it into actual participation. Those who were in town for the meetings of the Triennial gathering of the Canadian Federation of University Women in the latter days of August were the most fortunate, for Miss Oakeley was at that time staying with the president of the Federation, Mrs. Walter Vaughan, and was present at several of the meetings. At one of these she made a brief address to a numerous gathering in the Common Room, and to those who had so often heard her in that place and who heard again the characteristic note of pure idealism and disinterested truth seeking, it seemed that they had indeed come home to their college.

Miss Oakeley's purpose in coming to this continent this year was to attend the meetings of the philosophical congress held at Harvard University in early September. As her duties called her back to London in the first days of October, her stay in Montreal was limited to short periods before and after the Harvard meeting. With scattered friends, variously situated, offering entertainment, her days were naturally crowded, and it was difficult to arrange meetings with all those students of earlier days who wished to see her and whom she wished to see. As always, however, Miss Oakeley made herself as accessible as time and strength permitted, and by dint of out-of-town visits and of tête-à-tête interviews sandwiched between other engagements, as well as by the opportunity given by a large reception at the Royal Victoria College, she managed to see a surprisingly large number of her old students. Among these there was only one opinion expressed. What a happiness it was to see Miss Oakeley again, so little changed; and how regrettable it was that she could not stay longer and take part in the Reunion.

* * *

THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

The results of many important investigations were reported at the conference of The International Federation of University Women held at Amsterdam from the 27th to the 31st of July, 1926.

At the first business meeting reports were heard from the representatives of the twenty-seven countries now in the Federation. This gave those present some idea of the activities of university women throughout the world, and introduced the university women of the several countries to one another. The next meeting dealt with the position of university women in the professions and in business. A report was read on the legal position of married women engaged in professions, and a resolution was passed to the effect that no legal obstacle should be placed in the way of a married woman desiring to practise a profession. One of the subsequent meetings was given up to the discussion of questions affecting secondary education, when it was explained that the meaning of the term secondary education varied in the different countries in which it was used. The sub-committee on the exchange of secondary school teachers reported difficulties, not only that their proposals were sometimes rejected, but also that their letters were sometimes left unanswered. Practical suggestions were made for the working out of a plan of exchange, as such exchanges were thought to be of the greatest value in establishing international contacts. The last of the open meetings was devoted to the question of international fellowships. Next year the first international fellowship will be awarded, but it was found possible at present to grant a fellowship only every two years. During the conference, a motion was passed amending the constitution to make it possible to substitute a triennial for a biennial conference, as it was desired to turn some of the money that had gone to conference expenses to other purposes.

The next conference will be held in Geneva, in 1929.

* * *

The Federation Conference

The third triennial conference of the Canadian Federation of University Women was held in the Royal Victoria College on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of August; just long enough after the International Conference for us to be able to receive reports by letter from two of our delegates to Amsterdan, who supplemented the information we had gleaned from the newspapers.

Our own conference was concerned chiefly with Canadian matters, as we have not yet been able to support such international projects as the Million Dollar Fellowship Fund by anything more substantial than our sympathy and approval.

We were presented with the usual reports of standing committees on membership, on archives, on education,

on vocations, and on libraries. Reports, most of them admirable, representing untiring effort on the part of the heads of the scattered committees.

One resolution passed as a result of the discussion of the vocation's report may prove of great service in the future by bringing our own vocations committee into direct contact with university vocational bureaux throughout the country.

As a preliminary to the report of the scholarship committee, we were given a lucid and short statement by the treasurer, who was able to show a balance of several hundred dollars,—rather a feat in view of the total figures involved. However, even her lucidity availed little when it came to putting before the delegates alternative schemes for the redistribution of dues paid by the clubs and alumnæ societies, a problem which proved knotty out of all proportion to the amount involved per capita.

With the favourable balance thus reported we were able at last to increase the amount of the scholarship awarded annually to a Canadian woman for research or post-graduate work from $1,000 to $1,250, the need for such increase being unanimously admitted. It was also decided by a large majority to keep to the original policy of not awarding the scholarship to the same person for a second year.

One afternoon was reserved for an address by Miss Charlotte Whitton, who spoke in her usual forceful and direct manner on "The University Woman and her Community," from a point of view which was provocative of discussion.

Throughout the conference Mrs. Vaughan, the president, Miss Mackenzie, the secretary, and Miss Hurlbatt, entertained indefatigably at teas and luncheons, while the McGill Alumnæ Society was hostess at a dinner at the Beaconsfield Golf Club. These gatherings fulfilled more than a purely social purpose, since they enabled delegates to discuss various questions in an informal way.

The next conference will be held in 1929, in Vancouver; the headquarters of Miss Bollert, the new president.

* * *

LOCAL SECRETARY FOR ARCHIVES

Miss S. Ganong, who is Archives Secretary for the Canadian Federation of University Women, has asked that a local Secretary be appointed.

The duty of such a Secretary is to collect everything written or printed concerning the Society which may in years to come be of more or less historic interest. A great deal of material dealing with the past history of the Alumnæ Society has been collected by Miss Helen Gardiner, and Mrs. Wilson Irwin has been appointed, for the local centre here, to continue her work. Will members please forward to Mrs. Irwin, at 719 University Street, Montreal, any matter which they think would be interesting for this department?

THE CANADIAN FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIP

$1,250.00

OPEN TO ANY WOMAN HOLDING A DEGREE FROM A CANADIAN UNIVERSITY

IN GENERAL, PREFERENCE WILL BE GIVEN TO THOSE CANDIDATES WHO HAVE COMPLETED AT LEAST ONE OR TWO YEARS AT GRADUATE STUDY AND HAVE A DEFINITE PLAN OF ADVANCED STUDY OR OF RESEARCH IN VIEW. THE AWARD IS BASED ON EVIDENCE OF CHARACTER AND ABILITY OF THE CANDIDATE AND PROMISE OF SUCCESS IN THE SUBJECT TO WHICH SHE IS DEVOTING HERSELF.

CONDITIONS

I. Application is to be made by letter to the Convener of the Scholarship Committee, Mrs. Douglas Thom, 2220 College Avenue, Regina, Sask., NOT LATER THAN FEBRUARY 1ST.

II. The letter of application should contain an account of the Applicant's educational training and a statement in full of the plan of study or research she intends to pursue. This information should be accompanied by:

1. A written statement from the President of the College or University awarding the degrees held by the applicant to the effect that her application as a suitable candidate is approved.

2. Testimonials as to her health, character, ability and scholarship. All testimonials and references should be in writing. The Committee will assume no responsibility for making enquiry beyond the papers submitted.

3. Theses, papers or reports of investigations published or unpublished.

III. All papers submitted by the applicant will be returned if postage is sent for that purpose. Confidential letters will be kept.

IV. The choice of the University at which the successful candidate shall pursue her study or research work is left to the Committee of Selection in consultation with the candidate.

V. The scholarship is payable in two equal instalments on July 1st and January 1st by the Treasurer of the Federation, provided the successful applicant sends her address for those dates.

VI. At the end of her tenure, the candidate shall send a report of her work, together with a statement of its worth from the professor or other authority conversant with her research to the Convenor of the Scholarship Committee.

Alumnae Banquet

The Alumnæ's share in the recent successful McGill Reunion took the form of a banquet held at the Royal Victoria College on Friday, October 8th. That it was much appreciated is evident from the fact that two hundred and fifty women were present, including honorary graduates, graduates, past students and graduates of M.S.P.E.

The dinner was presided over by the President of the McGill Alumnæ Society. Red roses, contrasting with the white tablecloth, gave the McGill colours, which were also carried out in attractive place cards made by one of the Alumnæ. The handsome cover of the menu, which was the same as that used at the men's dinner, was distinctly McGill in colour and design.

Following the toast to "The King," the toast to "Our Alma Mater" was delightfully proposed by one of the younger Alumnæ and enthusiastically received. A graduate of the pioneer class of 1888, in responding, gave many interesting reminiscences of McGill in the days of Dean Johnson and Dean Moyse.

A charming programme of music, given at intervals during the evening by graduates of the McGill Conservatorium, was listened to with much pleasure.

A feature of the dinner was the roll-call of the thirty-nine classes who have graduated since women students were admitted to McGill. All but two of the years were represented, some by only a single delegate, while the class of 1925 carried off the honours for members with thirty of their girls present.

The most picturesque item on the programme was the "Fashion Parade" organized and staged by the R.V.C. Undergraduate Society. Great applause greeted the appearance of the coy undergraduate of the eighties, with her chic little bonnet and bustle; the debutante of the nineties, weighed down by a ball dress and the responsibility of managing a train; the tennis costume, with a gored skirt almost touching the ground; the hobble skirt and the "Merry Widow" hat. All the "latest fashions" of the forty years of co-education at McGill were represented ending with a modern sports girl and a flapper in a two-ounce dance frock, who smoked a cigarette in the most up-to-date holder.

During the evening, greetings were exchanged with the Reunion dinner for men, which was being held simultaneously at the Mount Royal Hotel. The observation of an unofficial participant in the Reunion may be added :—

Columns could be written on the meetings in the cloakrooms, on the stairways and in the reception rooms; on the gowns—if there had been room to see them; on the decorations, the dainty place-cards, the menu-cards, and the food; but the columnist is lacking, and a bare programme is all we can present. During the dinner a message of greeting was sent to the diners at the Mount Royal Hotel, and a reply was received and read. The toast to "The King" was proposed by Miss Brittain; "Our Alma Mater" in a very eloquest speech by Miss Jean Gurd, 1925. Miss Georgina Hunter, 1888, replied to the latter toast in a reminiscent speech that everyone wished could be longer. After a pianoforte solo by Miss Dorothy Armstrong and a violin solo by Miss Kathleen Perrin, accompanied by Miss Gwen. Feilders, came the pièce de résistance, arranged by the undergraduates of the R.V.C., for the entertainment of their predecessors. A tiny stage, just large enough to frame a single figure, had been erected near the entrance door, and across this stage moved a pageant of the modes from 1888 until 1926. Montreal's storerooms and attics had been ransacked to yield the bonnets, bustles, dolmans and sacques of the late eighties and early nineties, and the "Merry Widows," the boned collars and tent-like skirts of the end of the last century. There was never the slightest doubt as to the success of the show; the staidest school-ma'ams laughed until they wept; and respectable matrons fairly hooted as they saw themselves as they used to look in the procession as it wound its way about the room. The only drawback to the enjoyment of this and all the other events of the evening was the fact that so many who might have enjoyed it were not present. Only two graduates filled the space between the class of 1896 and the class of 1904, and there were other gaps almost as sad. Those who were present, however, remembered the absent ones as they sang "Auld Lang Syne," and left the scene of one of the most successful of the many happy gatherings we remember in the Royal Victoria College.

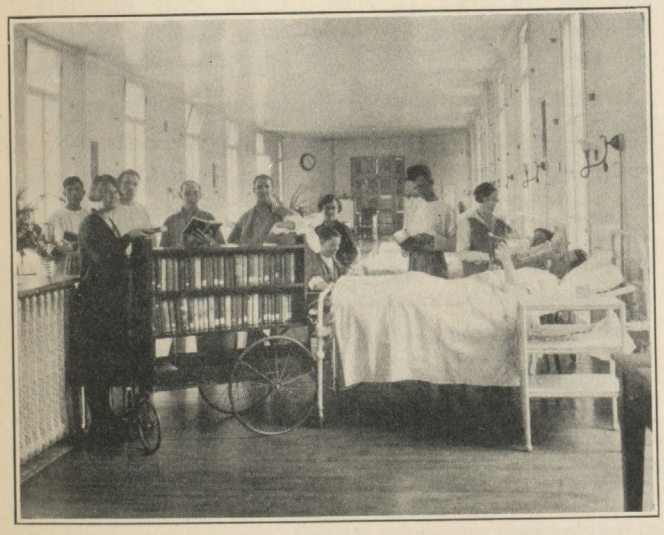
The McGill-Toronto match on Saturday, from a lay-woman's point of view was a perfect climax. The weather could have been a wee bit more pleasant, but the crowd was so good natured, the band was so loud, the procession was so long, and the new blazers so blazing, that no one gave it a thought. The score stood 2—2 at half-time, and hopes were high. The Channel Swim, reproduced so faithfully on dry (?) land by a troupe of students, was very popular with the spectators. But the touch-down, in the last few minutes of play, that gave the game to our team, was the thing that sent many a reunion visitor home convinced that reunions were a grand idea and this reunion the best ever.

The thanks of the Committee for the Alumnæ Reunion are tendered to the Warden of the Royal Victoria College who so kindly allowed the use of the building which had so many happy associations for all the Re-union guests.

McGILL ALUMNAE LIBRARIES

By Dorothy K. Mathewson

A PATIENT waiting to see a doctor was ushered into a room on the first floor of the Royal Victoria Hospital. The room was lined with book-shelves filled with books of all kinds.. Presently two young women entered. One went over to a desk and began examining a file of papers, then took pencils, pads and some index cards from a drawer. The other produced a key and unlocked all the book-cases. There, from a corner of the room, she trundled out a specially constructed waggon and both girls began loading it with books.



A Typical Morning Round at The Royal Victoria Hospital

The stranger was weary of waiting, so, as these people seemed friendly, unofficial and interesting, she moved nearer. Glancing at the shelves, she was surprised to find such variety in a library of its size. On the cart itself there lay side by side a copy of Pickwick, one of Ethel M. Dell's books, a de Morgan, a Yiddish book in the original, several French and some Italian novels, a biography, tales of adventure, detective stories, and books for children. There seemed to be a book for every taste and every tongue and, underneath, several piles of magazines.

This was one of the McGill Alumnæ Libraries, a purely voluntary affair, and these young women were starting out upon what they called a joyful day. Their day consisted in bringing cheer to those suffering in mind and body, to the lonely and sick at heart, and their reward was to be a smile or a word of gratitude.

Noting the stranger's interest, they recounted several incidents that had happened recently. In one ward there was a young Greek, a stranger in the city, friendless, with no knowledge of English. Knowing this, the worker brought a modern Greek book and held it out to him. The look of sheer joy that came over his face was unforgettable. Smilingly, he tried to express his thanks in his native tongue. The worker understood the smile if not the words, and felt rewarded. During the remainder of his sojourn he was kept happy with books in his own language.

Another case was that of a poor wee chap of ten, in the Ross Memorial, who lay all day long braced in a Balkan frame. He looked very small and pathetic among all the weights and pulleys. The worker held up Kipling's "Just So Stories" and asked if he wished to learn how the elephant got his trunk.

"Oh! Is that the book that tells how the camel got his hump? I love animal stories. Haven't you any more, because I can read three hundred pages a day and won't have nearly enough to last until your next visit." The next visit he was given "Beautiful Joe" and "Black Beauty," and thenceforward his reading wants were kept well supplied.

Again, in one of the public wards they had found a poor working woman. When asked if she would like a book she wished to know how much it would cost. On being assured that the books were absolutely free, she broke down and said she had never had a chance to read. She was left a copy of Hepsy Burke, and upon the next library day was found thrilled and eager for more.

Another case was that of a private patient, a gentleman, who, while in the hospital for some months, read from four to six books a week. He had spent the past six years in various hospitals, but only when he came to the Royal Victoria Hospital had he known the joys of a hospital library. This patient showed his deep appreciation by generous donations of books.

The workers related many other interesting anecdotes and gave a brief outline of the Alumnæ Library work in general. It was begun in 1917 with nine libraries supplying the soldiers in the hospitals of the Montreal district.

When the Prince of Wales Hospital was disbanded, the Alumnæ offered the library to whichever of the city hospitals would guarantee to keep it up to the standard already set. It was given to the Royal Victoria Hospital, which now pays for its upkeep, but the library work is done by the Alumnæ voluntary workers. The method of cataloguing, etc., is a modification of the University Library System, but the books are distributed, as no patient is permitted to leave the wards. Each bed in the hospital, including the Ross Memorial, is visted twice a

week, and a branch library is to be opened in the new Maternity wing in the autumn.

There is another McGill Alumnæ Library in the Military Hospital at St. Anne de Bellevue, owned by the Alumnæ, who are responsible for its upkeep. There is one trained librarian in charge whose stipend is paid by the government. The patients come to the library, choose their own books and use the room. The bed patients or those unable to come are visted frequently by the librarian. Those suffering from tuberculosis have about seven hundred books set aside for their special use. The room is most attractive, the walls being lined with books, flowers, plants, magazines, writing materials and a gramophone all give it a homelike atmosphere. This delightful room was arranged and is kept attractive by Miss Harrington, the librarian, who has always been in charge. She is beloved by all the patients, who regard her as a friend in whom they can trust and as a veritable fairy godmother. This library, once thought to be merely a luxury, is now a real necessity, and should it cease operation there would be a panic among the patients. The mental patients are often promised an hour in the library as a reward for good behaviour.

The Convenor of the Library Committee is Miss Baylis. She has been associated with the work since its inauguration and her heart and soul are in it. Under her management the McGill Alumnæ Library work has grown from scattered temporary help for our soldiers to a co-ordinated systematic relief for suffering humanity—and yet the work has retained that personal touch of voluntary service that characterized it in its early days.



A Corner of the Library—The Military Hospital, St. Anne de Bellevue.

Just as the "pilgrims" started out on their rounds, pushing the book-laden waggon before them, the doctor arrived, and as they passed he smiled and, turning to his patient, misquoted.

"More things are wrought by books than this world dreams of."

ALUMNAE NOTES

Doris S. Barnes, '21, has been appointed to teach French in the Buch Hill School, Buch Hill Falls, Pa., U.S.A.

Ada Dickson, '04, Pembroke, Ontario, has joined the Staff of the Pembroke Collegiate.

Marion Young, '19, is now with the Dominion Advertisers, Montreal.

Lucienne Desbarats, '25, who has been studying at the Sorbonne for the past year, has returned to Montreal, and is now reading for her M.A. in French.

Mary Maclean, '26, is back at McGill as an assistant in the Psychology Department, and as a member of the Resident Staff of the Royal Victoria College.

Eleanor Cox, '21, is in Montreal this year, training at the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Vernon Ross, B.A. '24, M.A. '26, is on the Staff of the Redpath Library this year.

Edith Petrie, '25, is teaching in Montreal at the Mount Royal School.

Kathleen Jenkins, '25, is this year working at the Westmount Library.

Dorothy Brodie, '26, is teaching at the Herbert Symonds School, Notre Dame de Grace.

Mabel Gilman, '26, is teaching this year in Winter Harbour, Maine.

Mrs. W. J. Melrose (Lottie Hinds, Arts '09) spent the summer in Europe and returned to Edmonton in September.

Eunice Borden, '21, is now Assistant Librarian at the Toronto Normal School. She was for several years assistant in the Carnegie Public Reference Library, Toronto.

Dorothy Heneker, Law '25, won a five hundred dollar prize in the "first literary contest on the History of Canada, organized by the Bureau of Archives of the province of Quebec." The subject she dealt with was "La Tenure Seigneuriale au Canada."

Mrs. Timmins (Kathleen Canning, '23) is living at Grand Mère, Quebec.

NOTE ON ARTICLE "RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CANADIAN PATENT OFFICE"

In the article on the Canadian Patent and Copyright Office, by Mr. Massy Baker, Sci. '13, in the Supplement, something of the part played by McGill graduates in the history of that Office may be judged by the facts Mr. Baker adds with reference to its McGill personnel.

. . . .

In 1902, McGill came into prominence in connection with the Patent Office, when the Hon. Sydney Fisher, who was then Minister of Agriculture, realizing that the Patent Office was becoming a very important factor in the development of Canadian industry, and that the Patent Act needed careful revision, appointed a Deputy Commissioner of Patents, in the person of George F. O'Halloran, B.A., B.C.L., Arts '83, Law '85. Mr. O'Halloran, at that time, was appointed to the joint position of Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Deputy Commissioner of Patents.

A few years ago the position of Commissioner of Patents was created, and Mr. O'Halloran was appointed, so that he has had charge of the Patent Office for nearly a quarter of a century. He takes an active interest in the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society, and has always supported both by verbal and financial expression the various undertakings of the Society.

In 1904, the late Philip E. Ritchie, B.A., B.C.L., Arts '86, was appointed Registrar of Trade Marks and Copyrights, which position he held till his demise in 1924. This branch of the Patent Office needed revision very badly, and Mr. Ritchie was successful in improving the Act in many ways. Besides capturing many honours at McGill during his course there, he was very active in athletics, and at one time rowed for the Argonauts in Toronto.

The examining, or technical, staff of the Patent Office has, for many years, had a McGill representative, among whom may be mentioned: Alex Campbell, Sc. 1897, who died at Valcartier while on active service at the commencement of the late war, and Thomas P. J. Neville, Sc. 1900, who left the Service in 1920 and is now Technical Manager of the Patent branch of the Western Electric at New York.

The staff at present includes Robert C. Berry, Sc. 1913, the Secretary of the Ottawa Valley Graduates Society for the last five years, and Massy Baker, Sci. '13.

MED. '03

The members of the class of Medicine 1903, who attended the 1926 Reunion, held a class dinner in the Windsor Hotel on the night of October 7th.

There were present seventeen members of '03 and Dr. Frank Patch acted as the Chairman. Two members of Medicine 1902, Drs. Lenny and Wm. Gardner, of Winnipeg, were also present.

A very pleasant evening was spent and, although the Chairman said that there would be no formal speeches, everybody present spoke during the evening at least once.

Former days and friendships were vividly recalled by Drs. Horsfall, Maby, Kissane and others, while Dr. Alex Lundie proved beyond question that time had in no way impaired his powers of impassioned eloquence.

Those attending were: Drs. H. C. Church, C. E. F. Fortin, F. L. Horsfall, J. W. Kissane, J. A. Lundie, J. M. McCulloch, W. J. Maby, A. G. Meindl, Wm. Gardner, W. E. Nelson, N. D. Parris, F. S. Patch, Walter Scott, R. St. John McDonald, J. H. Gillis, Gordon Cumming, J. Lenny and R. H. M. Hardisty.

Plans were discussed, informally, for a reunion on the 25th anniversary of the class—two years from now—and the Class Secretary was instructed to circularize the members and ascertain their wishes as to this. Altogether a very cheerful and interesting evening was passed, the recollection of which will undoubtedly remain long as a milestone in the class memories of those who were present.

SCIENCE '14

R. E. Jamieson, *Secretary*, Engineering Building

Science '14 attended the 1926 Reunion in force, and at our Sixth Annual Class Dinner, held on the Thursday of Reunion week, October 7th, we had our largest attendance since 1921. The customary date for this function, namely, the Saturday evening following the 'Varsity football game, was altered this year on account of the Reunion activities. Twenty-seven members of the Class were present, including the following: Clarrie Pitts, Harold Stanley, Ewart Stavert, Jim Hadley, Arthur Patterson, Lawrence Martin, Jack Hall, Mackie Garden, R. E. Jamieson, F. I. C. Goodman, Charlie Day, Durie McLennan, Neil Morgan, Jim Mabon, Ed. Orkin, Jack Brisbane, Ed. Garrow, Ken. Hague, John O'Donnell, Fred. Davies, Jim Coote, Geo. Draper, "Shorty" Cunningham, Frank Parkins, Howard Harding, Jim Mullin, Tony Ribadeneyra, and Harry Grimsdale, our honorary president. During the course of the evening we presented to the latter an illuminated address commemorating the twelfth year since we received our last caution money slips. We also conferred upon him, in due form and with a solemnity befitting the occasion, a diploma of certain degrees, particulars of which will be gladly communicated to any member of the Class in good standing.

In response to our circular letters respecting the dinner, we heard from the following who were unable to be present:

R. N. Coke, with the Winnipeg Electric Co., Winnipeg.
Ralph Allingham, Kenmore, Buffalo, N.Y.
C. G. Ryley, Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Toronto, Ont.
H. B. Tett, H. E. P. Commission, Toronto, Ont.
Louis Carreau, 24 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.
F. H. Wilkes, 96 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ont.
Alan Hay, Suburban Roads Commission, Ottawa, Ont.
Max. Boswell, 56 Inglis Street, Halifax, N.S.
G. F. Layne, Riverbend, P.Q.

The letters were authographed by those present at the dinner, and have been returned to the senders as souvenirs.

Following is appended a statement of the Class Finances to October 7th, 1926:

Bank Balance as at November 15th, 1925		$ 8.56
Receipts during year:		
Interest	$ .10	
J. A. Coote	.50	
R. E. Stavert	2.00	
1926 Dinner	105.50	
		$108.10
		$116.66
Expenditures:		
Flowers	$ 5.00	
Postage and Stationery	3.10	
1926 Dinner	96.90	
		$105.00
Bank Balance as at October 7th, 1926		$11.66

NOTES

Dr. Charles F. Martin, dean of the faculty of medicine at McGill University, Montreal, Canada, has accepted membership on the Board of Consultants of the Desert Sanatorium of Southern Arizona, near Tucson.

The appointment of E. P. Mathewson, Sci. '85, LL.D. 1922, as professor of mines administration in the University of Arizona, was announced last spring Dr. Mathewson is an internationally known metallurgist, and at Arizona he will conduct courses never before offered in any university in the country.

F. H. Buller, McGill '23, who entered the Testing Department of the General Electric Company to take up work in the Students' Engineering Class, is a member of a group of seven who constitute the first graduating class in the the three-year course of Advanced Engineering.

J. L. Bieler, Sci. '23, is now on the Engineering staff of Messrs. Industrial CombustionEngineers, 31 Wybert Street, London, N.W.1.

L. M. Arkley, MSc., M.E.S.C., Sci. '00, Head of the Department of Mechanical Engineering of Queen's University, has been appointed a member of a Committee of the National Research Council of Canada, on the insulation and heating of buildings.

At a recent meeting of the St. John's Rotary Club, Dr. Charles H. Higgins, Vet. Sc. '96, delivered a very interesting address on the manner in which the New York Rotary Club endeavoured to promote the ideals which the mottoes of Rotary International suggest.

Christopher F. Campbell, McGill '25, who has been employed as a student engineer in the Testing Department of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y., for more than year, is now associated with the Mexican Light and Power Co., Mexico City, Mexico. Mr. Campbell's home was formerly in St. John's, Newfoundland.

Dr. Munroe and Dr. Mackay, of Edmonton, were present at the McGill Reunion this autumn, going on to the Medical Convention at New York.

SCIENCE—1900

The Secretary has much pleasure in reporting on the recent Reunion. Details of the larger aspect of the gathering will be found elsewhere in this issue. The more intimate notes of our year will add a personal interest in the event. For your information, I will tell you the news about your class-mates rather than describe the Reunion.

One function only will I mention—the Dinner! The Mount Royal hotel was the place, and their service and cuisine were excellent. The McGill Band played appropriate music. There were no speeches and only one toast: The King. The feature of the dinner was its fraternity. A friendly feeling pervaded the vast gathering. The young consorted together with many libations; the old renewed their youth. At the end the room was a moving, handshaking, smiling crowd greeting each other, old friends and new, with warmth and cordiality. "McGill" seemed to carry a new meaning, and for a moment the real spiritual bloom of the Graduates was glowing and visible in its perfection.

Science 1899 and Science 1900 were placed at the same table; a corporal's guard from each year. Doctor Walter Collpits refreshed us with his presence and, much against his will, left us early to return to New York, whence he had come expressly for a day at the Convention. "Walter" has a charming personality, and is a McGill product of which we may all feel justly proud.

During the dinner our table was pleased to receive communications from former class mates.

From Fort William, Ontario, "Rup" Duncan wired as follows:

WINNIPEG, MAN., OCT. 6, 1926

ARCHIE F. BYERS,
REUNION SCIENCE NINETEEN HUNDRED,
McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL, P.Q.

GREATLY REGRET MY INABILITY TO BE WITH YOU ON THIS GRAND OCCASION HOPE YOU HAVE A GOOD GATHERING OF OUR OLD CLASS AND WOULD CONVEY TO EACH MY VERY BEST WISHES AND FRIENDLY GREETINGS STOP TELL THEM I AM WELL AND THE DADDY OF TWO OF EVERY KIND.

G. RUPERT DUNCAN.

From George Smth. "I am afraid I cannot make the grade. I would, as you can imagine, very much like to be with you, but do not see how I can. I will be with you in spirit." Geo. is living at Belleville, Ontario, in charge of the "Hydro" there.

Ashley (now Professor at Queen's University), Arthur McMaster, Gilhan, Anglin and Paul Sise were at the dinner. These latter all live in Montreal and standing up well under the wearing force of time, and are prospering each in his individual line. Your Secretary likewise has been touched by the deft Artist, but has not taken the feeble Jade to be his very own. Another class-mate in Montreal is Philip Robertson, with the International Paper Co., and still another is Harry St. George, "on his own" in the road andbuilding construction business. Frank Walker is now a large part of The Foundation Company in this city.

It is a special pleasure to me to mention the name of one who has risen to the top of his profession, one who by capacity and hard work has reached a position of great responsibility. I refer to Beaudry Leman, who has beenfor many years the competent general manager of the great banking institution, Banque Canadienne Nationale. "Leman" sent me a very cordia note and to you, from him, I send his warmest greetings.

F. W. Maclennan, "Red" writes from Miami, Arizona, "I have your letter of September 10th and have put off answering it until I could be more certain that I would be able to come back for the Reunion or not. I thought at one time I might be able to do so, but now I believe it will be impossible, as I have been away a great deal already this year and am pretty busy.

"I spent about four months in Europe, Egypt and other Mediterranean points which was very interesting.

"I would certainly like to come back there and renew friendships of a quarter of a century ago, and there is just a chance that I might still get back, but if I don't, please remember me most kindly to all of my old friends.

Cordially yours,
F. W. Maclennan."

BIRTHS · MARRIAGES · DEATHS

BIRTHS

BOWNESS—At Edmonton, Alberta, on September 18th, to E. W. Bowness, Sci. '05, and Mrs. Bowness, a son.

DAVIES—At Sherbrooke on September 5th, 1926, to Vernon R. Davies, Sci. '20, and Mrs. Davies, a daughter.

DEMUTH—To Dr. O. Demuth, Med. '15, and Mrs. Demuth, Vancouver, B.C., on August 24th, 1926, a son.

MILNE—On October 4th, 1926, at Royal Victoria Maternity Hospital, to Mr. A. H. Milne (Sci. '17) and Mrs. Milne, a son.

ROGERS—At Montreal on November 19th to Dr. J. T. Rogers, Med. '04, and Mrs. Rogers, a son.

SMEATON—At Guelph on September 21st to Victor C. Smeaton, past student, and Mrs. Smeaton, a son.

YOUNG—At Accra, Gold Coast Colony, BW.A., to Mr. Young and Mrs. Young, née Grace Moody, '20, on July 17th, 1926, a son, John Christopher Moody Young.

MARRIAGES

BRANCH—On July 14th, 1926, at St. James Church, Ingersoll, Ontario, Marion Wilson, daughter of the late Stephen Noxon and Mrs. Noxon, and Dr. Arnold Branch, Med. '20, son of Archdeacon and Mrs. S. F. Branch, Antigua, B.W.I.

McINTYRE—On June 22nd, at Third Avenue United Church, Saskatoon, Sask., by the Rev. Dr. Reid, Ellen, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Woodward to Rev. Andrew T. McIntyre, Arts '23, Sunnynook, Alta.

DINGMAN-EDWARDS—On Saturday, October 4th, 1926, at the University Place Presbyterian Church, New York, Margaret Christian, Vassar '23, M.A. McGill '26, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mathew Boyde Edwards, Saint John, B.N., to Mr. Robert Eric Dingman, Sci. '25.

HARRISON-CRAIG—On Saturday, September 11th, at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, Gwyneth Louise Craig, Arts '19, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie G. Craig, of Montreal, to Mr. Leslie Lonsdale Harrison.

KERR-LARKIN—On Friday, August 27th, Seaforth, Ont., Beatrice Larkin, Arts '21, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Larkin, and Mrs. Larkin to Mr. Howard Hillen Kerr.

MACDONALD-MACKINNON—On Wednesday, October 6th, at Sherbrooke, Que., Grace Leonora MacKinnon, BH.S. '25, to Mr. John Malcolm Stewart Macdonald.

RAY-ARGUE—On Wednesday, October 27th, in Ottawa, Leila Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John Fenton Argue, to Walter Reginald Gubbins Ray, Sci. '25, son of Colonel and Mrs. Walter Ray of Quebec.

DEATHS

CAMPBELL—While on his way to church on September 30th, last, E. Montgomery Campbell, Arts '97, principal of Baron Byng High School, was stricken with heart failure and died instantly.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell had barely walked a dozen yards from their home at 813 Victoria Avenue, on their way to St. Andrew's United Church, when the fatal attack came.

News of his sudden death came as a great shock to Principal Campbell's many friends. He had been in customary good health, and on Saturday evening he participated in the graduation exercises at Baron Byng High School. He was born 54 years agoat Inverness. Mr. Campbell was a graduate of McGill University.

"It is a great blow to the teaching profesion," said D. C. Logan, assistant secretary-superintendent of the Montreal Board of Protestant School Commissioners. "We have lost one of our best men.

"Principal Campbell held for many years a foremost place among the teachers of the province. He had been for a great many years an active member of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers, of which he is a past president. He had for many years represented the teachers on the text committee of the Council of Public Instruction. He was well known throughout the city as a popular principal.

"Thousands of pupils have passed through his hands. Twenty years ago he was headmaster at the Belmont Model School. He held several principalships in elementary schools under the Montreal Board of Protestant School Commissioners, and became the principal of the Commercial and Technical High School, Sherbrooke Street. He was the first and only principal of Baron Byng High School, having been the head of that school since its opening four years ago."

In the death of Principal Campbell, St. Andrew's United Church has lost a prominent officer of long standing. For 26 years he has been an elder of the church. For the last six years he has been clerk of the session. For many years he was superintendent of the Sunday School. He was also a member of the Masonic Order.

Mr. Campbell is survived by his widow.

DRYSDALE—George A. Drysdale, Sc. '98, 52, 14810 Hilliard Road, metallurgical expert and member of a number of Masonic organizations, died at Lakewood hospital, Cleveland, November 1st, 1926.

Mr. Drysdale has been prominently identified with the foundry industry since 1898, when he graduated from McGill University. He has been successively chemist, metallurgist, and research director for various firms, including the Howard & Bullough American Machine Company, Pawtucket, R.I.; International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.; Stover Mfg. Company, Freeport, Ill., and the Atlas Engine Works and Midwest Engine Corp., Indianapolis.

He became metallurgical editor of *The Foundry*, published by the Penton Publishing Company of Cleveland, February 1st, 1924, resigning June 1st, 1925, to become associated with the Metal Improvement Company of Cleveland. Early this year he assumed a position with the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Columbia Chemical division, at Barberton, Ohio.

Besides his Masonic affiliations, he is a member of the Lakewood Methodist Church. He is survived by his widow, who is prominent in Lakewood and Cleveland club circles; a daughter, Constance, aged 14, and a son, Taylor, aged 12.

He is buried in Detroit.

EARDLEY—In Guelph, Ontario, on October 21st, 1926, Evelyn L. N. Eardley, Arts '25, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Allworth Eardley.

Evelyn Nellie Eardley, B.A., was a prominent member of the class of R.V.C. '25. She entered McGill after having matriculated from Nassau, where she taught for a year or two. During her university career she endeared herself not only to the members of her own class, but to those also of the other years.

In her final year, Miss Eardley was president of the Delta Sigma Society of the R.V.C., and it was largely through her untiring efforts that the Canadian Women's Debating Union was formed. She was a well known member of the S.C.A. and took a keen interest in both the Girl Guides and the Canadian Girls in Training movements.

At the time of her death she was the assistant minister of Zion United Church, Brantford, Ont. She died in Guelph, where she was one of the speakers at a United Church Conference.

JENTO—Dr. Charles P. Jento, Med. '90, London, Ont., died at Tacoma, Wash., according to news received recently in Montreal. He is survived by two brothers, William J. Jento, of Prescott, Ont., and N. T. Jento, of Hamilton. Dr. Jento had returned from the Orient when he

died suddenly. Leaving McGill in 1890, he practised in London for a length of time, and from there he went to Olympia, Seattle, and later to Tacoma. During the war he was granted a commission in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and served as a captain in the Canadian Army Medical Corps in France.

MOULE—At the Western Hospital, Montreal, on June 6th, 1926, Dorothy (past student), daughter of the late W. J. and Mrs. Moule.

SAUNDERS—One of Edmonton's best known and popular citizens, in the person of Lieutenant-Colonel B. J. Saunders, Sci. '86, president of the Alberta Land Surveyors' Association, and one with a distinguished military career, passed away recently at his home at 10024-106th Street. He had been ailing for some time with a persistent malady and the end came suddenly after a severe attack.

Former commissioner of the city of Edmonton and a one time candidate for the mayoralty, Colonel Saunders was at all times interested in civic progress. He was also prominent in military circles, being one of the four officers chosen by the Canadian government to represent Canada at King Edward's funeral in 1908.

The deceased is survived by a wife and also by two daughters, Mrs. R. M. Dingwall of Calgary and Mrs. R. P. Lefroy of Edmonton, while a sister, Mrs. Z. R. Rowe, is living at Brockville, Ontario.

Colonel Saunders had for some time been a consulting engineer, practising in Edmonton. He was born at Lyndhurst, Ontario, in October 1860, of Scotch parentage, and received his early education in the public schools at Brockville and Athena, graduating from the high school at Athens in 1877. He entered the School of Practical Science, University of Toronto, in 1881, but transferred to McGill University, Montreal, in 1882, graduating in 1886 with the B.A. Sc. degree.

It was in 1882-83 that Colonel Saunders located temporarily in Edmonton, when he was engaged on Dominion land surveys, but he returned to McGill in the fall of 1883. In 1884, he became a Dominion land surveyor, and in 1885 an Ontario land surveyor.

He carried on a general practice in Brockville, Ontario, from 1888 to 1897, while from 1893 to 1897 he was city engineer and was county engineer for Leeds and Granville during part of that period. During this period he designed many bridges and supervised the construction of extensive drainage works in eastern Ontario. In 1897, he was Ontario commissioner in laying out the Ontario-Manitoba boundary.

During the years 1898-99 and 1900, he was engaged on Dominion land surveys in Alberta, and in August, 1900, went to Regina as assistant chief engineer and surveyor of irrigation. In 1902 he was appointed chief engineer on this work and also chief engineer and surveyor of public works for the government of the North-West Territories as well as deputy minister of public works for that government.

In 1904 he resumed private practice at Edmonton. In 1912 he was a candidate for mayor and was defeated by William Short. He carried on his practice until 1914, when he was appointed commissioner of public works in this city. He went over with the first contingent of the Canadian Expeditionary force and, on returning home in 1919, resumed private practice.

Colonel Saunders had a long and interesting military career. He was a drummer boy in 1870 in a small unit of scouts at Brockville during the Fenian raid. In 1885 he was with the D.L.S. Intelligence Corps during the time of the North-West Rebellion and was present at Batoche. He volunteered for service in South Africa in 1900, and in 1906 joined "A" Squadron, Canadian Mounted Rifles, at Edmonton.

He made an immediate response when the world war broke out in 1914, joining up in August. He left Valcartier in September of the same year with the First Canadian contingent, serving in England, France and on the high seas until the conclusion of hostilities, returning to Canada in January, 1919. He was mentioned in dispatches and raised to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was made a full member of the Engineering Institute of Canada in 1891 and a life member in 1924. He was until recently a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of Alberta.

BRANCH SOCIETIES

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The McGill Society of Toronto held an informal dinner at the Military Institute on November 26th, at which fifty men were present. Mr. Justice Craig, Arts '74, was in the chair. It was felt by all that the Society, which has been inactive for some time, should hold more functions, and with the influx of a number of younger graduates to Toronto there is every promise of these being successful. Mr. Gordon White gave an account of the recent Reunion and several other members spoke, including Mr. Justice Craig, who told of interesting experiences during gold rush days in the Yukon.

Election of officers then took place, as follows:

Hon. President.....Mr. HENRY K. WICKSTEED, Sci. '73
President.....Dr. A. L. LOCKWOOD, Med. '10
Vice-Presidents.....Miss HELEN MCEWEN, Arts '10;
Rev. W. HAROLD YOUNG, Arts '12;
Mr. S. G. CROWELL, Arts '02
Treasurer.....Mr. H. C. DAVIES, Sci. '08
Secretary.....Mr. K. D. JOSEPH, Sci. '13
Executive Committee.....MRS. R. L. CUMMER, Arts '09;
Dr. W. L. HOLMAN, Med. '07;
Mr. J. M. PACKHAM, Comm. '24;
Mr. BERT. ROCHESTER, Sci. '23;
Mr. M. P. WHELEN, Sci. '21

Other events are planned, the next probably being a dinner dance.

The Secretary was instructed to arrange for a McGill section for the McGill-'Varsity hockey game, as was done for the Rugby games. With the new 'Varsity rink, giving much better accommodation than on previous years, a large block of rooters are expected to turn out.

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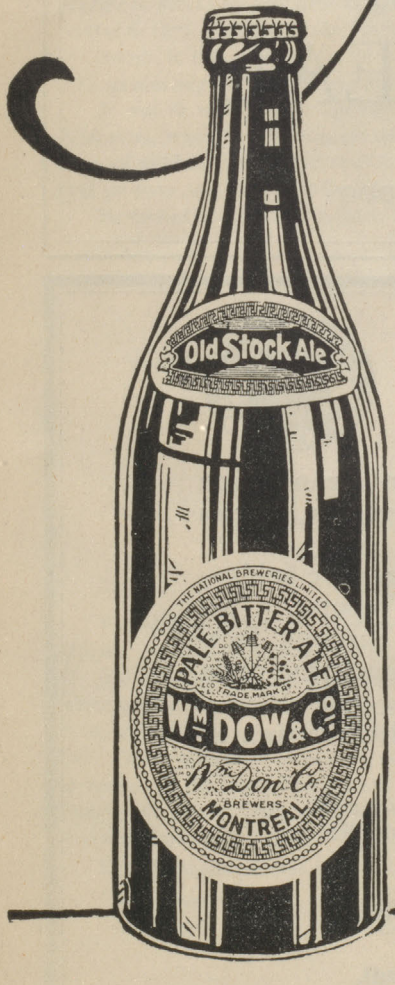
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5. Applicants will be expected to utilize Canadian Archives as far as possible, not however to the exclusion of European Archives if material pertinent to their subject is nowhere else available.
6. Applications shall be forwarded to the President of the Women's Canadian Club, 348 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, not later than March 1st, 1927.
7. Payments will be made as follows: Five hundred dollars when the Advisory Board shall notify the Treasurer of the Women's Canadian Club that the successful candidate is ready to begin research; thereafter two instalments of $500 each at intervals of six months; the remaining $500 on the acceptance and approval of the thesis by the Advisory Board.

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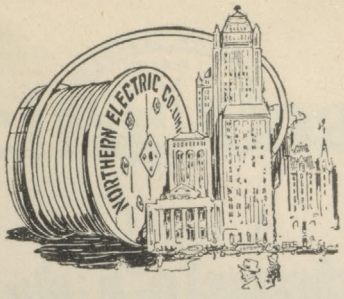
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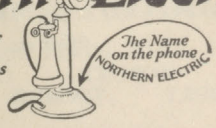
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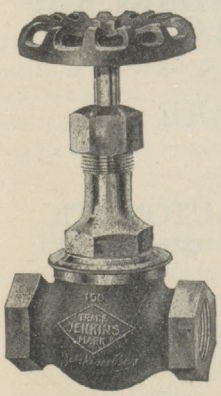


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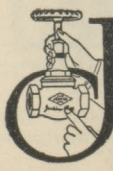
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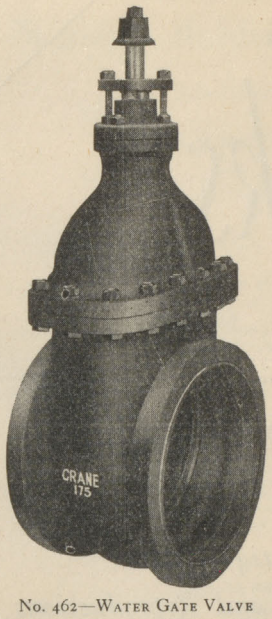
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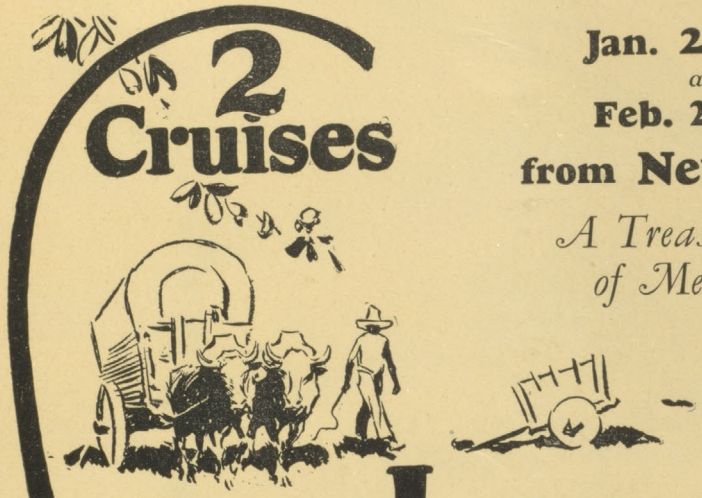
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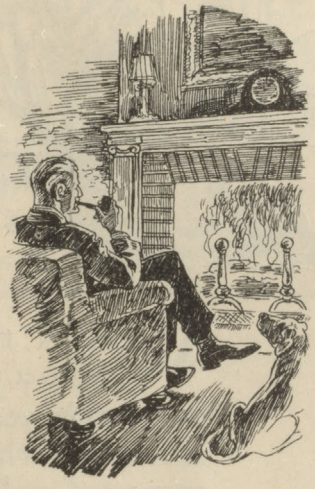
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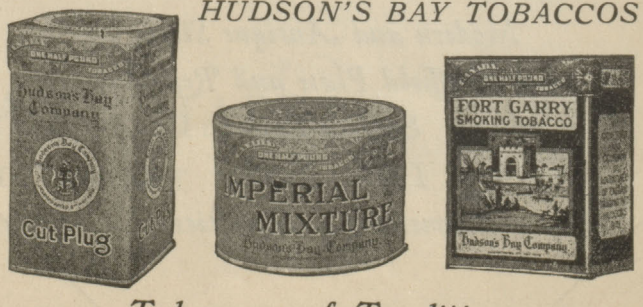
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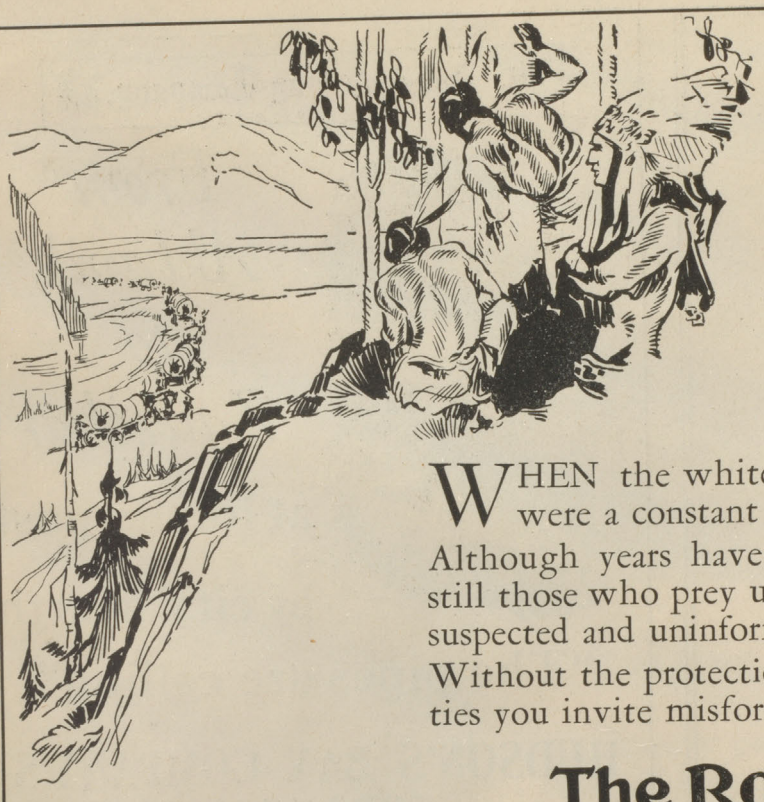
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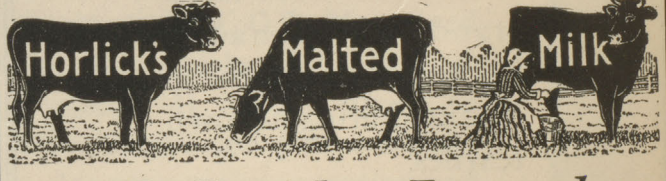
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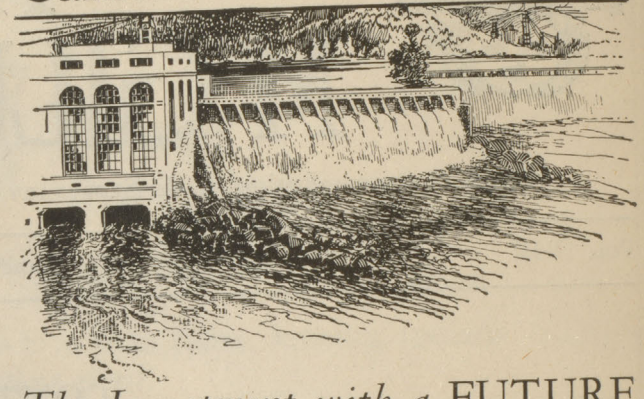
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REVIVAL OF IOLANTHE

By Ruth Marion Shatford

SINCE I have joined the ranks of professional actors I have constantly come upon the greatest curiosity among my non-professional friends. They bombard me with questions: "Tell me, just how do you go about getting a job? And how long do you have to rehearse? And where do you rehearse? And who rehearses you?" When I have endeavoured to answer all these questions, I invariably hear, "Well, isn't that interesting! I have always wanted to know about it." It is because so many people consider it "interesting" that I have ventured to write the following account of just how I happened to join Mr. Ames' Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company and was trained to be a fairy in "Iolanthe."

About eight months ago a paragraph in the *New York Times* announced that Mr. Winthrop Ames intended to produce a revival of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Iolanthe." It went on to say that, should "Iolanthe" be successful, Mr. Ames would probably form a repertory company to play all of the works of the two famous collaborators. Mr. Ames' prestige as the producer of such plays as "Old English," the "Green Goddess" and the "Beggar on Horseback" gave this announcement much interest to the readers of the theatrical news. To one of them in particular it seemed to promise glad tidings of great joy, and as soon as she could escape from the vaudeville act with which she was working (for one must live) she called at Mr. Ames' office in the Little Theatre.

Offices are very terrifying, they are so inscrutably impersonal. The writer of this article, in spite of—or perhaps because of—much experience in visiting them, hesitated for a long time outside the theatre before she could make up her mind to face another. Finally, when she had learned by heart all the notices in the lobby and studied all the photographs, she powdered her nose for the last time and took the lift upstairs. She might have taken her clue from the lift, and realized at once that this was not the usual theatrical office, for the lift was one of these smart self-operating affairs, without the usual "boy" whose icy stare is so devastating. But it was not until the secretary in charge of the outer office completely broke with all the traditions of her class by greeting the applicant with a gracious smile that the latter began to suspect the difference. She thereupon gained courage and enough breath to ask whether Mr. Ames had already cast "Iolanthe."

"Just a moment," said the gracious one, "and I shall find out whether Mr. Ames' casting director, Mr. Briscoe, will see you. What is your name?"

Accustomed to being received as a beggar who should be discouraged, this attention overwhelmed the poor applicant. She gratefully took the seat offered her, and began to compose a little speech for Mr. Briscoe. She had several such speeches on tap for the usual director, but felt that none of them would suit the present occasion.

She was busy revamping the opening paragraph, when the secretary told her that Mr. Briscoe was now visible. She had the words on the tip of her tongue when the door of his office opened, but the speech never got any further. Neither the lift nor the secretary had prepared her for Mr. Briscoe. His manner was marvellous. It suggested either that he already knew of her and had the greatest respect for her attainments, or else that she had come to him with letters from all the crowned heads of Europe and had only to command his services. Dazzled and charmed, she sat in silence while he uttered words of tremendous import. "I am sorry, Miss Marion, that we have already cast all the principal parts,"—you would gather from his manner that, had she only appeared a few days earlier, any or all of them might have been hers. "Would you consider singing in the chorus?"

Completely charmed, Miss Marion would consider anything.

"Very well then, Miss Marion, I am holding a very select audition at the Booth Theatre to-morrow afternoon, and I should be very glad if you would sing for us then. If I were you," here his manner became impressively confidential, "I would bring something from 'Iolanthe' and pay strict attention to your diction."

Miss Marion took the tip gratefully. It was therefore a trifle disillusioning next day to find that all the young ladies at the Booth were singing something from "Iolanthe," and paying the strictest attention to their diction. Not even this discovery, however, could take away from the fact that it was a very delightful audition. The atmosphere was social rather than professional; the newcomers felt that the group of girls waiting in the wings had been sent off the stage while their friends hid the thimble, or else that they were trying to decide just how to enact a word in one syllable meaning what gentlemen prefer. They all seemed to belong to the drawing room rather than to the stage, and utterly belied the reputation of ladies who sing in choruses.

The stage of the Booth was so set that it was impossible to see from the wings just what was happening in front of the foot-lights. A door in the canvas wall

was opened, someone was called by name out of the group, and then the door was shut again. Only the quavering tones of the performer told the tale. Although it was a blessing to be thus spared the critical glances of her competitors, still when her turn came to be summoned out of the darkness into the light, Miss Marion's knees had an unpleasant tendency to wobble. What with nervousness and the glare of the foot-lights she was quite unable to see who was in the audience, or indeed if there was anyone there at all. Somehow or other she read through her selection from "Iolanthe" hissing every "s" and spitting out every "p," and then waited for some remark from the tribunal of critics. At last Mr. Briscoe came down to the footlights and said, "Thank you, Miss Marion, I shall let you know later."

"Let you know later!" Her heart sank; she had heard that so often, only to learn how little it meant. Terribly disappointed, she returned to the task of assuring the patrons of the "three-a-day" that "sometime, somehow, someone would certainly come along," though personally she was far more interested in the prospect of something turning up. But once again the Ames office proved itself to be different; they did let her know later,—a week later, to be precise.

She was called back to the Booth Theatre late one afternoon and found there a few of her friends of the first audition, as well as several others, all more charming and sociable than ever. Once again the door was opened and they were summoned on to the stage, where they were lined up according to height. Neither nervousness nor the footlights could prevent Miss Marion from seeing this time just what was happening "out front." There were four or five men there, but one of them at once held her attention. Tall, slim, slightly stooped, his bearing marked him as an aristocrat and a student, perhaps the dean of a university, a diplomat, or a statesman. It was Winthrop Ames. A few minutes later each girl was called out of the line and personally presented to him. That hand-shake was a foretaste of the wonderful feeling of personal contact between chief and underling which was to cement the entire company into a sympathetic unit.

The first rehearsal of the chorus was held ten days later, the individual actors having in the meantime met Mr. Briscoe to sign their contracts. At this rehearsal both men and girls were present, the girls almost unrecognizable in their working clothes. Each had donned what she chose to call a rehearsal costume; a generous term, which included rompers, bathing suits, riding breeches and Grecian tunics. The social feeling was gone, but there was still a feeling of playing a game. This feeling was increased when Mr. Ames sat down on the floor of the stage, and, gathering the players around him, began to tell them what he wanted them to do. It was the familiar game of "Let's Pretend."

"Let's pretend that you, sophisticated young women and giggling schoolgirls, are dainty, mischievous, flirtatious fairies, all laughey and dancey; and that you, old-time actors and fresh college graduates, are pompous noblemen, dignified and stately."

This was an irresistible appeal, and, full of enthusiasm, the girls were led away by their dancing director to learn the steps of the opening number. That over, they all met together in the evening around the piano to go over the songs with Mr. Briscoe, the musical director.

It was at one of these musical rehearsals that the chorus had its first glimpse of the principals. Miss Marion looked with not a little awe and a great deal of curiosity at those upon whom so much honour had fallen. Unaccustomed to the ways of a chorus, she hardly knew how to approach these dignitaries, or whether she should do so at all. The principals, however, proved to be as unusual as everything else connected with the company. Superior they were, far superior, but only in experience and ability.

The first musical rehearsals were devoted to the first act finale, a tremendous thing, one of the longest in all comic opera. It was not until this had been done satisfactorily that the rest of the work was taken up. In the meantime, while Miss Louise Gifford of the Theatre Guild School laboured to teach the fairies how to trip daintily, and Mr. Bowers struggled to make them sing correctly, Miss Dagmar Perkins, also of the Theatre Guild School, took them aside in close conference to study the actual words of the score. This idea of having an expert in English diction to coach even the members of the ensemble in their numbers was a radical reform of Mr. Ames'. Most light-opera choruses (and often, alas, the principals too!) do their best to disguise the meaning of the unfortunate author. Mr. Ames, however, strove to produce "Iolanthe" so that not one syllable of Gilbert's immortal lyrics should be lost.

Soon the time came when the whole opera was to be given under the direction of the chief himself. To the business of singing and dancing was now added the even more important business of acting. It might be imagined that this concerned the principals alone, that it was enough for the chorus to form a decorative group in the background, emitting sounds from time to time and going through a few regulation steps. But Mr. Ames asked for more than that. He felt that the chorus should not only be a passive background for the principals, but that by their responsiveness they should stimulate the soloists. This idea was so contrary to all light-opera traditions that at first it was rather difficult for the members of the company to grasp it. The members of the ensemble were so accustomed to going through their perfunctory routine with their minds far away, that they did not realize that they were expected to listen and to react to every word spoken or sung on the stage. Nor did the principals at first understand that their solos were not concert numbers but integral parts of the opera, and that they should not step out of the picture to sing at the audience, but rather essay to weave their songs into the

action of the play. This work of unification was chiefly the work of Mr. Ames himself. He it was who devised "business" to be done in the musical introductions to the songs which connected them with the preceding scenes. So for three weeks there were rehearsals day and night, sometimes in the Booth Theatre, sometimes in the Mecca Temple.

In the meantime, sandwiched in between rehearsals, there had been fittings at the costumers; many fittings, for neither time, money nor pains were spared to make the fairies the shimmeriest of their kind, and the lords the most sumptuous of peers. No sooner were the costumes ready than a "dress parade" was called. On this occasion each member of the company had to appear on the stage alone in full make-up and costume, before the critical eyes of Mr. Ames himself.

"Do your shoes fit you properly?" he would ask. "—Your make-up is all wrong; you have too much rouge on.—And, Mr. Barris, (to the hair-dresser) can't you trim that wig better at the sides? It's too bushy."

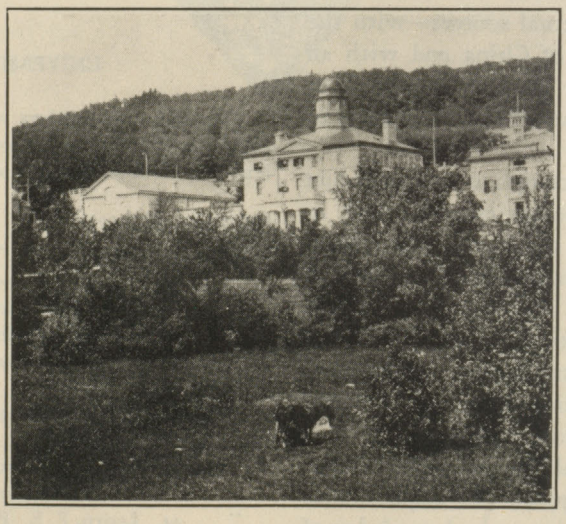
Not a detail was overlooked.

At last the time came for the first dress rehearsal; a most exciting and bewildering evening. The fairies did not know how to manage their unaccustomed wings, and would catch their ethereal garments on the painted bushes. Exits were scrambled, grace and sprightliness forgotten in the endeavour to get off the stage safely and quickly. But in a day or two neither bushes nor rocks held any further terrors for the company; they were able to stand back, and, looking at the picture, perceive that it was good. How excited the fairies all were when they saw for the first time the magnificent entrance march of the peers! Their spontaneous applause foreshadowed the first night. At midnight the rehearsal was not yet half way through. So Mr. Ames called the company and asked whether they were willing to continue. The answer was a unanimous "Yes." No matter what the hour, everyone was anxious to finish the show. Coffee and sandwiches were brought in, and after a short intermission the play continued.

On the day of the opening, a line rehearsal was held to occupy the minds of the players and drive away the spirit of stage fright. Even so, fear did come to some of them; certain ladies of the ensemble dined that night on shavings, or rather that was how the advertised chicken à la king tasted to them. At the theatre they found their dressing room in a turmoil. Tongues were wagging and fingers trembling, so that it was very hard indeed to adjust eyelashes. All too soon came the call for the overture. Hooking each other up and smoothing off the powder on their hands and arms, they scrambled down the stairs on to the stage. As the last note of the overture was played there came an enthusiastic burst of applause. With a delighted cry of "They like it!" the fairies jubilantly began what was to be a triumphant evening. The curtain slowly rose to the strains of,

"Tripping hither, tripping thither,
Nobody knows why or whither."

But now you do know, for I have told you all about it!



AN OLD-TIME VIEW OF THE OLD ARTS BUILDING AND UNIVERSITY ST.

(Photograph lent by Mr. L. W. Bailey)

UNIVERSITY NEWS

CHINESE STUDIES AT McGILL

CHINA is at the moment a centre of world interest. A Department of Chinese Studies is the latest addition to the intellectual equipment of McGill; and the Gest Chinese Research Library is the most recent development of the University Library. It is a significant fact that, while China is in a turmoil, the great member of the British Empire who is her nearest neighbour across the Pacific is making a definite attempt to understand China and to develop a spirit of co-operation. We do not always realise that China is an exceedingly old country and a very large country, with a history and a civilization that in many respects far outweigh that of Europe and our own continent. Her people are complex and, in many respects, to the Western mind, their psychology is difficult to understand, for our ways of thinking are different and we are still to a great extent bounded by our own land and our own century. We have, therefore, much to learn from a country which, geographically, runs through the same latitudes as our own, and which, historically and philosophically, has the experience of vast ages behind it. The superficial differences which strike the tourist are likely to be those that impress us at secondhand through the travel books which we read about China. Firsthand information can come only through an acquaintance with actual sources—with the historical and literary treasures of China and with an interpretation of Chinese life by those whose birth or experience qualifies them to explain the Chinese mind to the Canadian mind.

Immediate interests and the complications of future events make it not only desirable but essential that, in view of the great problems of the Pacific, Canadians should have a thorough acquaintance with the course of international relations in China, its economic resources and development, and its political history. But the study of these subjects alone is insufficient. Real understanding can come only from a knowledge of the whole course of Chinese history and from a sympathetic consideration of its philosophic ideals and religious beliefs.

These two fundamental purposes—an acquaintance with the present condition of China and a knowledge of its historic background—are foremost among the aims of the new Department of Chinese Studies which will begin its work with the next session. The Departments of Economics and History are already equipped and prepared to undertake their share of the new work. The Chairman of the Department of Chinese, to be appointed, will have the qualifications necessary to enable him to interpret the Chinese mind and to supplement the other courses.

The Gest Chinese Research Library has been supplied by the forethought and generosity of its donor with a splendid and representative collection of original Chinese texts, consisting of over 30,000 volumes, including 3,000 volumes of Chinese classics and the commentaries upon them; 5,000 volumes of history, a similar number on philosophy, the chief masterpieces of *belles-lettres*, many of them dating back to the Ming Dynasty, and a fine collection of encyclopædias, of which one alone is in 1,620 volumes. In addition to this, there is a collection of 1,600 volumes on mecicine; and other shipments of books on all subjects are on the way. This splendid collection has been fully catalogued by Dr. Robert de Résillac-Roese, with the assistance of Mr. P. C. Fan, who is now the special representative of McGill in China and who has been replaced in the Library by Mr. Shuming T. Liu. The Chinese books have been arranged in classified order on new steel shelving and are supplemented by the Library's collection of books on Chinese subjects. Everything is ready for the opening of the new Department of Chinese Studies and plans for the fullest co-operation have been made.

UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS

The following numbers were added to the different series of the University Publications between October 1st and December 31st, 1926. A printed list of the complete series may be obtained from the Librarian:

SERIES II : BOTANY

No. 42-43. SCARTH, G. W. The influence of external osmotic pressure and of disturbance of the cell surface on the permeability of spirogyra for acid dyes.
Reprinted from *Protoplasma Internationale Zeitschrift fur Physikalische Chemie des Protoplasten*, Bank I, Heft. 2 (no. 42).
The mechanism of accumulation of dyes by living cells.
Reprinted from *Plant Physiology*, vol. i, no. 3. (no. 43.) (bound together).

" 44. LLOYD, F. E. Plantation rubber, its source and acquisition.
Reprinted from *The Scientific Monthly*, September, 1926, vol. xxiii, pp. 268-278.

SERIES III : CHEMISTRY

No. 74. STEACIE, E. W. R. and JOHNSON, F. M. G. The solubility and rate of solution of oxygen in silver.
Reprinted from the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, A. vol. 112, pp. 543-558.

SERIES III : CHEMISTRY

" 75. WHITBY, G. S. and GREENBERG, H. Significance of the resin of hevea rubber in vulcanisation and in the ageing of raw rubber.
Reprinted from *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, vol. 18, no. 11, November, 1926, p. 1168.

" 76. Whitby, G. S. Organophile colloids.
Reprinted from *Colloid Symposium Monograph*, vol. iv, New York, 1926, pp. 203-223.

SERIES IV : ENGINEERING

No. 5. MACKAY, H. M. Steel I-beams haunched with concrete.
Reprinted from *The Canadian Engineer*, November 30, 1926.

SERIES V : GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY AND METALLURGY

No. 14. HOWARD, W. V. Devonian volcanic rocks near Dalhousie New Brunswick.
Reprinted from the *Bulletin of the Geologic Society of America*, vol. 37, pp. 475-496, September 30, 1926.

SERIES VI : HISTORY AND ECONOMICS

No. 10. CURRIE, Sir A. W. Six years at McGill, a review. Montreal, October, 1926.

SERIES VII : LIBRARY

No. 9. A Catalogue of books on art and architecture in McGill University Library and The Gordon Home Blackader Library of Architecture, second and revised edition, McGill University Library, Montreal, 1926.

SERIES X : PHYSICS

No. 39. DOUGLAS, A. V. Spectroscopic absolute magnitudes and parallaxes of 200 A-type stars.
Reprinted from the *Journal of the Royal Astronomic Society of Canada*, October, 1926, pp. 265-302.

" 40. KING, L. V. Characteristics of continuously tunable diaphragms.
Reprinted from the *Journal of Scientific Instruments*, vol. iii, no. 8, May, 1926.

" 41. EVE, A. S. A problem in under-water acoustics.
Reprinted from the *Journal of The Franklin Institute*, November, 1926.

" 42. DOUGLAS, A. V. Immensities of time and space.
Reprinted from the *Smithsonian Report* for 1925, pp. 147-155.

SERIES XIII : ART AND ARCHITECTURE

No. 14. TRAQUAIR, Ramsay and BARBEAU, C. M. The Church of Saint-Francois de Sales, Island of Orleans, Que.
Reprinted from *The Journal, Architectural Institute of Canada*, September-October, 1926.

SERIES XIV : PHYSIOLOGY

No. 15. TAIT, John. Ablation experiments on the labyrinth of frogs.
Reprinted from the *Archives of Otolaryngology*, October, 1926, vol. 4, pp. 281-295.

BRANCH SOCIETIES

OTTAWA VALLEY GRADUATES' SOCIETY

BRANCH SOCIETIES

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held at the Chateau Laurier on January 11th, 1927, O. S. Finnie, President of the Society, presided. Mr. R. C. Berry, the Honorary Secretary-Treasurer, read his report for 1926.

The past year has again been a year of great activity. The work of the executive has been increasing during the past few years, and I can assure you that the duties of the Secretary-Treasurer are not easy and carry a great amount of responsibility. The executive held several meetings during the year, at which considerable business was transacted. The Board of Governors thanked us for our resolution passed at the last annual meeting, and hoped to carry out further construction as soon as funds were available. The work of the Students' Secretary has gone ahead successfully during the past year.

On January 11th a bridge was held at the University Club.

The Fifth Annual University Ball was held at the Chateau Laurier on February 12th. Mrs. O. S. Finnie acted as a hostess for our Society.

On January 28th a luncheon was held at the Chateau Laurier, at which we had as our guest and speaker Dr. W. W. Chipman, of McGill University. About 400 people were present.

On February 23rd a luncheon was held at the Chateau Laurier, at which we had as our guest and speaker Dr. Stephen Leacock. The Chateau Laurier could not accommodate the number of people who desired to be present.

On April 7th our annual Dinner-Dance took place at the Chateau Laurier. The guests included Dr. J. P. Day, Professor of Economics, McGill University, and R. L. Calder, K.C., both of whom addressed us.

We had a balance on the right side of the ledger for this most enjoyable event. Mr. R. de B. Corriveau acted as chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements.

On November 17th a luncheon was held at the Chateau Laurier, at which we had as our guest and speaker Dr. Cyrus Macmillan of McGill University. He addressed us on "Barrie and the Modern Drama." The Drama League co-operated in making this event a success.

The matriculation examinations brought out a large number of candidates. The P. S. Ross Scholarship was won by Miss Rosamond Berry, and the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society Scholarship by Mr. Carleton Craig.

Letters of condolence were sent to Dr. N. M. Guion and the relatives of the late Dr. J. F. Dowling.

The Membership again showed an increase over the previous year. Receipts amounted to $629.70 and Expenditures to $549.09; leaving a satisfactory balance of $80.61, with all accounts paid to date.

Dr. H. M. Ami, Representative fellow for Ontario, then addressed the meeting. He pointed out that he had attended several meetings of the Board of Governors during the past year. He described some of his travels in Europe, and how the name of Sir William Dawson was known throughout the world. McGill should not fail to retain the name that Sir William had given her as a great geological centre. Dr. Ami offered a Scholarship, through the Society, of $50.00 for the student who came third highest at the June Matriculation examinations to McGill University and who attends McGill University the following session. This was to be an annual scholarship. It was later moved and carried that this be known as the H. M. Ami Scholarship.

Dr. J. T. Basken, Representative to the Graduates Council, then submitted his report. He stated that while he had not attended the meetings in Montreal several meetings had been held. The Constitution of the Parent Society had been amended, and a resolution sent to the Board of Governors asking that the gymnasium be built in MacDonald Park. A Reunion had been successfully held in October, at which there was a total registration of about 2,000. He stated that the representative should have about two weeks' notice of the meetings in Montreal and that our executive should prepare a draft of the questions that they wished taken up before the Parent Society.

Mr. R. C. Berry, Deputy Examiner, then read the report of the matriculation examinations held in Ottawa during the past year. In June there were about 85 candidates; in September 33 were present. It was interesting to note some of the candidates were trying for the two scholarships offered through our Society. The Society is indebted to Dr. McDougall, Principal of the Ottawa Collegiate, for the use of the room.

Mr. H. A. Aylen, the Students' Secretary, then described the work of his section. He showed that calendars had been sent to the Honorary Advisers that had been

appointed in the various towns of our district. It was necessary to keep the Advisers interested in their work.

Mr. Aylen then moved that the members present go into a committee of the whole. He then moved certain amendments to the constitution of the Society which were later carried unanimously by the meeting.

It was moved by Dr. J. E. Craig and seconded by Mr. J. B. Mawdesley, "That the Society again offer an exhibition of $75.00 to the student who comes second highest at the McGill matriculation examinations next June and attends McGill University at the session of 1927-28 and is a resident of the Ottawa Valley."—Carried.

The meeting passed a vote of thanks to the Honorary President, Dr. P. D. Ross, in appreciation of his continued efforts to promote the interests of his Alma Mater. and tendered the thanks of the Society to the press of Ottawa for the courtesy which it has shown towards the various undertakings of the Society and the able manner in which they have been published.

The election of officers then took place for the year 1927. This resulted as follows:

Honorary President:
Dr. P. D. Ross, Science 1878.
Honorary Vice-Presidents:
Dr. H. M. Ami, Arts 1882.
Justice P. B. Mignault, Law 1878.
Dr. R. H. W. Powell, Medicine 1876.
President:
Dr. F. W. C. Mohr, Medicine 1905.
First Vice-President:
K. M. Cameron, Science 1902.
Second Vice-President:
R. C. Berry, Science 1913.
Third Vice-President:
P. D. Wilson, Arts 1910.
Honorary Secretary-Treasurer:
H. A. Aylen, Arts 1919.
Associate Secretary:
Miss Jean Matheson, Arts 1924.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
G. H. Burland, Arts 1920.
W. M. Dennis, Science 1909.
Colonel A. F. Duguis, Science 1912.
Mr. W. L. Cassels, Arts 1912.
Dr. A. B. Wilkes, Medicine 1915.
REPRESENTATIVES TO GRADUATES' COUNCIL:
Dr. J. T. Basken, Medicine 1895.
O. S. Finnie, Science 1897.

Mr. Finnie, after thanking the officers of the past year for their co-operation in making his year of office so enjoyable and such an oustanding success, then called on the new president, Dr. F. W. C. Mohr, to take the chair.

Dr. Mohr stated that he felt it a great honour to be the president of such a great Society, and wished to lend his utmost aid to the development of students for McGill and in all movements for her welfare.

Dr. MacKay then spoke on "Some University Problems." He showed how the thousands of people who have come to Canada from the Old Country depend on the University for their national ideals, and traced the spread of University Education from "the landing of the Celts at Pictou, N.S." Another great aim of education was to train men to work in business and crafts and politics with distinction.

He raised the problem of the country boy or girl, intent on getting a higher education. Are they being neglected? For all this work nothing is more important than the workers in education, the schoolmaster and the professor.

Touching upon McGill, Dr. Mackay spoke of the higher matriculation standards and the increasing strictness in selecting students. For the students the Moyse Hall, up-to-date in every respect, would do a great deal. For example, it was here that the mock Parliament would now hold its meetings. He suggested that it would be most desirable if part of the Arts Building could be made into a memorial to Sir William Dawson.

"McGill," he said, "was a national University, existing for no narrow creeds or beliefs, and for the purpose of inculcating truly Canadian ideals in its students."

Dr. Mohr pointed out that in the last two or three annual meetings of our Society resolutions had been passed asking for the construction of a Geological Building.

Mr. K. M. Cameron then moved a vote of thanks to Dr. MacKay.

DISTRICT OF BEDFORD McGILL GRADUATES' SOCIETY

Secretary, REV. ERNEST M. TAYLOR, M.A.
Knowlton, Que.

THE Annual Meeting of the District of Bedford McGill Graduates' Society was held in the Paul Holland Knowlton Memorial Building in Knowlton on the 30th of August, 1926.

The Honorary President, Hon. Senator G. G. Foster, B.C.L., K.C., presided.

The Secretary, Mr. Ernest M. Taylor, reported that in April last our esteemed President, Hon. Mr. Justice Hackett, had passed away and that in consequence of a standing order on the books of this Society the Secretary had written a letter of appreciation of Judge Hackett and sympathy, and he had received a grateful reply from the daughter of the deceased, Miss Hackett.

The Secretary also reported that he had sent a letter of sympathy to the widow of the late Doctor Corcoran, at one time President of this Society, who had passed

away in May last, and had received from Mrs. Corcoran a letter of thanks to the Society.

The Secretary reported that there is now in the local Bank of Montreal $169.04 to the credit of the Society, and that the Scholarship Fund is now $3,025.00:

That Mr. Kenneth Shelters of the Bedford High School had creditably passed his first year in Arts at McGill as the holder of our scholarship.

Miss Beatrice Smith, also of the Bedford High School, has this year been awarded the Scholarship, which is now worth $150 a year. Mr. C. A. Nutting, Vice-President for Shefford County, suggested that an effort be made to increase the Scholarship Fund by another thousand dollars and offered to give $100 to further the suggestion.

On nomination by Rev. E. M. Taylor, Colonel R. F. Stockwell, B.A., B.C.L., K.C., was unanimously elected as President, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Hackett.

The other officers were re-elected.

McGILL GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF TORONTO

Secretary, K. D. Joseph, Sci. '13

The Toronto Branch of the Graduates' Society are holding a dinner at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on Saturday night, May 7th. Sir Arthur Currie and Dr. Stephen Leacock have promised to be present. Any graduate who can be there will be welcome, and the Secretary, Mr. K. D. Joseph, will be glad to hear from any who wish to go.

Wm. A. MacRae, Sci. '13, has just been promoted to be Engineer of Way, Toronto Transportation Commission. Mr. MacRae joined the Transportation Commission when the city took over the street railway and during the rehabilitation and new construction which followed, he he was engineer in charge of construction. Mr. MacRae gives every sign of fulfilling the promise he showed in his work while at McGill.

Miss Harriet T. Meiklejohn, Arts '00, has been appointed Superintendent of the Women's College Hospital. She served for four years with the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and for the past two years has been Superintendent of St. Catherine's Hospital.

ALUMNAE NOTES

UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S CLUB

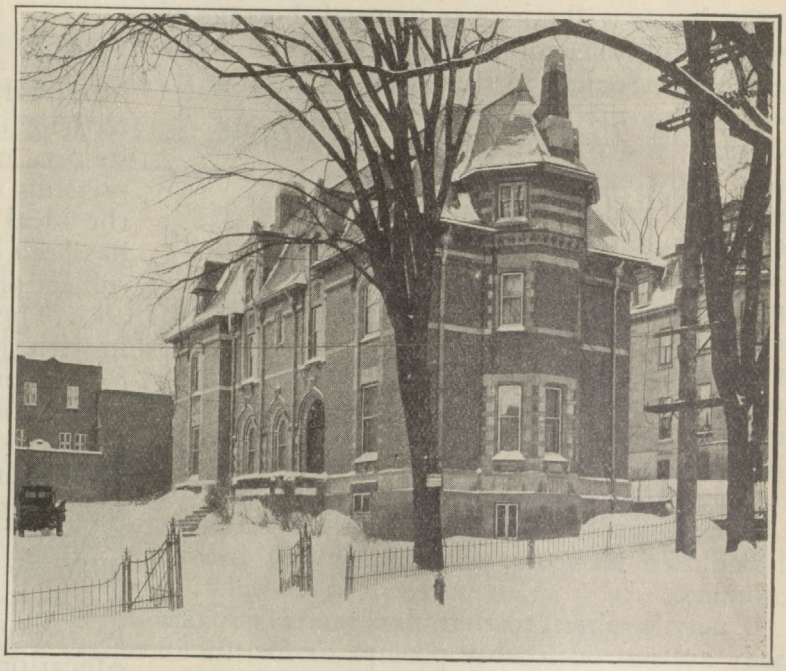
An ancient dream has recently been realized in the organization of the University Women's Club. Intended as a meeting place and social centre for women university graduates, the new Club expects to have spacious and dignified quarters on Upper Peel Street ready for occupation about the middle of March, and it is hoped that the large number of members who have already joined—over 275—will before long be making regular use of it. Accommodation for a limited number of house members is provided by twelve bedrooms which in summer will probably be available for transients. Out-of-town graduates are eligible for membership and may secure any information desired upon application to the Secretary.

The Executive of the Club is as follows:

President: Mrs. A. F. Byers (McGill).
Vice-President: Mrs. Ray Campbell (Toronto).
Secretary: Mrs. A. P. Blackburn (Queen's), 223 Melville Avenue, Westmount.
Treasurer: Miss Eileen Russel (McGill).

Board of Directors:

Mrs. J. S. Cameron (Mount Allison).
Mrs. M. J. Campbell (Bishop's).
Miss Margaret Hadrill (McGill)
Mrs. W. P. Hodges (McGill).
Miss May Idler (McGill).
Mrs. J. Laird (Mount Holyoke).
Miss C. I. Mackenzie (McGill).



Club House of the University Women's Club of Montreal, Inc.

CLASS NOTES

1895—Mrs. Vaughan. Everyone will have heard with great regret of the recent illness of Mrs. Vaughan. She was taken ill just after Christmas and is now slowly recovering.

1896—Mrs. F. R. Bigelow, (Alice Fraser,) died recently at St. Pau Minn.

1914—Mrs. Coulthurst, (Alice MacKeen,) has left Toronto for St. John's, Que., where her husband, the Rev. P. Coulthurst, is now rector.

1919—Madeleine Fritz, M.A., has written a paper entitled "Stratigraphy and Palæontology of the Workman's Creek section of the Cincinnatian Series of Ontario," which was read before the Royal Society of Canada and published in its transactions.

Marjorie Pickel, Moyse Fellow, left at the end of January for London, where she expects to stay for some months writing her thesis for the Ph.D. degree.

1925—Edith Petrie is on the staff of the High School for Girls, Montreal, for the remainder of the present school year.

1926—Mrs. Ray (L. Argue) recently paid a short visit to Montreal from her new home at River Bend, Que.

Mrs. Ferrabee, (Roba Dunton,) and Mrs. Higginson were also recent visitors here.

1923—R.V.C. '23 held a reunion dinner at the Themis Club on Friday, February the fourth. Twenty-one members of the class were present on this occasion and Mrs. John Rhind (Edith Campbell) presided. After dinner, a bridge party took place. The class of '23 have held an annual dinner since their graduation.

Winifred Kydd, M.A. '23, is an assistant in the Department of Sociology this year.

LADY WILLINGDON'S VISIT TO THE ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE

On Friday afternoon, January twenty-first, Lady Willingdon paid her first official visit to McGill University. On her arrival at the Royal Victoria College Her Excellency was received by Sir Arthur and Lady Currie, Miss Hurlbatt and Miss Lichtenstein. After being presented with a bouquet of flowers, Lady Willingdon, conducted by the presidents of the women's organizations, visited the various lecture rooms, the library, the drawing-room and the convocation hall. In each room members of the staff and undergraduates were presented to Her Excellency, who had asked to meet as many students as possible. The departure of the vice-regal party was enlivened by the McGill yell and cheers for Lady Willingdon.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Graduates will notice an unusual shortage of personal information about their fellow-members of the Society in this issue. We regret it, but during the past few months Mr. H. R. Morgan, the Alumni Editor, has been absent from the country and has consequently been unable to send in his quarterly budget of news. Since his contribution makes up practically all the personal record that we receive, the resulting gap is considerable. Mr. Morgan has a remarkable eye for McGill news, and even while he is reading newspapers for other purposes, can spot the marriage or the appointment, or some other happening in a graduate's life, however tucked away it may be in the columns he is perusing. When we are deprived, editorially, of the all-seeing eye, therefore it is difficult to make up the discrepancy in our columns.

It may be observed that class secretaries as a body are not noticeably prompt or fruitful in replying to the periodical requests sent out for news of their class members.

* * *

As the present policy of the *News* is by way of being on trial, we should like again to acknowledge letters from graduate readers who approve of the Supplement and the hope it stands for. That hope is that some day the Graduates' Society may be publishing a magazine—of which the Supplement is only a pale forecast—which will be a credit to the Society and an addition to McGill University. At the risk of being tedious, we repeat that the goodwill and backing of graduates are the main foundations of our progress and it is for that reason we accept gratefully the approbation and suggestions of our readers.

* * *

THE following editorial from the *Times* of Ceylon of January 10th, 1927, shows that the Ideal Girl is as much an enigma in the Orient as she is in the Occident, as with most ideals, but it also contains a definition of the word "pep" which may help those interested in American etymology. Graduates will be glad to observe too, that in their days at college the undergraduate was not quite so salad green as he appears to be now:

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

The students of McGill University, of Montreal, are certainly doing their best to add to the gaiety of nations. The University boasts its own newspaper, which has lately been expressing undergraduate opinion on "What is the Ideal Girl." Curiously, an English paper has been conducting a symposium on the same subject and the results show an amusing variance of opinion. Even an English bishop joined in with the sturdy suggestion that the best wife for a young man was a girl who could eat "five rashers of bacon for breakfast, who could do plain sewing, and who understood farm work." This seems to be rather sweeping. A wife with such a large appetite would prove an economic menace, and, with all respect to the Bishop, plain sewing sounds just a little bit depressing. It is to be feared that the Bishop's views would be received with scant respect at that great educational centre, McGill University. Apart from one cynic (who must be very young indeed) who declares that "my ideal girl is a dead one," the majority express the view that "my ideal girl must be full of 'pep' and be able to wear clothes." It is certainly to be hoped that, in view of the rigour of the Montreal winter, the young lady would wear clothes, but the word "pep," which appears frequently in the symposium, is somewhat mystifying. Presumably it means *joie de vivre*, since a large number of students insist, in striking contrast to the Bishop, that their ideal should be able to Charleston. All this is very amusing, and it points to the extreme youth of the students at McGill. The search for the ideal girl is likely to prove elusive, for most of us have ideas on the subject and it is impossible to find a standardised type.

THE Semi-Annual Meeting of the Council of the Graduates' Society of McGill University will be held on Tuesday, May 10th, at 8.15 p.m., at the Engineering Institute of Canada, 176 Mansfield Street, Montreal. (Class Secretaries are reminded that they are members of Council).

SUPPLEMENT

TO

THE McGILL NEWS

Editor-in-Chief: T. W. L. MacDermot

NUMBER 2 — MARCH, 1927

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Imperial Conference.

Imperial Conferences in the past have been rather the special preserve of those few who take a close interest in the changing pattern of government and governments which we still call the British Empire. The Conference of last fall, however, occurred, for Canada at least, under such curious and remarkable circumstances that it almost rivalled the current sporting and social events in "news" value.

As the first fruits of this gathering of Imperial Prime Ministers, there has appeared since a Report of the Conference, which is popularly said to contain the most up-to-date and masterly statement of the constitutional relations of the different parts of the Empire yet made. This no doubt is true, but it is probably as yet a rare man or woman who could describe those relations accurately, although many have no difficulty in arguing about them and in making the most extravagant claims for the advances supposed to have been made at the Conference.

While we might expect the ordinary intelligent reader of headlines and opening paragraphs to be hazy about such a complex matter, however, it is more disturbing to realize that even the legal and constitutional experts can differ hotly and fundamentaly over the real meaning of the Report. The most difficult point seems to be how far—if at all—Canada's status as a state has been changed by the Conference. The general idea is that we have at least achieved an official recognition of the "real" and "complete" autonomy of which we have heard so much since the War. And the word "autonomy"—coupled with an ambassador at Washington and a sense of political development within ourselves, is taken to mean a sovereignty which, in fact, we do not possess.

The great modifying phrase is "within the Empire"—that is, we are autonomous "within the Empire"—and from the legal point of view this keeps a very distinct limitation on our autonomy. But it is a limitation which is not always grasped either by Canadians or by our very important neighbours, the United States, and if the Report and the Conference are not to be abortive we shall do well to read and study them once and once again. When the time comes for a decision between "autonomy within" and "autonomy without the Empire" we shall then be made to make it on reasonable grounds, and not in the temper of a people who have been deceived by their own indolence.

"Judge" and the last Election.

How easily outsiders may be misled by government within the Empire is to be seen in a recent comment by *Judge* on the last election. The constitutional issue and the events connected with it, we read, "led to a Liberal victory at the polls and the recall of Byng." The first consequence might win supporters, but hardly the second, since—if for no reason—Lord Willingdon was already named before Parliament was dissolved.

* * *

Bowery Dew.

Mr. Stephen Graham is a well known member of the really artistic vagabonds of the world. He has tramped across Russia as a Russian; camped on the Rockies; seen the uttermost depths of depravity in Constantinople; and can write on all these and many other experiences as luridly and familiarly as he does on the darker quarters of his own City of London. He ought, therefore, to know something of the subtleties of food and drink. After tasting of Bowery bootleg he described it (in *Harper's* for February, 1927) as follows:

"It is not like Vodka. It is not clean and searching and vital. It is not fuming mountain liquor, which is often potent enough in all conscience, served in ram's horns, brown, aromatic, brain-suffusing. The first taste is not unpleasant. The first thought is that it is a real drink—the second thought, instinctive and coming up from the stomach and the vitals, is that it is poison. The body sends its alarm signal to the brain. After two glasses you feel poisoned for two days, the nerves of the nose still register from it. The effect is not loquacity, not sociability, but sheer blur. . . It kills and yet it creates a craving."

* * *

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THE FIRST PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS IN LOWER CANADA*

By THE HON. E. FABRE SURVEYER
Justice of the Superior Court, Province of Quebec

THE Quebec Act, passed in 1774, has been called the *Magna charta* of this country. It was, on the whole, a great step towards giving its inhabitants political rights. But, for reasons which we have not space to examine here, it created no elective assembly, and did not give the vote. The newcomers from England, accustomed to parliamentary institutions, began to agitate, both to obtain an elective assembly and to secure the introduction in this country of English laws, particularly in commercial matters.

In 1784, a petition to His Majesty was signed by five hundred subjects, a few of whom were of French origin, this being the first act due to the collaboration of the two races in this country. It requested, among other things, "that Your Majesty will be pleased to concur in establishing your affectionate subjects of this Province, in the full enjoyment of their civil rights as British subjects; and in granting them a free, elective House of Assembly . . . to be composed of Your Majesty's old and new subjects, in such manner as to Your Majesty's Wisdom may seem most proper." . . . (1).

That petition was accompanied with suggestions for the proposed House of Assembly. It was not unopposed, and as early as 1784 a document was prepared criticizing most of the requests of the petition and of the suggestions accompanying it, particularly with regard to the possibility of electing indifferently old and new subjects. The counter-petition was sent to the Governor, but does not appear to have been forwarded by him to London. Similar representations were made to the King in October, 1788, signed by practically all the nobles and *seigneurs* and a large number of prominent French-Canadians. Very few English names appear on that document, and these were names of land owners. The opposition to the House of Assembly was inspired by the fear of losing French property laws. The signers of the counter-petition were satisfied with being governed by a Legislative Council, provided the same was composed proportionately of old and new subjects.

In the meantime, the House of Commons had rejected, in 1786, a bill presented by Mr. Powys, a member of the opposition, to amend the constitution of the Province of Quebec. In 1788, Mr. Powys moved and obtained that Mr. Adam Lymburner, a Quebec merchant, representing a substantial proportion of the population of French as well as of English origin, be heard at the Bar of the House, and after the debate which ensued, Mr. Powys proposed that Quebec's request be taken into consideration at the beginning of the following session.

Finally, on June 10th, 1791, the Constitutional Act received the royal sanction. This is not the place to recall the discussions to which it gave rise,

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(1) See Canada and its provinces, vol. 3, p. 121.

as they have been referred to by our historians. Let us merely summarize its main provisions regarding elections.

The Act—against Lord Dorchester's suggestion—divided the then Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada, each having a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly. The Council not being elective, we will only deal with the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada.

His Majesty was empowered to authorize and direct the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor to summon and call together an Assembly, and for the purpose of electing members, to issue a proclamation dividing the Province into districts, or counties, or circles, and towns or townships, and appointing the limits thereof, and declaring and appointing the number of representatives to be chosen by each riding, to appoint returning officers, and fix the time and place for holding elections. The whole number of members to be chosen in Lower Canada was not to be less than fifty. Pitt, when presenting the bill, had limited the number to thirty; Fox had proposed one hundred as a minimum: the number of fifty was the result of a compromise. It remained unchanged until the redistribution of 1829, which raised it to 84, a figure that was cut in half at the time of Union. The British North America Act fixed it at 65 for Federal purposes; a number which has been slightly increased since in the Legislature of Quebec.

No person could be either a voter or a candidate who was not of the full age of twenty-one years, and a natural born subject of His Majesty, or a subject of His Majesty naturalized by Act of the British Parliament, or a subject of His Majesty having become such by the conquest and cession of the Province of Canada,—or who had been attainted for treason or felony in any Court of law within any of His Majesty's dominions, or who was within any description of persons disqualified by any Act of the Legislative Council and Assembly, assented to by His Majesty.

The representation made in 1784 "that none but males shall either vote or represent" was apparently not acted upon, and it is well known that Madame Joseph Papineau cast her vote for her son, declaring that she was doing so "because she had confidence in him."

The property qualification of voters varied according to whether the constituency was a district, county or circle on the one hand or a town or township on the other. In the first case, voters had to hold land of the yearly value of forty shillings sterling; in the second, it was sufficient for them to be possessed, for their own use and benefit, of a dwelling of a yearly value of five pounds sterling. It was even sufficient to have resided in the riding for twelve months, and have paid one year's rent at the rate of ten pounds sterling per annum. Town members were selected from citizens; county members, from "knights girt with sword."

The only grounds of disqualification of members were holding office in the Legislative Council or being a minister of any religion. Efforts were made later on to disqualify members—or even Legislative councillors—who were alleged not to be naturalized; but such efforts were abandoned.

Such were the provisions of the Constitutional Act regarding elections. They were repeated, with little change of expression, in Lord Dorchester's commission and instructions.

In the absence of Lord Dorchester, it became incumbent upon Sir Alured Clarke, Lieutenant-Governor of Lower Canada, to issue a proclamation dividing the Province into electoral ridings. There were twenty-one counties and two cities; Quebec and Montreal, and two towns or boroughs, Three Rivers and William Henry (Sorel). All ridings had two representatives except the counties of Gaspé, Bedford, and Orleans, and the borough of William Henry, which only sent one. Quebec and Montreal each comprised two ridings, plus a county; therefore electing six members each. Three Rivers sent two members.

The division of Quebec into Lower Town, Upper Town, and County is not very different from what it is to-day. That of Montreal is more out of date.

The city of Montreal was, as to-day, bounded in front by the St. Lawrence river, but in the rear it was bounded by a line parallel to the general course of the fortification walls on the rear of the town at the distance of one hundred chains from St. Lawrence gate. Its eastern boundary was one hundred chains from Quebec gate, leading to Quebec suburbs, and its western boundary one hundred chains from Recollets gate, towards St. Antoine suburbs. The rest of the Island of Montreal was Montreal County. The division line between Montreal East and Montreal West was, roughly, St. Joseph—now St. Sulpice—street.

"In making the distribution (of electoral ridings) regard was had," says William Smith, "solely to the male population in each (riding) and without reference to the extent of the counties to be created." The population had been calculated in 1790. According to Smith, whose statement may be doubted, the number of males above the age of sixteen was 37,411, and the Province contained 224,466 souls. It looks as if 150,000 was a maximum figure. (2).

However that may be, a glance at a map of the Province as it then was, divided into ridings, will show disproportion in the size of the counties, even greater than it is to-day. It is interesting to note how some parts of the Province have grown by comparison with others. For instance, the then counties of Kent and Surrey are substantially the same as Chambly and Vercheres to-day; the Isle of Orleans and the present city of Sorel each formed a county by itself, while to-day each is only part of a county; on the other hand, the county of Huntingdon comprised all the land extending from Laprairie to the south-western boundaries of the Province, and the county of York, from Ile Perrot and Ile Bizard to the division line between the two provinces on the Ottawa river.

We may add that, strangely enough, all counties, except Richelieu, St. Maurice, Gaspé, and Orleans bore English names; and, to use the words of an old writer: "Lieutenant-Governor Clarke and his Council gave English names to counties wholly inhabited by a people speaking French." Even to-day it would be hard for a citizen of Terrebonne to pronounce Effingham, for a Berthier man to say Warwick, for a native of Ile aux Coudres to write Northumberland, and for a resident of Nicolet to spell Buckinghamshire!

(2) Chapais, II, 19, note 1.

The Lieutenant-Governor apparently disregarded the advice of Mr. Adam Lymburner. This gentleman had urged that in the American colonies the interest of farmers had erroneously been put above that of traders. He wanted the town representation to comprise one half of the Assembly, as follows: Quebec and Montreal, seven members each; Three Rivers, three; St. John and William Henry, two each; Boucherville, l'Assomption, Terrebonne and Beauport, one each.

"On May 24th (1792)," says Senator Chapais in his *History of Canada*, "writs were issued for the holding of our first general election. That trial of the electoral system by our people must have been an interesting sight. There were no doubt, here and there, confusion and irregularities in the working of that system still unknown to us. In some ridings parliamentary honours were warmly disputed."

Unfortunately, details of the events accompanying that first use of free institutions by our people are almost entirely missing. There were only three newspapers published in those days, the *Montreal Herald*, the fyles of which for that year are unobtainable, as far as known; the *Quebec Gazette* and the *Montreal Gazette*, both of which devoted their columns almost entirely to reproducing news from England and France, contained very local news and kept aloof from elections, except to publish anonymous letters and paid advertisements. It is not surprising, therefore, that our historians, who could not help mentioning the result of the elections, have said so little about the preparation thereof. The least excusable of them is William Smith, Jr., himself a defeated candidate, whose remarks on the subject have already been quoted. When we compare his silence on the subject to his verbosity on the question of the Bishop's right to divide a parish, where he cites even the pleadings in full, we feel that Smith lacked, among others, the sense of values.

Let us, therefore, try and reconstruct the characteristics of such elections.

In the first place, it seems that there were practically no election speeches, but mere circulars distributed by the candidates to the voters. Election meetings were possible in the cities and boroughs, but in large counties, with slow horses and bad roads, a candidate could hardly visit the whole of his intended constituency!

In the *Quebec Gazette* of May 17th, we find, in a letter to the electors of Quebec City and County, the following remarks:

"To the Electors of the County and City or Town of Quebec.

"Gentlemen, Friends, and Fellow Citizens,

"MONDAY the 14th instant has produced many Addresses to you in various "ways from men offering themselves as candidates for your suffrages to be returned "your Representative in the ensuing Assembly of the first Free and Independent "Legislature that Canada has ever been blest with. Some of them come forth by "advertisements in the papers, others by hand-bills, and others by personal applica- "tion of their friends, commonly called canvassing. Among such a number of com- "petitors for your votes and interest it behoves you to be very circumspect in making "promises or (in the fashionable expression of our day), incommitting yourselves to "any of the candidates. Indeed so very wary and circumspect ought you to be on this "point in the opinion of several of your fellow citizens, that they have thought it a

"prudent and praiseworthy measure thus to address you upon the present important "occasion, with the sole view of putting you on your guard against surprises from "any candidate, and from any quarter.

"They do therefore urge and exhort you as you regard your own interest and "welfare, not to pledge or promise yourselves precipitately and inconsistently to any "of the candidates or to their friends going about to ask your votes and interest, "which is called canvassing; but to coolly deliberate each of you for himself in his "closet, upon the importance of the choice he is about to make of a Representative, "to weigh the merits, and reflect on the past conduct of that Representative.

"And for the more effectually succeeding in this exhortation the authors of this "piece are ready, if necessary, to come forward as good citizens, to assist their fellow "Electors in a faithful and impartial discrimination of what characters ought, and "what characters ought not to represent the inhabitants of the County of Quebec, as "well as the counties in general, by discrimination of characters, they mean no "*persons*, but *principles and past conduct*.

"A strange coalition is reported to have taken place. We must reflect and "comment upon it.—Wonders never cease.

"Quebec, Thursday, 17th May, 1792. PROBUS."

A letter to the same effect, containing similar anonymous offers of services, was published in the *Montreal Gazette* about the same time.

The *Herald*, which is no longer to be found, the *Quebec Gazette* and the *Montreal Gazette* contained a very limited number of advertisements: seventeen candidates advertising in the *Quebec Gazette* and twelve in the *Montreal Gazette*. Most of the notices are simple enough; others are dithyrambic. One of the candidates, for instance, states modestly: "If true patriotism, liberality of sentiment, and some knowledge of the principles of free government are titles to obtain your acceptance of my services, be assured that my wishes and endeavours will ever be for the welfare of my country and the happiness of my fellow citizens."

"Your zealous Countryman,

PIERRE L. PANET."

The future electors presumably indicated to Mr. Panet that they did not share his views, as he ultimately withdrew his name and sought another constituency.

A second peculiarity of the elections in those days is that the returning officer fixed the time and place thereof, and that there was only one voting place for each constituency. In 1800 a law was passed for fixing two polling places, designated by statute, thereby reducing somewhat the discretion of the returning officer. In the cities of Montreal and Quebec there was only one returning officer and three different elections, and the *Montreal Gazette* of June 14th, 1792, announces at the same time the success at the polls of Messrs. Joseph Frobisher and John Richardson in the East Ward, on June 12th, and the invitation of Mr. James Dunlop, candidate in the West Ward, urging his supporters "to meet him at his house on Friday morning on the 15th instant, at eight o'clock, and to proceed from thence to the place of election." As far as can be ascertained elections were held from the eleventh to the twenty-seventh of June.

Thirdly, the vote was open, and in some constituencies the registration of

votes lasted several days. A poll was closed, when an hour had elapsed without any vote having been registered.

Fourthly, there appeared to have been, in those days, two or more parties, but what exactly they corresponded to, especially before the election, is not easy to ascertain, unless, even at that stage, some had already manifested either sympathy with, or diffidence of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, *The Castle* they said then, as we would say *Rideau Hall* or *Spencerwood*.

After the first vote was taken, on the choice of a speaker, the lines were somewhat more accurately drawn, between what we may call the *French nationalists* on the one side, and the English and their French associates on the other. It is interesting to note that the main reason advanced on behalf of an English speaker was that the French nominee was not bilingual, while the various English-speaking candidates proposed were declared to be so. As a matter of fact, the three English-speaking members who were proposed in succession for the position of speaker, William Grant, James McGill and Jacob Jordan, had married French-Canadian ladies. It seems, however, that if bilinguism was the main requirement, M. de Rocheblave, who had spent twenty years of his life in the United States, should have secured a unanimous vote.

Let us observe also that not only was the giving of rum to influence votes considered an act sufficient to vitiate an election, but even the distribution of cockades, or badges indicating the voter's allegiance, was shunned by the more scrupulous candidates. *Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis*. It would be foolish to say that our behaviour in election time is an improvement on that of the first voters of this country. In fact, the reverse seems to be the truth.

The result of the election gave thirty-five French-speaking and fifteen English-speaking members of the Assembly. The English representation was far greater than the proportion of English-speaking citizens warranted. Some have held, following such historians as Bibaud and Garneau, that it was on behalf of the French-Canadians a quixotic act of generosity, of which they had to repent. If they did, subsequent elections did not show it, as during the twelve parliaments during which the total deputation was composed of fifty members (1792-1828), the English representation averaged thirteen, and was still ten at the election of 1824. The truth of the matter is, I believe, that French-Canadians were unfamiliar with British parliamentary institutions, and especially that they could not afford to go and spend six months at Quebec without salary or even travelling expenses. It took nearly forty years to induce members of Parliament in Lower Canada to vote to themselves ten shillings per day of attendance and four shillings for each league of distance between their residence and the House of Parliament. Here again, may I say *en passant*, times have changed. Our members of Parliament now receive five times the amount at which their indemnity was raised in 1888. But in those days a mandate to represent the people was not tempting. This explains why comparatively few of the members of the first Parliament sought re-election. Not only were they not paid, but they had to crave leave of absence, and a vote was taken on that demand. In 1800, Joseph Papineau refused to seek re-election, in order to devote his resources to the education of his children. He

was elected in spite of himself. In 1802, he did not attend Parliament. On the fourth of March, 1803, he was brought to the floor of the House. He had to apologize and crave leave of absence, which was only granted to him after a discussion and a vote.

The above digression illustrates the changes between the first parliament and the present one. It shows why parliamentary honours were more tempting for retired merchant princes, than for the *man in the street*.

Finally, the representatives of the Crown may have exerted some influence to secure English members. On the 9th of November, 1792, James Monk, Attorney General, writes to Sir Evan Nepean, Under Secretary of State, that he hoped to procure him, thanks to a by-election, another English-speaking member; which he did. Returning officers also controlled the elections, to a certain extent.

This is practically all that can be found about the election of 1792 in general. Let us say a few words on four incidents: Montreal members, Quebec members, by-elections, and election contestations.

In those days, for reasons above stated, Montrealers were not attracted by parliamentary honours, and the following letter was published in the *Montreal Gazette:*

"Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens,

"The delicacy hitherto observed by our fellow citizens, in not tendering their "services to represent us in the approaching and long wished for Assembly, induces "us to take the liberty of offering to your consideration

Messieurs: James McGill
Alexander Auldjo, Joseph Frobisher, John Richardson

"As proper persons to be chosen. And as we know none better qualified to fulfil "the Duties of the important trust, or in whose integrity and zeal for the true in- "terests of the Province you can better confide we beg leave to request your votes and "interest in their behalf.

(Signed) James Dunlop, Charles Blake, Jn. B. Durocher, Robert Cruickshank, "William Maitland, John Bell, John McKinley, David David, P. Langan, Richard "Dobie, Pierre Foretier, J. Papinault, Dumas St. Martin, J. A. Gray, John Gregory, "Thomas M'Cord, Andrew McGill, John Forsyth, James Finlay."

The letter is signed by nineteen citizens, five of whom are of French origin. Among the signers, one, J. B. Durocher, was elected for the West Ward of Montreal, another, J. Papineau, for the County. A third, James Dunlop, proposed himself as a candidate for the West Ward, his letter being in the following terms:

"To the free and independant electors of the City of Montreal who compose the "Westerly Ward.

"Gentlemen:—

"Desirous to have the Honour of representing you in the House of Assembly, I "will offer myself as a candidate at the ensuing General Election and solicit your "votes, interest and support on that occasion. Should your suffrages confer such "honour on me as to become one of your representatives, I pledge myself that as "member of that assembly no member will be more bold to assert your rights or less "afraid to protect your liberties: in short I have such confidence in myself as to hope, "that I will not only merit your applause but command your esteem by every trans- "action in my official capacity. I have the honour to be with the greatest respect, "Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and very humble servant,
Montreal, May 21, 1792. JAMES DUNLOP.

Frobisher and Richardson were elected for the East Ward of Montreal on the 12th of June. The *Montreal Gazette* records the event in the following terms:

"On Tuesday last the 12 instant came on the Election of two Representatives for "the Easterly Ward of the City and Town of Montreal, when Messrs. Joseph Fro- "bisher and John Richardson were chosen by a great majority. It is almost needless "to remark that these Gentlemen from their known abilities, their character and "situation in this Country, are in every respect well calculated for the important "charge; men who will pay no regard to the ill-founded distinction which some "prejudiced persons entertain between English and French, but be guided only by the "patriotic motives of promoting the public good and the general welfare of the "Country. As citizens, merchants, men of honour and integrity, they have hitherto "justly obtained the public esteem and confidence, and we have every reason to "believe that by their future conduct in a House of Assembly, they will demean them- "selves in such a manner as still to merit it.

"The greatest words of satisfaction appeared among the generality of Electors "in the choice they had made, from the great conviviality and gaiety in which they "spent the day in drinking to the health and prosperity of their representatives, their "King and their Country."

A letter to the printer, signed "Observator," relates the scenes that followed the election:

"Mr. Printer,

"Having been present at the late election of Mr. Frobisher and Mr. Richardson, "for the Easterly Ward of this town, I could not help remarking with what propriety "an incident hitherto unknown in this Country was conducted and likewise on the "happy choice the Electors have made. No sooner was the Election of these Gentle- "men ascertained than they were placed in a Phaeton and dragged through the "principal streets by a number of their friends to Dillon's Hotel, amidst universal "acclamations. It was particularly striking to observe that *astonished* satisfaction "and *pleased* amazement, which was visible in the crowd, upon the uncommon sight "of a Hogshead of Porter and every other kind of liquor exposed for the general "benefit; national prejudice seemed to yield to its happy influence and join in the "common *Huzza*: the Canadian began to entertain a more favourable idea of the "*Chambre* from this agreeable prelude, and to think it might be a very beneficial thing "for their country and *themselves* if attended with frequent elections of this kind."

"OBSERVATOR."

In later years, John Richardson, well remembered through his benefactions to the Montreal General Hospital, which has published a biography of him, became hostile to the French element and was termed by Senator Chapais the leader of the opposition.

His running mate, Joseph Frobisher, had been the first to penetrate the North West as far as the Churchill River. He returned from that country in 1776, having secured what was in those days counted a competent fortune, in his two years' transactions with the Indians. His residence, *Beaver Hall*, was situated where the remains of the old Church of the Messiah still stands above what was then Frobisher Street, which ended at Bonaventure Street (now St. James), the two portions of the street being connected by a bridge over St. Martin's Creek, now Craig Street. It was burnt in 1847, but gave its name to Beaver Hall Hill. McGill University has a number of papers coming from Joseph Frobisher, including a diary covering a period of many years, the most important statement in which is the mention of the place where the author dined on that particular day.

Montreal County was represented by Joseph Papineau, father of the great Papineau, a notary and surveyor, who was instrumental in securing the opening of what was called after him Papineau Road, and James Walker, a lawyer, who soon became a judge and died at the early age of 44.

In the West Ward, James Dunlop and Alexander Auldjo were defeated by James McGill and Jean Baptiste Durocher. James McGill, of course, is a familiar name; Jean Baptiste Durocher was less prominent. He was a merchant, a large real estate owner (Durocher Street was named after him) and a member of the *Club of the Twelve Apostles*, a prominent social organization of the day.

How the representatives of Montreal City behaved during the first Parliament may be seen by the following extract from the *Montreal Gazette* of June 20th, 1796.

"Montreal, 10th June 1796.

"At a numerous meeting of Artificers of this City held at Dillon's Hotel, Mr. "Perrault in the chair.

"It was unanimously resolved that the following address be presented to the "Representatives of this City in the late Provincial Parliament.

"*Gentlemen*,

"We might be justly accused of want of discernment, as well as of gratitude, "were we any longer to withhold the public acknowledgment of the very great, "meritorious, and unremitting services which you have rendered this Province in "general, and the City of Montreal in particular; as their Representatives in Parliament, leaving a glorious example of disinterested conduct (as a copy) worthy of "imitation by your successors, in that important station, if we are so unfortunate, as "to be deprived of your future Services.

"Accept then, Gentlemen, of our sincere and hearty thanks; while we beg leave "to assure you, that sentiments of esteem for your Persons and Virtue, are indelibly "stampt on our minds, as will (till memory fails) make us look back with pleasure, "and reflect with an honest pride; that by our *Votes*, gave to the first Parliament of "Canada, some of its brightest ornaments.

"To the Hon. JAMES McGILL ESQ.

JOSEPH FROBISHER
J. B. DUROCHER
JOHN RICHARDSON
} Esquires."

"It was further unanimously resolved that Mr. Amable Perrault, Mr. Duncan "Fisher, Mr. Etienne Roy, Ephraim Sandford, Mr. Pierre Sauvage and Thomas Prior, "to present this Address.

"And it was further resolved that the transactions of this Meeting be inserted in "the Public Papers of this District."

The answer was in the following terms:

"To the *Mechanics* of the City and Town of Montreal.

"*Gentlemen*,

"Permit us to express the high and grateful sense we entertain of your very "flattering approbation of our conduct as Representatives of this City in the first "Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada.

"Placed in a situation to us new and arduous, we cannot but regret that our "abilities were not equal to our inclinations: It is however a matter of pleasing "reflexion, that those who may succeed us will have advantages which we could not

"possess; and the liberal opinion you are pleased to entertain of our attempts in the "service of the Public, cannot fail to call forth their zeal and exertions.

"Fully sensible of the honor attendant on representing a body so respectable as "the Electors of this City, it is with a regret not to be described, that we find in- "dispensable personal considerations impose upon us the necessity of declining to offer "ourselves as Candidates at the approaching General Election.

"We have the honor to be with the utmost respect,

"*Gentlemen*,
"Your most obedient and very humble Servants.

(Signed) JAMES McGILL
JOHN RICHARDSON
J. B. DUROCHER
JOSEPH FROBISHER

"Montreal, 11th June 1796."

A dinner of thanks was tendered to them at one of the taverns.

One word of the defeated candidates of 1792. James Dunlop, to use the words of the Rev. Robert Campbell, in his history of St. Gabriel Street Church, "was one of Montreal's earliest merchant princes." When he died, in 1815, he had, the *Herald* said, "amassed a fortune supposed to be greater than ever was acquired by any individual in this country." He was a dealer in liquor, groceries and dry goods.

Alexander Auldjo, his unsuccessful running mate, was the senior partner of Auldjo and Maitland, a firm of general merchants, "dealing not only," says Rev. Mr. Campbell, "in dry goods, but also in ales and spirits." His grandson, John, was the first Englishman to make the ascent of Mont Blanc. A granddaughter of George Auldjo, brother of Alexander, Eweretta Prentice, acquired fame on the English stage under the name of Miss Lawrence, which she took after her beloved St. Lawrence River. Alexander Auldjo was elected in 1796.

The members elected for Quebec city were: for the Upper Town, William Grant and Jean Antoine Panet, who apparently defeated George Allsopp and Louis Germain, *fils*; for the Lower town, Robert Lester (the only Irish Catholic in the House), and John Young.

William Grant was accused of having distributed, not only cockades, but rum to his electors, and his election was contested, which is the reason why his name, which had been mentioned in connection with the speakership, was subsequently replaced by that of James McGill. His running mate, Jean Antoine Panet, advocate, for many years later Speaker of the Assembly, was, on the contrary, extremely scrupulous in election matters. Instead of spending money before the election he waited until he was elected, and then announced that he intended to distribute one hundred gold pounds amongst the poor, without distinction. The *Quebec Gazette* remarked: "May all the sums spent in elections never be put to a worse use." The distribution of the money was made through the Dean of the Quebec Bar, in the Court House, before two judges, several ministers of the church and many citizens, after advertisements in different languages (how many?) at the church doors and from the pulpit of the Parish church. Two hundred and thirty-four poor present received five

shillings each; the amount being slightly increased in cases of special need. The remainder was distributed by priests and clergymen, and amongst the prisoners by Magistrate Taylor. The report adds that "the poor appeared to be satisfied and to appreciate the wise distribution of the gift, begging the magistrates to present their thanks to the donor."

Panet was re-elected in 1796, and that time, not only did he persist in his election methods, but he induced his running mate, Grant, to adopt them. He wrote the *Quebec Gazette* as follows: "Immediately after the election, I said that I had been and was much opposed to the giving of rum and cockades at election, but I asked to be permitted to give $100 to the first girl residing in the Upper Town of Quebec who will have her banns published in one of our churches and will be married therein. Then William Grant, Esq., elected, stated in the same terms that he would give $100 to the second girl who will be published and married."

How long these gentlemen kept up their benefactions is hard to say.

The election in the Lower Town had taken place on June 11th. The day after the election an unfortunate voter sent to the *Quebec Gazette* the following advertisement:

> "LOST.—YESTERDAY morning in the Poll Room a metal Watch (makers name "Sanderson No. 1749) any person to whose cloath it might have been entangled in the "croud or into whose hands it may have fallen since, that will return the same to "Mr. Neilson the printer hereof shall have one Guinea reward and no Questions "asked.—Quebec 12 June 1792. N.B. All persons to whom the above may be offered "for sale are desired to stop it and give information to the printer."

Nowadays, a newspaper publishing these last words would be amenable to a fine under the Criminal Code.

The most interesting episode of the election, or at least the only one which was fully reported, took place in Quebec County, at Charlesbourg. The voting began on the twenty-fifth of June and continued for two days. There were, for the two seats, three candidates still in the running: Louis de Salaberry, father of the hero of Chateauguay, David Lynd, and Berthelot d'Artigny, Dean of the Bar. Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, afterwards father of Queen Victoria, was a resident, if not a voter, of the county, and he was favourable to the first two candidates, Salaberry being a particular friend of his. During the third day, the vote stood as follows:

Salaberry	515
Lynd	462
Berthelot	436

Berthelot claimed that votes had been received from men who were neither land owners nor naturalized. However, 62 voters favourable to Berthelot, were preparing to give their suffrages when the poll was closed and the hustings demolished. For what ensued let us quote the *Quebec Gazette:*

> "At Charlesbourg, on closing the poll of the county election, on Wednesday "last, the 27th of June, a riot, at taking down the place of the hustings, was upon the "point of bursting out into open violence. The instant *Prince Edward* discovered the "exasperated crowd, he came up and took a position to be seen by *all*, and gave the "command for silence."

"Can there be (said his royal highness in pure french, and with a tone of affection "and authority) a man among you that does not take the king to be father of his "people?

"His words were answered with huzzas and cheers of *God save the King*.

"Is there a man among you (added the Prince) that does not look upon the New "Constitution as the best possible one, both for the subject and the government?

"The huzzas were repeated.

"Part then in peace (concluded his royal highness) I urge you to unanimity and "concord. Let me hear no more of the odious distinction *English* and *French*. You are "all his Britannic Majesty's Canadian subjects.

"The tumult ceased, *menace*, *rage* and *fury* gave place to language of admiration and "applause.

"May the laconic and effectual oratory of *Prince Edward*, and the wisdom of his "council, be universally attended to and everlastingly remembered."—*Quebec Gazette*, 5th July 1792.

However, Berthelot lodged a notarial protest against the election. But Salaberry, having been elected for two counties, Quebec and Dorchester, was ordered by the Assembly to make his option and selected the latter. Berthelot was elected by acclamation in Quebec County and distributed 1,200 livres amongst the poor of the five parishes of his county.

M. Berthelot was vindictive. One of his first steps as a member of the Assembly was to contest Lynd's election. He would not have given it up had the petitioners not desisted from their proceedings.

Berthelot's vindictiveness extended, naturally enough, to Prince Edward. One day in November, 1793, however, His Royal Highness declared to him that he had forgotten the Charlesbourg incident. One of those present, quoting the Prince's words, gives them as an example of magnanimity!

Seven or eight elections were contested, the contestations being referred not to the courts, as nowadays, but to the Assembly itself. All were eventually dropped. One of them, that of M. de La Valtrie, alleged that he was not naturalized, having left Canada for a few years after the cession of the country. This objection, which applied to several members and Legislative Councillors, was also dropped.

The only by-election, besides that of Quebec County, was that of Leinster (l'Assomption-Joliette). Larocque, the member-elect, was the only one who thanked his electors through the *Quebec Gazette*. He had promised to defend their interests even at the peril of his life; unfortunately, he died before the opening of Parliament. George McBeath, a wealthy fur trader, was elected in his stead, at the instigation of the Attorney General, as we have seen above. One of his partisans of French descent delivered an address which was published in the *Quebec Gazette* under the heading *A Conquered Canadian*. McBeath's election was contested, but the contestation was not proceeded with.

* * * *

These are the main incidents of our first parliamentary election. It might be interesting to note the resemblances and the differences between what happened in those days and what happened in ours. But the task must be performed by someone else.

LOUIS HEBERT—CANADA'S FIRST SEIGNIOR AND COLONIST

1617—1627

By DOROTHY A. HENEKER

THREE hundred years ago the month of January brought sorrow and mourning to the little French colony at Quebec. Louis Hébert, beloved friend of French and Indian alike, lay dying, as the result of a fatal fall on the ice, and consternation reigned throughout the settlement. Barely a year had elapsed since the Duke of Montmorency, then Vice-Roy of New France, had conferred upon Hébert the Seigniories of Sault-au-Matelot and Lespinay, *en fief noble*, as a reward for his great services to France in the New World. The future had seemed bright, and apparently a peaceful old age had stretched before him wherein to enjoy the fruits of his many and arduous labours. But Providence had decreed otherwise, and on the twenty-fifth of January, 1627, after a few days' illness, Hébert passed away, and was buried in the cemetery of the Récollet Fathers at the foot of a great cross, the place he had designated for his burial only a short time before his accident.

History records that in 1670 a landslide occurred in this locality, and, through the efforts of Father Valentin Le Roux, Superior of the Récollet Fathers, the cedar wood coffin containing Hébert's remains was exhumed and transported, amidst great public demonstrations, to its final resting place in the Chapel of that Order.

The life of Louis Hébert was an adventurous one. He was born in Paris, the son of the Court apothecary to Queen Catherine de Medici, and was trained in the same profession. On his father's death, Hébert inherited a small fortune, together with a certain amount of land, and, apart from the promise of a successful and distinguished career, soon had sufficient means to live in comfort in the city of his birth. Little seems to be known of the history of his wife, Marie Rollet, whom he married early in life and who proved a true and courageous comrade throughout the perils and hardships of their later married days.

It is interesting to realize that Hébert was well over forty years of age before he entered upon his career of pioneer and explorer. At that time all Paris was agog with tales of the wonderful new lands beyond the seas, and Hébert, amongst others, became fired with the desire to see those wonders for himself, and applied to Sieur de Monts for permission to accompany him on an expedition to Acadia which was to sail from France in March, 1604. His request was granted, and on the sixth of May, some two months later, he disembarked with De Monts' little company of settlers upon an island in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, which was called Ste. Croix, a name now borne by the river nearby. "With singular infelicity," declares Parkman, "this spot was chosen as the site of the new colony. It commanded the river and was well fitted for defence—these were its only merits; yet cannon were landed on it, a

battery was planted on a detached rock at one end, and a fort begun on a rising ground at the other." "Before the winter closed in, the northern end of the island was covered with buildings surrounding a square, where a solitary tree had been left standing. On the right was a spacious house, well built and surmounted by one of those enormous roofs characteristic of the time. This was the lodging of De Monts. Behind it and near the water was a long covered gallery for labour or amusement in foul weather. Champlain (also a member of this expedition) and the Sieur d'Orville, aided by the servants of the latter, built a house for themselves nearly opposite that of De Monts, and the remainder of the square was occupied by storehouses, a magazine, workshops, lodgings for gentlemen and artisans, and a barrack for the Swiss soldiers; the whole enclosed with a palisade." Such was the *Habitation de l'Isle Saincte-Croix*, as shown by Champlain in quaint plans and drawings in a musty little quarto of 1613.

Scarcely were their labours completed when a long and rigourous winter set in, and the many disadvantages of the island became apparent to the little band of settlers. "Ice in sheets, or broken masses, swept by . . . with the ebbing and flowing tide, often debarring all access to the mainland and cutting off their supplies of wood and water. . . Cider and wine froze in the casks and were served out by the pound. As they crowded round their half-fed fires, shivering in the icy currents that pierced their rude tenements, many sank into desperate apathy."

Soon the scurvy broke out, and, despite all efforts of Hébert to check this strange and terrible disease, thirty-five members of the party succumbed before Spring, and many more were brought to the verge of death. Weary of St. Croix, De Monts resolved, early in the year, to seek out a more auspicious site for his little colony. With Champlain and several of his company, he set sail on a voyage of discovery along the coast, and finally decided upon the inland harbour of Port Royal as an ideal situation for this enterprise. On the north side of the basin, into which flowed three rivers which the French named Port Royal, Esquille, and Hébert, the axemen began their task; "the dense forest was cleared away and the buildings of the infant colony soon rose in its place."

In spite of many hardships Hébert appears to have spent two happy years at Port Royal. He cleared and cultivated some of the land adjacent to the fort, and Marc Lescarbot, a French lawyer who came out from Paris in 1606, was struck with his industry and comments on the fact that "The Sieur de Poutrincourt, with the help of our apothecary, M. Louis Hébert, has tilled a piece of ground where a little wheat can be sown and a few vines planted. M. Louis Hébert takes great pleasure in husbandry, and also shows great skill in his own profession."

Besides working in his garden, Hébert found time to study the botany of this new country. He explored the woods and river-banks for plants with medicinal properties and carefully examined all those whose qualities were unknown to him. The abundant growth of the wild grape vine attracted his attention, and he endeavoured to transplant some of the young vines to the vicinity of the fort. The success of this effort was not very great, according to Lescarbot. "Maître Louis Hébert, our apothecary," he writes, "in his

desire to make this country more habitable, dug up a large quantity (of vines) to plant at Port Royal, where there are none at all, although the ground is most suitable for vine-growing. Through some stupidity these vines were never planted, much to our displeasure."

Hébert would have liked to make his home in this fertile country, but, late in the Spring of 1607, disastrous news came from France. De Mont's monopoly had been rescinded, the life of the enterprise was stopped, and the establishment at Port Royal could no longer be supported. "Choice there was none, and Port Royal must be abandoned. Built on a false basis, sustained only by the fleeting favour of a government, the generous enterprise had come to naught." Sorrowfully Hébert bade farewell to the dwellings, the cornfields, the gardens and all the dawning prosperity of Port Royal, and sailed for France, arriving in the harbour of St. Malo early in October, 1607.

Once arrived in Paris, however, Hébert sought every opportunity of return. The chance soon came. De Monts had ceded his rights over Port Royal to the Sieur de Poutrincourt. This ardent and adventurous baron was in evil case, "involved in litigation and low in purse." But his ardour was unabated— "Acadia must become a new France, and he, Poutrincourt, must be its father." From the King he obtained a confirmation of his grant, and, to supply the lack of money and resources, he allied himself with one Robin, a man of wealth and family.

Late in the Spring of 1610 De Poutrincourt again set sail for Port Royal, and with him went, for the second time, Louis Hébert, accompanied by his wife, Marie Rollet. This time the voyage was not so uneventful. A mutiny broke out among the crew, which was finally suppressed, however, and after several weary weeks the voyagers entered once again the familiar basin of Port Royal. Little was changed. The buildings were still intact save for the partial falling in of the roofs, and even furniture was found untouched in the deserted chambers. The little band of pioneers once more took up the round of familiar life, and, through varying vicissitudes, maintained the settlement until the Summer of 1613 when all their hopes were again destroyed. The captain of an illicit trading vessel from Jamestown, by name Samuel Argall, sailed away in May for islands off the coast of Maine to fish, or so he said, for cod. He commanded a vessel of one hundred and thirty tons, carrying fourteen guns and sixty men, with a secret mission from Sir Thomas Dale, Governor of Virginia, to expel the French from any settlement they might have made within the limits of King James' patents. He made two expeditions, and his second voyage brought him to the island of Ste. Croix and thence to Port Royal, which he found undefended, and razed to the ground.

This meant the final ruin of De Poutrincourt, who returned from an expedition to find Port Royal in ashes and his unfortunate son, with the men under his command, wandering houseless in the wilderness. Broken-hearted, Hébert and the remaining members of the little settlement once more bade farewell to this land of fair promise and fond hopes and returned to France.

But Fate had other things in store. Champlain, who had accompanied De Monts on his first expedition to Ste. Croix, had sought fresh fields of endeavour, and, in the Spring of 1608, had laid the foundation of the future settlement at Quebec. His great desire now was to obtain colonists who

would come out with their wives and families and open up the forests. So far failure had attended the efforts of the numerous individuals to whom a monopoly of the fur trade had been given in return for their undertaking to settle the country. In each case a few years had been sufficient to prove that the exploitation of the fur trade for personal enrichment was their real aim, and that there was little or no desire to undertake the much less lucrative work of serious colonization.

Hébert was the ideal colonist, and Champlain, hearing of his return to France, lost no time in proposing that he and his family should emigrate to Quebec and help to lay the foundation of that little colony. Some resistance to this proposal came from the members of the Association of Merchants, then holding the monopoly of the fur trade. Not only were they unwilling to colonize on their own account, but they were opposed to *bona fide* colonization by Champlain, fearing it would interfere with their profits. After some delay, however, their consent was obtained, and they even offered Hébert a salary for his services as apothecary, together with about ten acres of land.

This proposition Hébert accepted, and he joyfully made preparations for leaving France for ever. He sold his property in Paris, merely reserving a certain amount of household furniture, and, his arrangements completed, set sail for Quebec in the summer of 1617. The voyage was long and stormy and near the Banks of Newfoundland the little vessel nearly foundered. It was jammed against the floating ice by force of wind and current, and once the storm became so violent and the ship was hurled with such force against the floes that the unhappy passengers gave up all hope of ever reaching land. By a miracle they escaped, and after thirteen weeks finally arrived at Tadousac, "having been in constant terror of death and so exhausted that they were incapable of any further effort."

At Tadousac they put into port to recuperate, and passed the following Sabbath in offering up prayers of thanksgiving for their marvellous preservation from shipwreck and drowning. The sailors and carpenters built a little chapel with the branches of pine trees, which Mme. Hébert and her children decorated with masses of wild flowers. Here Holy Mass was celebrated in the presence of the whole ship's company, who rendered heartfelt thanks to Heaven for their safety from the perils of the sea.

At Quebec the vessel had been given up for lost, and Friar Sagard relates how "prayers for the dead had been offered in the belief that all on board had been drowned." Great joy therefore prevailed when news came that the vessel was in sight, and the whole population gathered on the river bank to welcome the new arrivals to their future home.

Quebec society in those days consisted of some fifty or more persons mostly connected with the fur-trading industry of the time. This included three families, namely, that of Abraham Martin, of Pierre Desportes and of Nicolas Pivert. With the exception of the Recollet Fathers, the remainder of the little settlement was made up chiefly of the clerks, interpreters and workmen of the Association of Merchants, none of whom had any active interest in the future development of the country.

Such was the composition of the little company which crowded to the wharf to watch the arrival of the ship from the Mother-land; always a great

event in their somewhat monotonous lives. While the men greeted Hébert the few women surrounded Marie Rollet, who, it is related, "happy to find in this new land persons of her own sex, was touched and overcome by the sympathy they displayed."

Pending the erection of a suitable house for his wife and family, tradition maintains that Hébert placed a tent beneath the shelter of the wide-spreading elm which, until 1848, stood at the corner of the street now called Ste Anne. It was not long, however, before he set to work to build his future home, which appears to have stood on the rock at a little distance from Champlain's fort. The Abbé Desprès describes this house as having been "built of stone with wooden gables," and goes on to say that "in 1644 this house began to fall into ruin and was replaced by one much more spacious and convenient . . . which was apparently situated at the entrance to the Seminary gardens." "Picture with what keen satisfaction," writes Mme. Laura Conan, "must Hébert have lit the first fire on his own hearth-place. Instead of the dew or rain-soaked canvas covering, behold a solid roof existed, and once more the comforts of warmth and shelter might be enjoyed. The furniture, brought all the way from Paris, now saw the light of day, and it became possible to forget at times that this was life in a savage country on the fringe of a virgin forest... With a light step, Mme. Hébert went to and fro in her new domain, arranging the furniture, storing away the linen and placing her best pewter dishes on the sideboard and her copper saucepans near the fire."

Hébert now turned to the important and difficult task of clearing the land around his little home. He cut down the forest, tore out the stumps of trees, and ploughed up the ground ready for sowing his grain. A garden was a novelty in those days, and Champlain comments with admiration on the results he obtained. "I visited," he writes, "the cornfields, which I found producing in abundance; the gardens were filled with all kinds of herbs, such as purslain, sorrel, cabbages, radishes, parsley and other vegetables which were quite equal to those I had seen in France."

The ground was fertile, and the first harvest proved most successful. Much encouraged, Hébert increased his clearings and gradually enlarged the boundaries of his fields and gardens. After three years he discovered that he was producing more grain and vegetables than he needed for his own use, and proceeded to trade some of this surplus produce with the Indians in exchange for their furs. This aroursed the animosity of the fur-traders. They felt that their profits were threatened, and resolved to persecute Hébert by every means in their power, in the hope that he would eventually become discouraged and leave the settlement. They accordingly forbade him to trade with the natives and even commandeered the surplus of his crops for their own use. Hébert was furious at this unfair treatment, and finally the persecutions became so outrageous that the matter was referred to Champlain, who resolved to bring the whole question before a public assembly of the people. The inhabitants were accordingly called together and Champlain himself presided over the meeting. Hébert was nominated as "Procureur du Roi," and several of the Recollet Fathers assisted in various capacities.

The assembly decided to lay the whole subject before the King, with the petition that greater latitude should be allowed to colonists in the future and

that more care should be exercised in the choice of settlers for the colony. As a result, the matter was brought to Court and the King cancelled the charter of the "Compagnie des Marchands," and granted the monopoly to another Association whose members were careful to treat Hébert with more consideration.

Free to continue his work unmolested, Hébert now launched out into other schemes. He not only increased his acreage, but he imported cattle and planted orchards of apple and plum trees for which he sent to Normandy. Friar Sagard writes of seeing the "apple trees covered with blossoms in the springtime and bearing a good crop of apples in the Fall." Nine years after Hébert's death, Father Le Jeune, writing in the "Relation" of 1636, declared that "the apple trees planted by Louis Hébert having been spoilt by the cattle, it will take some time to find out whether apples will grow well in this country, although I have been assured that the climate is well adapted for the growth of this industry."

Meanwhile both Hébert and his wife took a prominent place in the social life of the little community, and during the long winter evenings their home became a favourite rendez-vous, and the long weary climb up the side of the cliff was well repaid by the warmth of the welcome which met all comers. Hébert himself was keenly interested in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the settlement. He made friends with the Indians, and soon learnt to understand and speak their language to some extent. He also helped Champlain with his numerous schemes, and often undertook to relieve him of several of his duties during the times when the latter was obliged to absent himself from the colony. Amongst his occupations, it is related how Hébert was more than once chosen to replace the captain of the vessel which plied between the ports of Tadousac and Quebec.

In 1621 Hébert gave away his second daughter, Marie Guillemette, in marriage to young Guillaume Couillard, a carpenter in the employ of the Company who had emigrated from Normandy in 1613. Both bride and groom were very popular among their associates and the wedding was made the occasion of great festivities. It was celebrated on the twenty-sixth of August, in the Chapel of the "Habitation," and Champlain attended the ceremony in person, together with most of the members of the French population. The marriage proved a happy one, and is worthy of notice as being the first wedding to be recorded in the register of the parish church of Notre-Dame at Quebec.

Hébert now desired to secure his possession of the land which he had worked so hard to improve. Land in those days could not be bought and sold as it can be to-day. All land primarily belonged to the King, who granted portions of it to his various subjects in return for certain services. These services varied according to the form in which the grant was made. The most usual forms were those known as "en fief" or "en seigneurie" (alternative terms) and "en censive." The former type of grant was usually made to persons of some importance in the community, while the latter type of grant was generally made to the "habitant" or cultivator of the soil.

The Seignior was obliged to render fealty and homage to his over-lord, to pay certain dues upon every change of ownership, and, in Canada, to clear

and develop his estate within a definite period and to observe certain royal reservations. The Habitant was merely required to pay an annual rent to his Seignior, called the "cens et rentes," and whenever the property changed hands he was liable to another financial obligation, known as the payment of the "lods et ventes," which, in Canada, was a fine of one-twelfth of the mutation price.

These grants of land "en seigneurie" were made in different ways. Sometimes they were made direct from the King, sometimes they were made by one of the great companies to whom the King had granted control of the whole country, while later on in the history of the colony they were made by the Governors and Intendants. These latter grants were supposed to be made jointly by Governor and Intendant, and it is amusing to read a remark of the Intendant Duchesneau, writing in 1675 with reference to Frontenac, then Governor and famous for his fiery temper: "If you notice that the grants of land are signed only in my name please do not blame me. Monsieur the Governor finds it beneath his dignity to be associated with me in the same document, and, therefore, desires that we issue grants separately."

Grants "en censive" were usually made by the Seignior, who thus divided up his large estate into smaller holdings or farms. The Seignior, besides being under certain obligations, had also several rights and privileges. These rights were more or less lucrative and were in the nature of various public or semi-public services within the siegniory. The chief of these to be exercised in Canada was the right to erect grist mills and bake-ovens, and to oblige the habitants of a seigniory to bring their grain to be ground and their bread to be baked at the seigniorial mill or oven.

The right to build bake-ovens proved most unsuccessful in Canada and was rarely exercised; the distances were too great and weather conditions too severe in winter ever to make this a practical scheme. The right to erect mills was more useful, but in many cases also proved a doubtful advantage, and landowners were, in the later history of the settlement, often forced to build and maintain mills for the benefit of the habitants which were really run at a loss to themselves.

While Hébert had been granted ten acres of land on his arrival by the Fur Company then in possession, he felt it was wiser to have some definite confirmation of this transaction, in view of the fact that the charter of the Company had been rescinded. He accordingly applied to France for letters patent; and these were sent him by the Duke de Montmorency, then Vice-Roy of New France, on February 4th, 1623, granting him the "fief" or "seigniory" of Sault-au-Matelot, situated on the height of land in Quebec, where today may be seen such buildings as the Basilica, the Seminary, and the University of Laval.

Two years later Montmorency died and Hébert applied to his successor, the Duke de Ventadour, for further confirmation. Ventadour hastened to ratify the former concession, and not only gave Hébert Sault-au-Matelot in "fief noble," but added another Seigniory situated on the banks of the St. Charles river, in grateful recognition of the services he had rendered to his country. This was the "fief" of Lespinay, which remained in the Hébert family for four generations.

No trace apparently remains of the letters patent of 1623, therefore this later deed of February 26th, 1626, is a most important document, as it is the first record of the inauguration into Canada of this ancient system of land tenure which dated from Feudal times. The text, which is quaint and interesting, reads as follows:

TO THE SIEUR LOUIS HÉBERT

HENRY DE LÉVY, Duke of Vantadour, Peer of France, Lieutenant-General for his most Christian Majesty in the Government of the Province of Languedoc, and Vice-Roy of New France.

To all who these present letters shall see, Greeting:

We do hereby make known that Louis Hébert, one of the subjects and inhabitants of the aforesaid country of New France, has caused to be stated and represented to us that for several years past he has suffered long and painful labours, perils and expenses, incessantly, supported in the discovery of the lands of Canada, and that he is the head of the first family which has settled and dwelt there since the year one thousand six hundred until now, which he directs with all the means and property which he had in Paris, having left his relations and friends to go and form this commence men to facolony and Christianize people in these lands and countries which are deprived of the knowledge of God, not being enlightened with His holy light; to which end the said Hébert having settled near the great River St. Lawrence, at the place called Quebec, adjoining the settlement which is kept up by the Society authorized by His Majesty and confirmed by us, assisted by his domestic servants, cleared a certain portion of the said lands, surrounded by an enclosure, and has erected buildings thereon for himself, his family and cattle; of which lands, buildings, and enclosure, he has obtained from Monsieur the Duke of Montmorency, the Vice-Roy our predecessor, the gift and grant in perpetuity by letters patent issued on Saturday, the fourth day of February, one thousand six hundred and twenty-three;

We, for the above stated considerations, and in order to encourage those who may hereafter desire to people and inhabit the said country of Canada, have given, ratified, and confirmed and do give, ratify, and confirm, unto the aforesaid Louis Hébert and his successors and heirs, in virtue of the power given us by His Majesty, all the aforesaid arable and cleared lands surrounded by the enclosure of the said Hébert, together with the house and buildings, as the whole extends and is situate at Quebec aforesaid, on the great River St. Lawrence; to have and to hold the same in "fief noble," unto him, his heirs and assigns for ever, as his own and lawfully acquired property, and dispose thereof fully and peaceably, as hemay think proper; the whole depending on the fort and castle of Quebec, subject to the charges and conditions which shall hereafter be imposed by us.

And for the same considerations we have moreover given unto the said Hébert and his successors, heirs and assigns, the extent of one French league of land lying and being near Quebec aforesaid, on the river St. Charles, which has been bounded and limited by the Sieurs de Champlain and de Caen, to possess, clear, cultivate, and inhabit the same, as he may deem fit on the same conditions as the first donation, hereby most expressly prohibiting all persons of whatever quality or condition to trouble, disturb, or hinder him in the possession and enjoyment of the said lands, buildings and enclosures, and commanding the Sieur de Champlain our lieutenant-general in New France, to maintain the said Hébert in his said possession and enjoyment, against all and any persons whomsoever, for such is our will.

Given at Paris, the last day of February, one thousand six hundred and twenty-six.

Signed: DE VANTADOUR.

By command of his Lordship the Vice-Roy,
GIRARDET.
(Sealed with red wax).

It may be noticed that although this was a grant of land made "en fief" and, therefore, subject to certain conditions, these conditions were not defined in the deed, which merely stated "the whole depending on the fort and castle of Quebec, subject to the charges and conditions which shall hereafter be imposed by us." Apparently no conditions were ever imposed, so that Hébert practically obtained and held his land free of all charges.

Unfortunately he did not enjoy his new possession for any length of time, as less than a year from the date of this deed he fell ill from the effects of an accident and passed away on the 25th of January, 1627, leaving his wife and children to carry on his work in the land which he had loved so well.

On the 3rd of September, 1918, three hundred years after his first landing in Quebec, a monument was unveiled to the memory of Hébert and his wife the courageous Marie Rollet, and may be seen today in the garden of the Town Hall in the City of Quebec. Thus was honour paid, after many centuries, to this gallant family whose members had so bravely faced the perils of land and sea, besides untold hardships in this country of their adoption. The monument stands as a perpetual reminder of their courage and heroism, and, in the words of one of the speakers at the ceremony, "C'est plus qu'un monument de pierre, c'est une vivante inspiration; c'est plus qu'un symbole de reconnaissance et d'hommage au passé, c'est un ordre impérieux dressé en face du présent et de l'avenir. Ainsi se présente, à celui qui veut s'arrêter et réfléchir, la statue élevée au sommet du cap Diamant, à la gloire de Louis Hébert, le premier colon canadien."

* * *

FOR A CANADIAN ANTHOLOGY

By A. J. M. SMITH

I WOULD take words
As crisp and as white
As our snow; as our birds
Swift and sure in their flight;
As clear and as cold
As our ice; as strong as a jack pine;
As young as a trillium; as old
As the Rockies' irregular line;
Sweet-smelling and bright
As new rain; as hard
And as smooth and as white
As a brook pebble clean and unmarred;
To hold in a poem of words,
Like water in colourless glass,
The spirit of mountains like birds,
Of forests as pointed as grass,
Snow drifting thin out of blue,
Dark waters swirled into white.
Dark cedar, dark fir, and the blue
Cold night and the blue cold light.
The lonely and austere
Spirit of river and prairie,
Lonely, untouchable, clear
As the eagle's high, loneliest eyrie.

MY RUGGED FRIEND

by W. B. HOWELL

"Men are much more unwilling to have their weaknesses and their imperfections known than their crimes; and if you hint to a man that you think him silly or ignorant, or even ill-bred or awkward, he will hate you more and longer than if you tell him plainly that you think him a rogue."—*Chesterfield.*

WHEN the late Earl Grey was leaving Canada at the end of his term of office, he mildly hinted that there was room for improvement in our manners. This criticism, when published in the Press, was received with a good deal of resentment. We felt that we were too virile a people to concern ourselves with tricks which are of no importance, except in the effete old world. Only a conviction that we were very deficient in this respect could have induced that wisest and kindliest of men to have made such a statement, for he had lived among us for eight years and must have known that we have the sensitiveness to criticism which is characteristic of young individuals and young nations; that we have not reached the age when a nation can face with equanimity the suggestion that it has faults, except of course those which are virtues carried to excess. Our resentment was perhaps based on a misconception of what good manners are. The man, who owing to handicaps of birth and bringing-up, has had no opportunity to acquire them, very naturally thinks that they are strange and unnatural ways of doing simple things. He is mistaken. Good manners consist chiefly in refraining from doing things. They are the suppression of bad manners.

Politeness has been defined as benevolence in small things. It is a code designed to prevent us from being disagreeable to one another, and is an application of the golden rule to everyday life. The rugged sterling fellow thinks, in the innocence of his heart, that no more can be expected of him than that he should be "natural." If he carried his thought to its logical conclusion he would be a fit inmate for a monkey house. He does not realize that when he is natural he behaves like a lout, nor has he the insight to detect the art which enables a well-bred man to appear natural. Satisfied with what he pictures to himself as the dignity of his unspoiled manhood, he elbows his way about and indulges in certain habits, which, though they are quite "natural," are a little trying to those who do not share his opinion of his own innate worth. He is a loud and frequent sniffer. He clears his throat noisily. At meals he fills his mouth too full, and has no compunction in spraying his neighbour's food by coughing over it. Since "please" and "thank you" do not occur in his vocabulary, he demands and accepts favours as if they were rights. In conversation he reveals by a wandering eye and repeated his lack of interest in what his neighbour has to say. He obtrudes his personality and his opinions, and from being merely a boor, becomes a bore as well.

We, who are graduates of Canadian universities, would like to think that if our alma maters have stamped a hall-mark upon us it is one which justly raises

us in the estimation of our fellow citizens. Unfortunately our fellow citizens do not take the trouble to grope deep down in our hearts for the "unvalued jewels" there before they form their judgement of us. They judge us by the little things we do or leave undone. I have been interested, for instance, to observe on more than one occasion lately that the custom of taking off one's hat to a lady is not always observed by my rugged friend, the university graduate. I must confess that I have not seen this emancipation from convention among people who have not the advantage of a college education. The sight of a young man, who has lived in our university atmosphere for some ten years, as he walks along the street, with a pipe in his mouth, and his hat on the back of his head, greeting a lady he knows very slightly, with an airy wave of the hand, is a sight which can hardly fail to arouse the unenlightened public to an appreciation of the power of Mind over manners. I have reason to believe, however, that my rugged friend neglects to take off his hat only when he thinks that the lady is, through lack of money or influence, not likely to be of use to him. And this rather leads me to have hopes of him, for it shows that he realizes that there is a place somewhere for a kind of conduct which is not "natural" to him.

If our rough diamond is observant he may have reason to suspect that he is at times an object of amusement. If he is willing to learn, and has a sense of humour which he can direct upon himself, he may achieve the humility of spirit which is the beginning of better things. If he has no sense of humour, and wishes to learn only that which will bring money into his pocket, he becomes touchy and more boorish than ever, a victim of the "inferiority complex." My rugged friend looks upon good manners as a sign of effeminacy. He would be shocked if he could be made to realize that the best school of manners is a naval or military officers' mess; the last place, surely, to look for effeminacy. He would feel that his universe was crumbling if he knew the importance attached to politeness in training schools for officers, not only in effete Europe, but also in the United States. It would be heartless to tell him how high the standard is at Annapolis and West Point; and this in democratic America!

During the beginning of the European War a number of students in this country combined, for a while, their studies with their military training. It was soon noticed that these men were distinguishable from their fellow students, not merely by their uniforms, but by their better manners. From treating their officers with the respect which is, after all, nothing more or less than the courtesy which the army insists upon, and their comrades with the consideration which is necessary among men who live together in crowded quarters, they acquired the habit of being polite to people outside the army. It is not unlikely that the standard of manners is high in European countries because for generations every able-bodied man has been, for a time, a man-at-arms.

When the clever and ambitious young graduate, who has had no training in *les bienséances*, sees a career in a large city opening before him, he perhaps quails before the social world into which he must go, but he may comfort himself with the spectacle of some of the most successful men in the country, who, having entered upon the same path with the determination to learn everything that is to be learned, have mastered the code, have become part of the polite world and are at ease in it. It is the man with the imagination to

realize his own limitations who reaches the goal of his ambition. The second-rate man is hampered by the conceit which prevents him from remedying them.

In the Royal Navy it is the custom, I believe, to select some of the most promising boys from the lower deck, to educate them and to give them commissions. As part of their education they are taught how to behave in polite society; they are even shown how to master the intricacies of the dress tie. There is nothing degrading in this. It is simply part of a system of facing facts. These boys are deficient in certain particulars and are given a training which prevents them from feeling embarrassed when they enter a new sphere. We, on the contrary, receive young men at the time of their lives when they are most able to assimilate new ideas, and we send them out into the world to suffer humiliation when they mix with a higher social class than that to which they have been accustomed. We take men who have had no discipline at home or at school, and though we subject them to none here, we believe that we mould their characters in such a way as to fit them for the business of living. Now, the essence of discipline is the suppression of individual inclinations in the interest of the common good; of self-discipline, the suppression of weaknesses or vices in the interest of the character as a whole. The one is but the natural introduction to the other and both increase the social value of the individual. Of these means of developing the characters of our students we make little or no use. Surely this is a defect in our system? Were anyone bold enough to suggest that the remedy might be sought in the development of the C.O.T.C., and the enrolment in it of every able-bodied male undergraduate, all those who believe that war can be abolished by catch-words would shriek "militarism!" and hundreds of young men whose favourite amusement is watching games, would rise in their wrath and shout: "What about football? What about hockey? We are not going to have them interfered with." Yet a great university could grasp even this nettle. I am inclined to think that under such a system there would be less men leaving the college with the thought in their minds, "the country owes me a living," and more with the thought, "I owe my country a life." I am quite sure there would be a great improvement in our manners.

We have recently been gratified because our position among the nations has been placed on a more assured basis. So far we have wasted no time in considering whether our new status involves any obligations. If it brings with it a realization that we are not supermen, living in "the wide open spaces," that we are a civilized people and ought to behave as such, much will have been gained. The days of the "wild and woolly west" are over. The gauge of a nation's virility is not the badness of its manners. The years 1914-1918 proved that the place to look for decadence is not in the old world.

THE NURSERY SCHOOL AS A GROUND FOR YOUNG CHILDREN

By A. B. CHANDLER
Director, McGill University Nursery School, Montreal.

An Address to the Teachers' Convention, Montreal, 1926.

THE Nursery School is just in the skirmishing stage. It would be a rash prophet who would say how far it can go or how fierce the battles will be before it is accepted in the educational scheme or thrown into the discard as simply the dream of a few idealists. It was born not fifteen years ago amid lowly surroundings and as a philanthropic measure for slum children. This lowly birth is an advantage it shares with many of the Child Welfare schemes of the present day. It was the physical care first given to the poorer child in Infant Welfare Centres which is demanded by the rich today and will be the commonplace for all children tomorrow. Is the Nursery School worthy of an advance as rapid as this?

The period of early childhood is an exceedingly important one, and most of us are just waking up to its importance. The years from one to six are undoubtedly those of the greatest educational advancement, with the possible exception of the first year of life. Hitherto little children up to five years have been kept entirely in their homes for the full period of the day, and we have felt very strongly the wisdom of the step. But now we are beginning to ask if it is a wise thing to do in every case. Perhaps no one has been in a better position to be a little skeptical in this matter than the kindergarten teacher. Is there any among you who has not questioned whether the home was making good use of this valuable time? Is the home doing satisfactorily this work which society has decreed must be accomplished in the family circle? All of you know of many children who have entered your classes with various types of defects which indicate that the home does not adequately provide either for the physical welfare or for the training and education of the children up to the age of five.

The radical feature of the Nursery School must have a strong appeal to the people who really think. When we ask if the family is accomplishing what it should, we deal with something at the very foundations of Society; and our questioning shows how deeply concerned we are that these foundations shall be safe. The Nursery School and all that we are learning about the life of the child in the family really does mean a change in thought concerning the structure of our social life. If the Nursery School can show the deficiencies of the modern family in this most elementary work, or if it can show how the modern economic and industrial system is injuring the lives of the children it has certainly accomplished a great deal. If it can bring the home into the school it has accomplished more.

Are we not trying to rear our children according to the methods of yesterday but in the greatly changed conditions of today? Every home had a

nursery a generation ago. Who but the well-to-do can any longer afford this nursery at the present high cost of rentals? The family conditions have changed so that the child has no longer the chance of plenty of free space and sunlight as he had a generation ago. He has no longer a place designed for children, but rather a spot loaned to him by the adult. Then, too, how far must many children be taken for a chance to play in the open air, unless we face the risk of their playing on the street; for no one will deny that present-day transportation methods make out-door play almost impossible.

Parenthood has been said to be the last of the professions to receive recognition. Fathers and mothers are learning to realize more and more that it is a vocation with responsibilities that can be met adequately only by an equipment sufficient for the task. How skilled a work it is to provide for the physical, mental and social development of the young child! The more one studies the question the greater the task seems to be. How can the average mother be expected to know all the information at present available for the training and education of her child?

The Nursery School can never remove the need for good parents, but it can supply information of value to parents and can in this way justify its existence as an educational centre. At the present time we have no institution which attempts to adequately educate parents, although some domestic science departments are pointing the way by their instruction of the young women—the parents of tomorrow.

There is no question in my mind that the parent-child relationship is the most important single element in the mental welfare of the child. The emotional relationship between the child and his parents, the affection he gets from them, and the dependence he has on them are the things to be cherished as the brightest spots in life. There is, however, room for disagreement as to whether the ideal parent-child relationship is best maintained by the parents being on twenty-four hour duty with their children until they are five years old. The length of time devoted to the care of children varies largely with the economic status of the parents, and the gaps are filled up by those individuals who may be classed under the generic term of "minder." These obviously will vary according to the ideals and economic levels of the parents. At the present time all grades are seen, from the nurse or governess of the well-to-do to the cheap nursery-girl of adolescent age who has neither the ability, morality or culture to have a good influence over the children. When no help is available the mother must assume the twenty-four hour duty, except when a kind neighbour or one of the elder children can temporarily fill the breach.

If the mother be very conscientious and insists on assuming the complete and unrelieved responsibility of the child, she is almost sure to fall into either one of the two great emotional pit-falls of parent-hood; she will become too domineering or she will be over-solicitous. These are real dangers, and the result in either case must be a dwarfed personality on the part of the child from which he stands little chance of ever recovering. How natural it is for parents to love the baby stage, and what a temptation it is to prolong it as long as possible! As a result the child is not happy out of the parents' sight

and soon gets into the unwholesome habit of constantly craving attention. It is easy for this habit to be formed if one's contact is too constant.

If "minders" are necessary for the well-being of mother and child, let us see how the Nursery School fulfills the duty. Let us get an idea of it by just glancing at the requirements of a good Nursery School Teacher. She must have a clear insight into the necessities of a child's physical, mental and social well-being. She must be able to advise the parent on these aspects of the child's life.

The physical condition of the child has been neglected by educational authorities partly because their own field was so vast but partly also because the State has only recently seen its obligations towards the health of its young citizens. The divided control of health and education seems to be necessary, but will eventually largely disappear when the health of the children is considered equal in importance to their education. Perhaps it will be hastened when the teacher goes on strike at being compelled to teach unhealthy children. That such teaching is now being done in our schools nobody can deny, and it is difficult to estimate how expensive it is in the waste of teachers' health and the slowness of the child's advancement.

The Nursery School Teacher must be acquainted with not only the general principles of public health, such as the value of fresh air, sunlight and sanitary conditions, but must also have a sound knowledge of the nutrition of children and be able to recognize the common defects and the early signs of the acute infections. If she is to guard the chilren's health she must be conversant with child physiology to make her teaching conform to the requirements of the different stages of development she meets. The children's weights must be her concern, and she must know the reason for failure to gain or other signs of ill-health.

Much of her teaching is essentially physiologic. The games adopted from the kindergarten are essentially of this kind. Their great use must always be to give the child practice in the use of the muscles with which he has heretofore been only partially familiar. The spoon and fork must take the place of the pen and pencil. Expertness in both are due to motor control, and this development is essentially physiological or psychological. Much of this type of training has, of necessity, been brought down from the kindergarten. The good use that the younger children make of it would suggest that it may be equally suited to a younger child than the one that it was originally designed for.

Mention must be made of the education possessed by the Nursery School Teacher herself. She has in her charge the child at its most inquisitive age, when he asks for information on the fundamentals of life. She must be able to bring these matters down to the level of the child's understanding without embarrassment, because at this age we hope to have no forbidden subjects of discussion. She must have the ability as well as the time to supply this information. The power of expression is only gained by careful training, and the information to be imparted can only be got through a wide knowledge of child life.

The experience necessary to supervise the mental development of children is not so easy to outline. The teacher must be able to choose the suitable

environment for the children of the various ages. Their learning needs to be intelligently planned and supervised by some wise teacher who knows how to do the right amount of supervising and suggesting. She must be familiar with the child's point of view, realizing his limitations, but at the same time discerning the awakening and unfolding of his intellect. She must do this very largely without the aid of any fixed curriculum, for this might hamper her work. Flexibility must be the basis of her standard so that her teaching may be adjusted to the capacity of her different pupils.

The social development of young children is more important than either the physical or the mental. It is more difficult to measure and harder to define. The training for the guidance of this growth is more difficult still. Where the discipline comes from I cannot say, but there undoubtedly seems to be an *esprit-de-corps* in a Nursery School that makes for order. Where the good example comes from, unless from the teacher, I do not know. Being able to create this spirit in a group of small children is the art of the real teacher, and it can only be acquired by intimate contact with the work and by a woman with trained powers of observation.

Careful history of any child will reveal tendencies towards unsocial development which if unchecked may lead to the severe mal-adjustments we see so often in the older child and adult. These may not be so advanced as to warrant branding the child as nervous, shy, domineering, too self-conscious, crying too easily or having temper tantrums, but their presence becomes of more significance as we give the subject more thought and as we enlarge our experience. We find the group situations in the school with intelligent co-operation in the home a quick and powerful aid in correcting these tendencies.

This brief description of the ideal "minder," or at any rate of the type required for a Nursery School, will convince you, I hope, that the other types mentioned are essentially inferior. No one can supplant good parents, but under our modern conditions the Nursery School can be depended on to place the child in an environment which is as nearly ideal as is possible, and while it does so for only part of the day it is able to go further and show the parents how to give the child an equally good one for the rest of the time. The responsibility of the home must be increased and not lessened, and the burden of the parent must not be lightened, although it is possible and permissible to make it easier to carry. By making it possible for children to receive the best opportunities for complete development no attack is made on the home and the family as the foundation of society, but rather it is suggested how they may better attain their object by altering their methods to comply with the everchanging economic conditions. The only safe principle to follow is to maintain and preserve at all costs the present child parent relationship so essential to the race.

HUDSON BAY

[CORRESPONDENT]

THAT vast inland sea in Northern Canada explored by Henrich Hudson in 1610 and named after him has, until the last few years, been of little interest to the average Canadian. Except for the annual supply ships of the Hudson's Bay Company and occasional vessels of exploring or scientific expeditions, the waters of Hudson's Bay have borne very little of the world's trade.

Today, however, Hudson's Bay is not only a large blue space on the map of Canada but a highly debatable region for many Canadians keenly interested in the transportation problems of this country.

I have no intention of going into figures as to the cost of the Hudson's Bay Railway, the terminals with their necessary grain elevators, docks and harbour works, but shall simply tell what I saw during a voyage by sea from Montreal to James Bay and thence back to St. John's, Newfoundland, and also what I heard of weather conditions from people I met on that trip.

The ship on which I travelled was a Newfoundland sealing steamer under charter to one of the fur trading companies. Her tonnage was about 1,700 tons gross, her length 276 feet and she had been specially built (in Scotland) to withstand the severe handling from ice which all vessels taking part in the Spring seal fishing off the Newfoundland coast have to undergo. We left Montreal on July 13th, and after an uneventful trip through the Straits of Belle Isle and down the Labrador Coast ran into ice off Cape Chidley, the Eastern entrance of Hudson Straits, on July 18th. From there until we rounded Cape Wolstonholme into Hudson's Bay (about 480 miles) we were forcing our way through the heavy Arctic ice which comes south every summer from Fox Channel to the west of Baffin Land. These floes are not of only one winter's growth, but are of ice many years old and grown to extraordinary thickness by "rafting" and freezing together. "Pans" thirty to forty feet thick and from a few square yards in extent to hundreds of acres filled the Straits.

This mass of ice was continually on the move with the heavy currents, and "leads" are continually opening up, changing in width and direction and then closing again. The only way to get a ship through is to take advantage of these "leads," as no ship ever built could ever break her way through such heavy ice. The year before I made the trip the ship was caught between two heavy pans and badly "nipped," and although specially built for work in ice, very nearly sank. (The "Bay Eskimo" sank in Ungava Bay in 1925, after being crushed in this way).

After entering Hudson's Bay we ran into the James Bay ice, which was very tame after the ice in the straits as it was comparatively thin; being only one winter's formation. It was, however, very closely packed and took us two days to get through. We arrived at our destination in James Bay on

August 4th, which I believe broke all records for the earliest arrival of a ship at that time.

On our return trip in September we saw no ice to speak of, but ran into very bad weather with constant snow squalls which made navigation difficult.

From observation based on a single trip and enquiry made at the same time, my impressions of the feasibility of navigation to and from ports in Hudson's Bay are as follows:

First, that it is impossible to operate vessels not especially built for ice navigation except for two months of the year (August 15th to October 15th.)

Second, specially built ships might be able to get in and out six weeks earlier and later than the above dates, but the trips would be dangerous and delays would occur.

Third, ice in harbours in the Bay usually forms early in October and rarely clears before July. (This may vary in different locations.)

Fourth, when we consider that seven months is the limit of practical navigation on the St. Lawrence and that harbours as far south as Sydney, C.B., are closed for part of the year, I think that any question of year-round navigation or even six months, navigation to Hudson's Bay Ports is quite out of the question.

* * *

ECSTASY

By FRANCES R. ANGUS

In the woods that day
The flaming maples
  Drew aside
To let me enter
Where God was,
Walking 'mid golden birches.

"Ask what you will,"
  Said He,
"It shall be yours,"
  And I,
In bliss extreme, cried out,
"I want for naught, who have Your light."

But now the path is lost—
  The trees are bare,
Strong winds have swept
  The red and gold away.
  I am alone
  In black despair.

DEVELOPMENTS IN ENGINEERING EDUCATION

By J. A. COOTE
Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering, McGill University.

ONE of the disturbing factors in engineering and educational circles during the last six years has been the surplus of engineers. The over supply became evident in the post-war slump, but it would have appeared earlier had the war not intervened. During the last two or three years the fact of the over supply has been emphasized and young men have been deterred from entering the engineering profession. Just at present there is a shortage, probably due to the decrease in the numbers entering, but the shortage will soon be turned into a surplus if the universities begin turning out engineers again at pre-war rates.

While our natural resources were being developed and public works were being built at a constantly increasing rate, great numbers of engineers could be absorbed, but when such work dwindled to almost nothing old engineers found themselves out of employment and new ones could find few, if any, openings. After a period of depression, Canada seems to be entering on a period of prosperity, but even a large measure of prosperity will not bring back such a period of development as was witnessed in the decade before the war.

There are two ways of dealing with the situation; by reducing the number of men training for the engineering profession or by opening new avenues of usefulness to them upon graduation. It is doubtful if anyone would say that we have too many men with engineering training in Canada at the present time. On the contrary, we have many clear-thinking men who are of the opinion that what we need is greater and wider application of scientific methods in all lines of industry. Our engineering graduates with the training that they get along scientific lines should be the ones to make this contribution to industry. The question then becomes "how can our engineers best be fitted for this task?"

During the war, and since, quite a large number of engineers found their way into industry, and now they occupy executive positions where their talents and contribution are appreciated. Many of them found themselves handicapped by their lack of knowledge of business and of business methods, and of those problems that arise where the efforts of large numbers of workers have to be co-ordinated; and while some of them by private study have become proficient in these fields, others have found themselves permanently handicapped by this lack.

It would appear, therefore, that there is a place in industry for the engineer with a knowledge of accounting and business methods, of economics and of human relations. The curriculum in most courses given in the engineering schools is overcrowded, so that subjects cannot be added to the existing courses unless something is taken away. But a close scrutiny of existing

courses would indicate that there are some things that could be left out in order to make room for the new subjects, and that the graduate going into industry would be better for the substitution.

A start has been made at McGill University in the Mechanical Engineering Department. For some years a course called Works Organization and Accounting, consisting of one lecture per week throughout the year, was given in the fourth year. It was realized that even if the whole time in this course were available it would be impossible to give students any training in accounting worthy of the name. Accordingly, in 1922, the course was divided and Accounting was given in the third year as an alternative to Mechanics of Machines; the time allotted being one lecture and one problem period of two hours (later increased to three hours) per week throughout the year. This gave more time for the other part of the course which was revised, and the name was changed to Industrial Engineering.

In the next year changes were made in the first and second year courses in Shop Methods and the work formerly given in the third year was put forward. This enabled the course in Industrial Engineering to be advanced to the third year, and thus the number of lectures given in the fourth year were reduced. A new course, entitled Industrial Administration, consisting of two lectures and a problem period of three hours per week throughout the year, was put on in the fourth year and made alternative to Thermodynamics. This course included organization, plant design and layout, lighting and ventilation, factory power, standardization, job study, wage payment, personnel relations and production control. In order to get time for the problem work, the student taking this course spent three hours per week less in the mechanical laboratory.

In 1925 a rearrangement of courses was made, and in place of the course in Industrial Administration a new course, entitled Industrial Engineering IV., was inaugurated. This course starts with a survey of the market for a commodity; the design and location of a plant for its manufacture, including arrangement of equipment, ventilation, lighting, etc.; probable operating results for various production ratios; building the organization; financing and floating the company. (This includes a short course formerly given as Plant Design.) Two short courses are also given alternative with Mechanics of Machines in the fourth year. In the first term a course of two lectures per week is given on Industrial Relations. In the second term a course, called Industrial Administration, is given, which consists of a lecture and a problem period per week. This course is chiefly concerned with the mechanics of administration: how to build up the organization; methods of control; charts, etc.

All students in Engineering take courses in Economics in the third and fourth years, so that students taking the options in Industrial Engineering get the following:

Industrial Engineering III	24 hours	Third Year
Accounting	96 hours	
Economics	24 hours	
Industrial Engineering IV	120 hours	Fourth Year
Industrial Relations	24 hours	
Industrial Administration	48 hours	
Economics	24 hours	

To sum up, students in the third year get a general course covering the general field of Industrial Engineering and a similar course in Economics, while those who exercise their option get a knowledge of the fundamentals of book-keeping and accounting so that they should be in a position to analyze a financial statement or read a set of books intelligently. In the fourth year all students get a further course in economic problems, while those who exercise their options get a comprehensive course covering the design side of Industrial Engineering with supplementary courses covering the problems to be met with in administering an industrial enterprise.

There is no implication that this training is ideal, but testimony has been received from graduates as to the value of the courses given, and comparison with those given in other universities would indicate that they are at least of equal value. The number of men taking them at present is small, due to very small enrollment in the senior years, but with larger numbers in the junior years it is expected that in the near future there will be a considerable increase. It then remains for the graduates from these courses to show what contribution they have to make in the field of industry.

The hope is entertained that as numbers increase these courses can be strengthened and supplemented by others which are not only profitable but necessary, if our graduates are to be fully equipped to meet the demands made upon our future leaders. A working knowledge of psychology is almost imperative for one who has to handle men, but at present there is no opportunity for students to acquire it in the regular course. Another very important subject is industrial hygiene, and all students would be the better for a more thorough grounding in economics and accounting.

The great problem, as indicated in the beginning, is how to make room for these extra subjects. The proper way would be to take more time, which means adding a year or two years to the course. By the time this branch becomes important enough to be made a separate course, perhaps its possibilities will be realized sufficiently to lead men to give an extra year or two in order to qualify themselves for important positions.

The extra time could be utilized in two ways. By taking the double course in Arts and Applied Science students would get the benefit of modern language study and a more thorough grounding in English, economics and history. They would also be able to take, at least, a general course in psychology. They would then be able to devote the time given to economics in the Applied Science course to industrial medicine and hygiene.

The other way would be to take the regular course in Applied Science and then to spend one or two years in graduate study. The experience gained in actual practice during vacations would enable the student to make an intelligent choice of the field and to concentrate on some line of work that he has found to his liking.

Which of the two methods would give the best results would depend somewhat on the temperament and the background of the student. It would probably be found that each of them had some specific advantages for different parts of the field, so that the graduate with the Arts training would find his way into those branches of the work having to do with the humanities chiefly, while the man with the engineering training would naturally find his place at the engineering end of industry.

BOOKS

THE CHURCH OF ST. FRANCOIS DE SALES ISLAND OF ORLEANS, QUE.

By RAMSAY TRAQUAIR, M.A. (Hon.), F.R.I.B.A.,
AND
C. M. BARBEAU, B.Sc., F.R.S.C.

McGill University Publications Series XII.
(Art and Architecture) No. 14.

Reprinted from the Journal Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, Sept.-Oct., 1926.

THIS IS a detailed technical account of the Church of St. Francois de Sales on the Island of Orleans, Que., and a bit of interesting research into the history of architecture in Canada for which Professor Traquair is becoming so widely known. The history, based on the account books of the Church, notes by various curés of the Church, and local archives, has been written by Mr. Barbeau of the Victoria Museum, Ottawa, also well known for his Canadian archeological researches.

The publication is illustrated with excellent photographs and plans drawn by Professor Traquair, and from these we can form a very good estimate of the wood carving and decorations. Even without visiting the church, we can see that "it is one of the fine examples, as it must be one of the latest, of that traditional French renaissance which lived on in Quebec not as a dead school of books and rules, but as a living tradition of craftsmanship as late as the forties of the last century."

The first church was built in 1707, of wood, very close to the present site. It fell into bad condition, and, in 1734-6, the present stone structure was put up. Various parts were added and renewed from time to time, with the bulk of the remaining construction being done in the first half of the 19th century. Throughout, the greatest care has been taken to preserve the records of the church in every detail, and it is to this devotion that we owe this publication and the direct glance into a Canadian past that it permits.

The individuality of the architecture and carving shows how independent of European 18th century formation the Canadian builders were, for, as Professor Traquair says," this work in Quebec is not a revival, it is a survival," and one "based upon the traditions of the Quebec school of Art and Architecture."

The publication is well printed on coated paper on which the photographs show up well. There are one or two avoidable misprints. It would be interesting to know what "pots a flamares" were and why two statues by Mr. Baillarge had to be clothed—"habillés"—in 1802.

CLASS NOTES

SCIENCE 1883-1863

Sec'y, WILLIS CHIPMAN, 203-204 Mail Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

MAURICE GAVILLER, Sci. '63, spends his summers at his old home in Collingwood, and is spending the winter in Toronto. Mr. Gaviller is the oldest surviving graduate in Practical Science.

The first graduate in 1858, three graduates in 1879, five graduates in 1860, two graduates in 1861, one graduate in 1862, are deceased; also Mr. Gaviller's two fellow graduates in 1863. It may be added too, that Mr. J. P. RIXFORD, the only graduate in 1864, is still living. There were no graduates after 1864 until 1873.

F. J. HETHRINGTON, of the class of 1876, is spending the winter at New Orleans, Louisiana.

SCIENCE '85

Dr. E. P. MATHEWSON, Sci. '85, LL.D. 1922, one of the foremost metallurgists of the United States and internationally known mining man, has been for the past three weeks with a class of six University of Arizona students of administration in mineral industry, a one-year's course in mining instituted at the state university this year.

Mr. Mathewson was chosen by Dr. Cloyd Heck Marvin, president of the university, to take charge of the course which it was decided to institute to fill a long felt want in the mining industry.

Among those accompanying Dr. Mathewson and forming the first class in the new course are F. K. BRUNTON, graduate of McGill of Montreal, with large experience in metallurgy, mining and milling, both in this and other countries, and P. P. BUTLER, also a graduate of McGill, who brings to the course twenty years of mining experience in Douglas; the latter part of which has been as superintendent of the Copper Queen Smelter.

Mr. Mathewson has been connected with the mining industry for the past forty years, fourteen of which he was general manager of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company of Anaconda, Mont. He is now a consulting metallurgist with offices in New York. His desire to live again in the West urged him to accept the post as professor of the new course. He was president of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

MED. '16

DR. J. E. AFFLECK, Med. '16, formerly of Penticton, B.C., is now at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

MED. '18

DR. J. R. DEAN, Med. '18, and Mrs. Dean are running a private hospital licensed under the new Hospital Act of Alberta.

SCIENCE '24

H. W. BUZZELL, Sci. '24, has been sent to Cape Girardean, Mo., as assistant resident engineer on a highway bridge over the Mississippi river.

SCIENCE '25

Sec'y, WILLIS P. MALONE, 1366 Greene Ave., Westmount, Que.

Our congratulations to HERB. NORRIS on the birth of a son.

ART. ABBOTT is with the Shawinigan Water and Power Company in Montreal.

CLEM. ANSEN is in Sydney, C.B., with the British Empire Steel Corporation.

WINSTON BERRIDGE is on the staff of Crane Limited, Montreal.

ART. BICKFORD is with the J. G. White Engineering Corporation, Guatemala City, C.A.

AUSTIN (Bill) BURNE is at the Metallurgical and Chemical Corporation, Keyport, N.J.

CLIFF. COTTEE is on the teaching staff of the School of Mines and Metallurgy, the Pennsylvania State College, Pa.

"BOB" DIGMAN has been transferred to the Celoron Company, 229 Granite Building, Rochester, N.Y.

HEP. ELLIS has sailed for South Africa.

NORMAN FARRAR is with the Canadian Bridge Company, Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

VICTOR FRIEDMAN is with the Workman Robinson Company, Montreal.

EVAN GILL is with the Vipond Mining Corporation, Vipond, Ont.

"BILL" GILMOUR is in Hamilton, Ont., with the Smart-Turner Machine Company, Limited.

JOHN GORDON is in the Bank of Montreal.

RONALD HOOPER is with the Manganese Company, Tchiatouri, Georgia, U.S.S. Rep., Russia.

LINDSAY HOVEY is with the Winnipeg Electric Company, Winnipeg, Man.

RANDY HOWE is home from Spain.

HARRY JOHNSON is at the Dominion Engineering Works Limited, Montreal.

Likewise MILTON SEALE.

CECIL LANE is in the Physics Department, McGill.

FRANCIS McMASTER is with Williams & Wilson Limited, Montreal.

RALPH McMILLAN is at the Northern Electric Company, Limited, Montreal.

CECIL MILLS is at Cedars, Que., with the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated.

JOHN MURRAY is in the Steel Company of Canada Limited.

CHARLES NAPIER is with Williams, Partridge & Hodgson Limited (Investment Securities), Montreal.

"BUD" PARKER is in the Province of Saskatchewan Telephones, Regina.

SID. PATRIDGE is with Timber Roller Bearing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PIERCE PATERSON is with Baird & Peters, Saint John, N.B.

G. J. C. POTTER is in the Department of Cellulose Chemistry, McGill.

"BILL" PRUDHAM is with Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa. So is HUGH ROSS.

ALEC REE, BLAIR BIRKETT and DON. STEWART are at the Bell Telephone Company.

DON. SHARPE is with the Shawinigan Water & Power Company, Shawinigan Falls, P.Q.

"HAMMY" SMITH is with Dwight P. Robinson, Construction Engineers, Mamaroneck, N.Y.

FRANK THOMPSON is with the Engineering Institute of Canada, Toronto, Ont.

GEORGE VERNOT is with Fraser-Brace Limited, Montreal.

GEORGE VICKERSON is with the Geo. R. Locker Company, Montreal.

PETRIE WALTER is at Trail, B.C., at the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited.

PHIL. WARDLEWORTH has gone to South America.

GEOFF. WARREN is with the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, at Kimberley, B.C.

ARTS '26

HAROLD MCGERRIGLE, after a successful season at hockey, is continuing his work in geology at Princeton.

WARREN HURD is studying in Paris, while ART. MACDONALD is in Edinburgh in the medical school.

"BILL" SHEPHERD is with the W. G. M. Shepherd Company, GRAEME GORRIE with the Aetna Life, DAVE LOGAN with the Dominion Securities, ARTHUR GRIER with the Geo. Grier Lumber Company, and LYMAN WILLIAMS in the Wood-Gundy Company; all in Montreal.

MALCOLM LIDSTONE is in the Church at Poltimore, Que.

FRED. MOSELY brought honour to the class when he won a Rhodes Scholarship. He is now studying medicine at McGill, but will leave for Oxford in September for advanced work in Anatomy and Physiology.

"BOBBY" BELL, now in Dentistry IV., is on the Senior Hockey team and is President of the Union.

Among the old Arts men in the Faculty of Medicine are LES. COPLAND, HARRY BACAL, SAMMY MINTZBURG, SAM. NADLER, MARTIN POPPO, ALBERT HELD, HERB. BROTMARN, JOS. RUBINSTEIN, SAUL SOLOMON, J. W. MACLEOD, and TALBOT.

CHARLIE HEWSON is now in business in Walkerville, Ont.

REG. COWAN was, when last heard of, on the staff of St. Andrew's College, Toronto.

LARRY SMITH was manager of the Senior Hockey team this year, and PAUL SMITH a member.

RALPH TENNANT is with the Dominion Bridge Company at Oakley, Quebec.

JACK BOGANTE, JIM BRIERLEY, BARNET BUCKMAN, BERTIE BYDWELL, JOE CAPLAN, JOE DAINOW, HARRY FOGUL, MAX SCHWARTZ, LARRY SMITH, PAUL SMITH, CHARLIE WOLFSON, FRANK GODINE, HAZEN HANSARD, TED HARRIS, MILLER HYDE, LOUIS KURSNER, ABBIE LITOVSKY, and ALLAN MACNAUGHTON are in Law.

KEN. ELDRIDGE was in Joliette a short ime ago.

BERT. MURRAY, TOM WHITE, JACK BOGANTE, TED HARRIS, DICK BROWN, A. C. CUTHBERTSON, TOMMY DAVIES, ALLAN LATHAM, BOB MACLEOD and RALPH MERRY are all in the Graduate School.

RALPH SMITH is working for the Sun Life.

There has been no news of A. P. R. COULBORN.

"SPUDS" MURPHY is now at the University of California continuing his chemical work. Incidentally, he is coach of the university hockey team there.

Class Sec'y, J. G. BRIERLEY, 623 Sydenham Ave., Westmount.

NOTES

Dr. A. L. Lockwood was the host at an "At Home" to the McGill Graduate Society on Saturday, February 19th, at the Lockwood Clinic. About 75 couples participated in the dancing and bridge in rooms prettily decorated with Spring flowers. Mrs. R. L. Cummer and Mrs. J. A. Fraser assisted Dr. Lockwood in receiving the guests. Among those present were Mr. Justice and Mrs. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. Willis Chipman, Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Gough, Mr. George R. Sweeny, Professor and Mrs. J. T. McNeill, Miss Zoe Smith, Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Harold C. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Whyte, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth deSola Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Brown, Mr. and Mrs. William MacRae, Mr. Morland Whelen, Professor and Mrs. Wasteneys, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Ewens, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Marr, Dr. and Mrs. Klotz, Dr. and Mrs. M. C. Roberts, Dr. Morrow, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. G. White, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hilton Wilkes, Mr. and Mrs. Harry G. Rogers, Miss Muriel Bedford-Jones, Mr. Ralph Skelton, Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Fowler, Dr. and Mrs. Holman, Dr. and Mrs. Stanley Clark, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Floyd, Miss Hilda Foord, Dr. and Mrs. Gordon M. Dobbin, Dr. C. E. Hill, Dr. and Mrs. Alvin Martin, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Trees, Mr. and Mrs. McCracken, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Daly, Mr. and Mrs. James McEvoy, Mrs. W. E. Macpherson, Miss Alice Westlake, Miss Daphne Rooke, Miss Violet MacEwen, Miss Roberts.

Dr. Otto Klineberg, McGill graduate, who is now proceeding towards the doctor of philosophy degree at Columbia University, has received a National Research Fellowship granted by the American Government to pursue studies in England, France and Italy. The amount of the fellowship is $1,800 with the addition of travelling expenses. It is understood that Dr. Klineberg will leave for Europe next fall when he has received his Ph.D. degree.

He graduated from the McGill faculty of Arts in 1919, winning the Prince of Wales gold medal in philosophy and a scholarship to Harvard, where he received his master of arts degree in 1920. Returning to McGill he entered the faculty of medicine and graduated with the Class of '25. Last fall he received an appointment as assistant lecturer in psychology at Columbia University.

While at McGill Dr. Klineberg was associated with many student activities. He was assistant editor of the defunct "Literary Supplement," president of the Psychological and Philosophical Scoieties and twice president of the Maccabaean Circle. Within the past month he visited McGill University.

W. L. Bond, K.C., Arts '94, Law '97, has been appointed Judge of the Superior Court of Montreal.

William Langley Bond was admitted to the Bar in 1898, when he became a partner of Reille and Bond. In 1907 he formed the partnership of Atater, Duclos and Bond; the firm later becoming Atwater, Bond and Beauregard.

Mr. Bond, who was born in Montreal, is a grandson of the late Most Rev. William Bennett Bond, D.D., Archbishop of Montreal and Primate of All Canada, who died in 1906. After holding the office of vice-chancellor of the diocese of Montreal for a number of years, Mr. Bond, in 1925, was appointed chancellor.

The new Superior Court judge is a former captain adjutant of the Montreal Prince of Wales Regiment, and during the Valleyfield riots of 1900 he served as a staff officer.

LEAVING KNOX COLLEGE

PROFESSOR J. T. MCNEIL, Arts '09, M.A. '10, who is retiring from the professorship in church history at Knox College to take over a similar position in Chicago next term, gave an address at a banquet given in his honour at Knox College.

ATHLETICS

Of the seven championships contested during the Winter term, two are still undecided, four have been won by Toronto and one by the University of Western Ontario. McGill, however, tied for the title in the Hockey race for the first time in six years, lost the Intercollegiate Basketball title by only two points or a single basket, and were only a few points down on the Gym. competition in Toronto.

* * * * *

Home and home games on March 4th and 7th decided the Hockey championship in favour of Toronto; the first game going 5-2, the second 4-0 against McGill. Both teams ended their regular season with five wins and one loss, each having dropped one game to its closest rival. Queens had a disastrous season with six straight losses, all of them by narrow margins, and University of Montreal finished in third place with two wins and four losses. McGill took its first game of the season with Queens in Montreal by a 3-2 score and duplicated its win in Kingston when the visitors won by three goals to one. She dropped her first game against Toronto, 4-1, in Toronto. Then, in Montreal, McGill whitewashed Toronto 2-0. The games with our local rival, the University of Montreal, were both rugged affairs; McGill taking the first one at the Forum, 4-1, and having a hard time to win the return game at the Arena by a 3-2 score.

Five members of the Senior football squad were included in the hockey team. The regular line-up finds Captain Ralph St. Germain, who was centre half of the Rugby team at centre ice on the Hockey team; Jack Mickles, quarterback of the Rugby team at right wing; Don Smith, halfback at left wing; Bruds Bazin, snapback, has developed into a phenomenal goal tender, and "Little Joey" Cameron is on the substitute list. The other members of the team include Rog. McMahon, veteran defence man; Paul Smith, defence, and Bobby Bell, President of the Union, at right wing.

The team had an unusually successful American tour in the Christmas holidays and succeeded in defeating Harvard, Yale and Princeton—the "Big Three" of the United States. Harvard are this year's Intercollegiate Hockey champions of the country below the border.

We are asked to give notice that the Department of Physical Education would be very glad to hear from any graduates who know of healthy outdoor jobs for the summer which members of the football team could fill. Communications should be made through D. Stuart Forbes, Esq., Athletic Manager.

With one of the strongest Basketball teams in years, McGill lost the Intercollegiate Basketball title to the University of Western Ontario on February 24th by a single basket or two points. The game and title was only decided in the last minute of play, when Western won out by a 15-14 score. Since McGill beat Toronto the following night in Toronto, a victory the previous night would have given the Red team the title. As a result of dropping the game, McGill tied with Toronto for second place in the standing with three games won and three lost.

Hearty congratulations are due the Western Ontario team which, welcomed into the Intercollegiate League three years ago, has won its first Intercollegiate title.

* * * * *

An unusually strong Boxing team, more than any other factor, won the Intercollegiate Assault-at-Arms for Toronto when the visitors gained ten points to five for McGill and two for Queens in the meet which was held in the McGill Union on February 24th. Toronto won the fencing, six boxing bouts and three wrestling bouts. McGill took two boxing bouts and three wrestling matches. Queens gained her two points by wrestling victories. The meet was marked by the game display of two of McGill's football stars, ex-Captain Gordon Hughes and Ney Gordon, against superior boxing by their Toronto opponents in bouts in which loss brought great credit to McGill's representatives. When the final gong had rung, four former Intercollegiate champions had been beaten; two from McGill, one from Toronto and one from Queens. However, McGill gained two new titles when Derrick, in the 134-lb. Wrestling beat Corneil, of Queens, former champion, and Musselman, of McGill, won from Hill, of Toronto, in the 126-lb. Boxing. The two McGill men to lose their titles were Schleiffer in the 112-lb. boxing and Martineau in the heavyweight wrestling.

* * * * *

In a Swimming Meet, where four Intercollegiate and one Canadian records were broken, Toronto University won the Intercollegiate Swimming title at Hart House in the first part of February by a score of 44-23. Gross, of Toronto, broke records in the 50-yard and 200-yard Free style events; Bourne, of McGill, broke the 100-yard Free style swim and Lorenzen, of Toronto, broke the 100-yard Breast Stroke. In the last event all four competitors broke the Intercollegiate record and Lorenzen broke the Canadian record.

BIRTHS · MARRIAGES · DEATHS

BIRTHS

DEAN—On June 8th, at Elnora, Alberta, a daughter to Dr. J. R. Dean, Med. '18, and Mrs. Dean.

LEE—At Cleveland, Ohio, on January 8th, to Hal Carleton Lee, Sci. '20, and Mrs. Lee, a daughter.

MOTHERSILL—Born November 6th, 1926, to the Rev. J. E. Mothersill, B.A., and Mrs. Mothersill (*nee* Eleanor Oughtred, B.A.), a daughter, "Eleanor Daintry."

MARRIAGES

GILMOUR-HODGE. On February 5th, 1927, at the First Baptist Church, Montreal, by Rev. Dr. Myles McCutcheon, D.D., Dorothy Evelyn Hodge, B.H.S. 1923, to Rev. George Peel Gilmour of Toronto.

MORGAN-BOWIE—In St. George's Church, Campden Hill, London, England, on September 21st, 1926, Miss Margaret Ethelwyn Bowie, eldest daughter of the late Lt.-Col. Robert A. Bowie, C.A.M.C., Med. '91, and of Mrs. Bowie, Brockville, Ont., and Hamilton Richards Morgan, Arts '17, also of Brockville, youngest son of the late Henry J. Morgan, LL.D., of Ottawa.

DEATHS

BATCHELLER—Mrs. Frederick I. Batcheller, formerly Helen Frederica Olmstead, B.A. '11, daughter of Mr. Frederick A. Olmstead and the late Mrs. Olmstead, Sutton, Que., died very suddenly, December 15th, 1925, at Crossfield, Alberta. She is survived by her husband, infant daughter, two brothers and one sister, Mrs. Wilford G. Dunsmore of Ottawa, Ont.

CHAMBERS—Rev. Dr. A. B. Chambers, Law '75, for 43 years a Methodist minister, principally in the Toronto Conference and one of the strong members of the Church, died early in January at his home, 76 Hogarth Avenue, aged 85 years. He had been indoors for some time, but was able to go to the home of his son-in-law for Christmas. Rev. Dr. Chambers was for ten years Governor of Toronto Jail, to which position he was appointed by the Whitney Government following a series of disclosures made at an investigation. No member of the Orange Order in this city was better known. His connection with Rehoboam Masonic Lodge went back 50 years.

Born in Ireland, he came to Toronto at the age of six years, was educated at Yorkville School, Victoria College, then at Cobourg, and at McGill University, Montreal. From Victoria he obtained the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. Some 27 years ago he was President of the Toronto Methodist Conference. He was a most kindly man and enjoyed the respect of a large circle of friends. Important stations held by Dr. Chambers outside of Toronto were Napanee, Montreal and Quebec. It was his annual custom to march in the Twelfth of July parade. Much charitable work was done by Dr. Chambers through the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society. He was Vice-President of the Upper Canada Bible Society.

Rev. Dr. Chambers was married in 1868, and there are four children, all of who are living. They are: Mrs. R. W. Anglin, Mrs. A. N. Burns, and Harold Chambers, Toronto, and Mrs. A. E. A. Stirling of Prince Albert There are nine grandchildren. A brother survives him in Hamilton, North Dakota. Mrs. Chambers predeceased him six years ago.

CUDDY—John M. Cuddy, Sci. '21, a graduate of McGill University and former resident of Montreal, died suddenly in Toronto, February 13th, at the age of 29 years.

Born in St. Paul, Minnesota, a son of Mr. and Mrs. James T. Cuddy, he came here with his family some years later, studied at Loyola College and McGill University, from which he graduated in the Department of Science. At the time of his death he was Chief Chemist for Flint Paint and Varnish Company, of Toronto. On a Saturday night he was out with a friend, and the following morning, when the latter called on him, he was found dead in bed. A chronic complaint is thought to have been the cause of his death.

The deceased is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Cuddy, of Lod Angeles, California; a borther, Gerald Paul Cuddy, also of Los Angeles; two uncles, Sarsfield L. Cuddy and John P. Cuddy, of Montreal; two aunts, the Misses Nora and Tess Cuddy, of Montreal, and a cousin, Major E. T. Reynolds, also of Montreal. He will be buried in Montreal.

HEBER WILLIAM DAWSON, B.Sc.—Heber William Dawson, B.Sc., was born 6th December, 1892, and died January 4th, 1927. He was the son of Dr. W. Bell Dawson of Ottawa, and grandson of Sir William Dawson. Educated at the Collegiate Institute, Ottawa, and at Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ont., where he took his matriculation examination. Entered the Science Faculty, McGill University, in 1911.

Volunteered for overseas service in the war, in autumn of 1914, in the Canadian Engineers and was attached to the Signal Corps. He was with the Canadian contingent in France, in the Somme and Armentières regions, until the end of the war; having attained the rank of Captain. He returned to Canada after demobilization in 1919 and took his final year in Science, with his degree in 1920.

He entered immediately afterwards the engineering department of the Shawinigan Company and was engaged in electrical designing and construction work. He was an Associate Member of the Engineering Institute; and in sport was especially interested in golf.

In 1918 he married Miss Patricia Young of Ottawa, who survives him together with two children.

FORBES—Robert Clarence Forbes, Sci. '24, B.Sc., F.E.I.C., died suddenly at the Montreal General Hospital February 20th, in his 26th year. Born in Westmount, he attended school there and went to McGill University from the Westmount High School in 1919. He took his B.Sc. in 1924. He was later made a fellow of the Engineering Institute of Canada. Almost since graduation he has been on construction work with E. G. M. Cape and Company. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. W. E. Forbes, and two brothers, Ernest and William. He had been under treatment in the hospital since February 13th.

HANINGTON—With the death of Dr. James Peters Hanington, Med. '94, which occurred at his home, 3516 St. Urbain Street, Montreal, on February 7th, there passed from the medical circle of the city one of its most esteemed members. Dr. Hanington, who was in his 81st year, had for the past seventeen years been engaged as medical examiner in the Passenger Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway. For a number of years he was on the staff of the Montreal General Hospital. Born in Shediac, N.B., over 80 years ago, he was the son of the Hon. Daniel Hanington and Margaret Peters Hanington. After spending his earlier years in the Maritimes, he came to Montreal and entered McGill University, from which he graduated in 1894. Although starting his medical practise at middle age, Dr. Hanington continued until his death—almost 33 years. He entered the services of the Canadian Pacific in 1910.

In religion Dr. Hanington was Anglican, and took a very active interest in church matters. He was the last original survivor of the

board of trustees of the well-known Mission Church of Saint John, N.B. Dr. Hanington is survived by his widow and six daughters. He will be buried in the family plot at Saint John.

PATTERSON—John Herbert Patterson, D.V.S. '03, Veterinary Surgeon, died at the Montreal General Hospital recently at the age of 64 years. Although in indifferent health for over a year, he was able to attend to business up to within a week of his death.

Dr. Patterson was born in Montreal in 1873. In 1903 he graduated as a veterinary surgeon and practised for several years with his uncle, William Patterson, V.S., who retired several years ago and now resides in New York. His father, John G. Patterson, who was with the C.P.R. for many years, also survives, and has resided with Dr. and Mrs. Patterson at 201 Jeanne Mance street in recent years. Three brothers are William G., of New York; Fred H., of Montreal, and H. W. F., of Ottawa. Mrs. Patterson was formerly Miss Beatrice N. Rodgers, of this city.

During the Great War Dr. Patterson took a very active part in connection with the procuring and care of mounts for the British Army. For a number of years he was connected with the local militia and was long known as "Major" Patterson, of the 17th Hussars. He devoted a great deal of time to his duties as a veterinary in Montreal and at St. John's, Que., during the war, and after the close of hostilities retired with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

RITCHIE—The sudden death took place recently at White Bear Lake, Minnesota, of Dr. Charles Arnold Ritchie, Med. '06, a well known medical practitioner, and a son of S. B. Ritchie, pioneer contractor. Death occurred at the age of 44 years while Dr. and Mrs. Ritchie were on a motor trip to White Bear, where they were visiting Mrs. Ritchie's cousin, Mrs. Edward Foley, of St. Paul, at their summer home on the lake.

Dr. and Mrs. Ritchie left the city to go to Bemidji, Minn., then to Port Arthur, and on to Duluth before going to the lake. The doctor in 1915 suffered a severe illness, an attack of the "flu," and since that time he had not been able to continue in general practice, but had confined himself to office medical work. Up to that time he was getting on well in surgery.

The doctor came to White Bear Lake when six months old from Melbourne Square, Annapolis Valley, N.S., with his parents, and he had lived in the city ever since. He attended the public schools of the city, and received his B.A. degree in 1902 from Manitoba University, having attended Manitoba College for four years. His medical course was taken at McGill University, where he graduated in 1906, receiving the degree of M.D.C.M. Later on he spent two years in Edinburgh and Glasgow Medical Colleges, where he received the degrees of L.R.C.P. and S.L.F.B. and S. He also took postgraduate courses at Dublin and at Johns Hopkins. He had been practising in the city for the past 15 years, and for a number of years was Assistant Provincial Coroner to Dr. M. S. Inglis, and it was while he was engaged in this work that he was attacked with the "flu," the after effects causing heart trouble. The doctor was Past Grand Medical Examiner for the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In February, 1919, in Montreal, the doctor married Miss Marguerite Doyle, niece of Mrs. M. M. McIntyre, who at that time was returning from serving as a nurse with the British army.

There are no children. Besides the widow, the surviving members of the family are the father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Ritchie, who are spending the summer at Winnipeg Beach, and who arrived in the city late last night; Mrs. Gordon Thomson and Mrs. Leslie Robinson, sisters; and Frank G. Ritchie and Sinclair B. Ritchie, Jr., brothers.

Dr. Ritchie served for a time on the staff of the St. Boniface hospital. The doctor had a large number of friends in the profession and amongst the public of Winnipeg, his generous, friendly disposition having the faculty of attracting to himself many warm personal associates who will feel his death keenly.

WELLS—Maurice R. Wells, Sci. '21, a mining engineer, was drowned on February 5th, when he fell into the river at Pongo, Bolivia. Mr. Wells, who was 29 years of age, went to South America two years ago as engineer for the Caracoles Tin Company.

Mr. Wells, who was a second son, was born at Ingersoll, Ont. After a course of preparatory study at Lower Canada College, he entered the mining engineering course at McGill University. In 1916 he enlisted with the McGill overseas unit and served till the end of the war. He was wounded in 1918.

Returning to Canada, Mr. Wells resumed his studies at McGill, and graduated in 1920. Previous to residence in Bolivia, he was a year with the Consolidated Smelting Mines at Kimberley, South Africa.

While at McGill he was prominent in athletics and was one of the star members of the track team.

NOTE

Mrs. J. C. Murray's death, which occurred recently, gives interest to the following note, which appeared a short time ago in the *Edmonton Journal*, written by a friend of both Dr. and Mrs. Clark Murray:

"A student of the late Professor J. Clark Murray of McGill University, whose distinguished wife, Mrs. Margaret Polson Murray, the founder of the I.O.D.E., died last week, writes this word of appreciation which may be of interest to members of that organization, as well as to many others who have admired its splendid work during the more than a quarter of a century operation.

" 'It was my great privilege to enjoy the lectures of Dr. Murray, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, during my arts course at McGill University, taking the optional and additional studies in his department in my third and fourth years, and to this day feel that no man more profoundly influenced my life for good than this gifted teacher who at that time was regarded without a peer in all Canada in his department. Forty years ago this coming Spring we graduated from his classroom at old McGill, but his memory is as fragrant today as his influence was then.

" 'Dr. Murray, through his cultured wife, was infinitely more than a professor with his students, and very clearly comes to mind at this far-away day, his hospitable home. It was there where Mrs. Murray proved a most charming hostess, kindly in her every act, brilliant in conversation, and gracious in personality. One of her home remarks may be repeated after the passing of four decades. It was this: 'My husband lectures on political economy, but I practice it.' And she practised many other things, true and useful and good, and her works do follow her.' "

CORESPONDENCE

EDITOR, *McGill News*,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

HOTEL SUISSE,
KANDY, CELON.
December 12th, 1926.

Dear Sir:

While in Kashmir last summer, incidentally collecting Persian and Indo-Arabic MSS. and other items for the libraries and museums of the University, I made the acquaintance of a retired Indian army officer, Lieut.-Col. H. Murray of Simla, who was also interested in oriental antiques. He it was who put me on the track of one of the rarest and most valuable of the illustrated and illuminated Persian manuscripts known to collectors—an early 15th century work on Natural History.

While I was discussing with the Colonel ways and means of securing this rare treatise for one of our libraries I learned that his father, an Army Surgeon, had been a McGill medical student more than 70 years ago. His name was Thomas Howard MacDougall Murray, born in St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands. He died in 1907, eighty years of age.

Surgeon Murray's family were living in Canada in the late forties, and it was about that time that he attended college. Colonel Murray could not give me the exact dates of his attendance on lectures at McGill, but perhaps you would look them up for our information?

Young Murray, after graduation, served for a number of years at various stations—mostly in Jamaica, the Gold Coast and, finally, in India.

In memory of his father, Colonel H. Murray subscribed a liberal sum towards the purchase of the valuable Persian manuscript above mentioned, and it now rests in the Library, perhaps the principal oriental literary treasure we possess.

I write all this to emphasize not only the fact that our graduates are and have long been scattered far and wide over land and sea, but that the good old name of McGill is something effectual to conjure with.

Very truly yours,

CASEY A. WOOD.

(*Graduate Representative for Foreign Countries*).

The following letter explains itself. It will be of interest to many graduates and may stimulate some to follow the lead of the Old Boys of Appleby.

The Students' Council,
McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

APPLEBY SCHOOL,
OAKVILLE, ONT.
January 18th, 1927.

Dear Sirs,

A number of the Old Boys of the above school who have graduated from McGill are presenting a cup for annual competition in gymnastics. This cup is to be known as the "McGill Cup" and is to be engraved with the McGill crest.

I am addressing this letter to you since I think that the idea is one that might be extended through the Council to other preparatory schools throughout Ontario. Is there not a possibility of the Students' Council donating a few cups (at the very most of $30 or $40) to Upper Canada College or any of the other schools to be a permanent symbol of Old McGill in their midst?

I advance these suggestions as suggestions only.

Very truly,

(Signed) E. W. BROWN, Science '22.

JOY IN LIVING

By FRANCES R. ANGUS

The sandbars of our bay
  Are gay with gulls
  That dive and scream,
Wrangle and play.

Around them, green and blue,
  The waves throw high
  White spume and spray
And deluged birds
  Shake wings and harshly cry
  Their bliss
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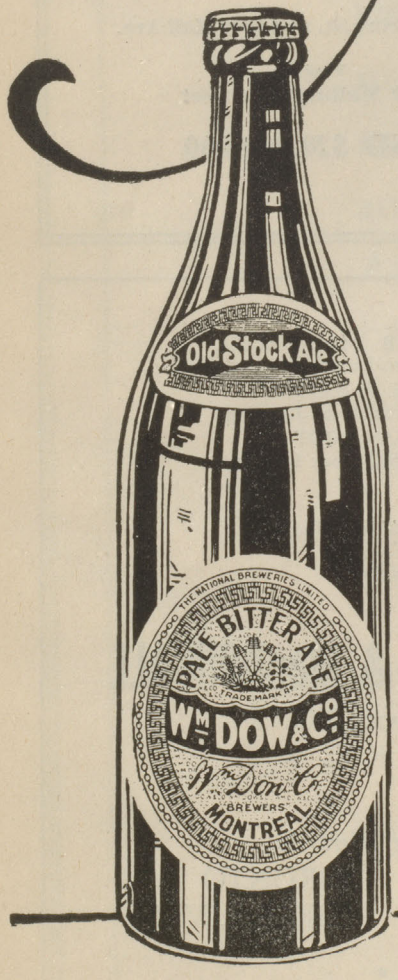
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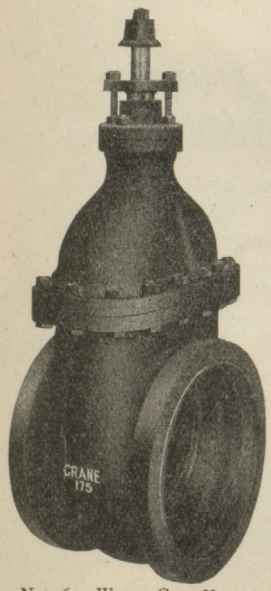
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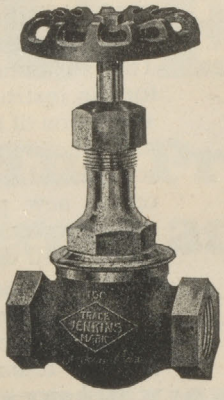


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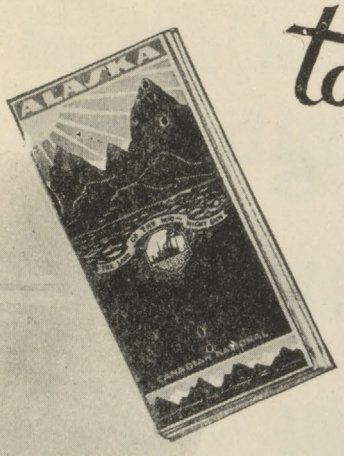
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Volume 8 JUNE 1927 Number 3

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Alumnae Notes, etc.

Bravo! The Torchbearer!!
A. M. Dingwall

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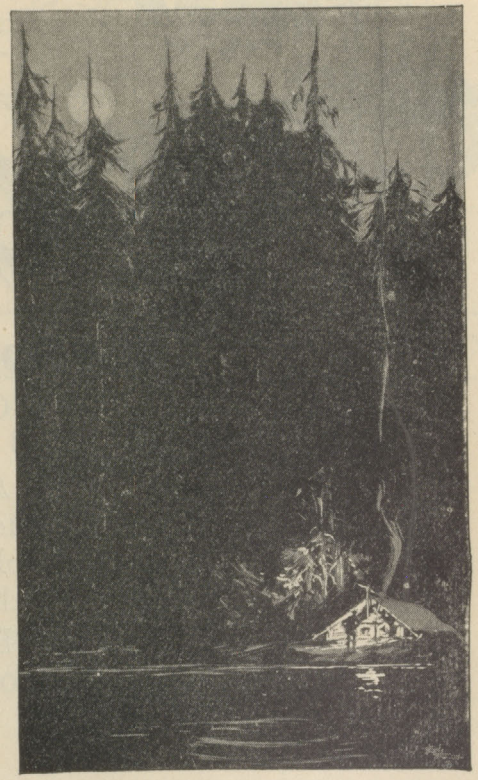
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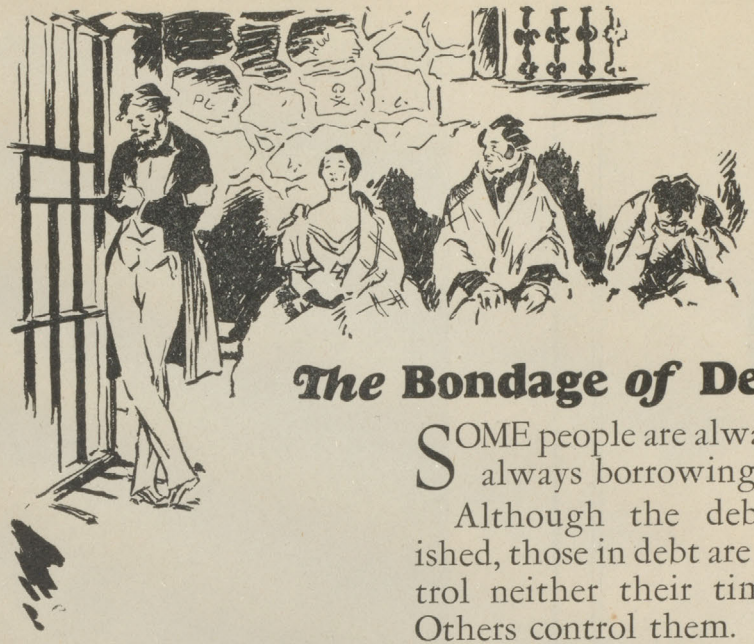
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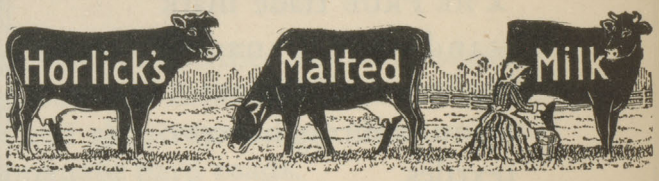
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Vol. VIII June, 1927 No. 3

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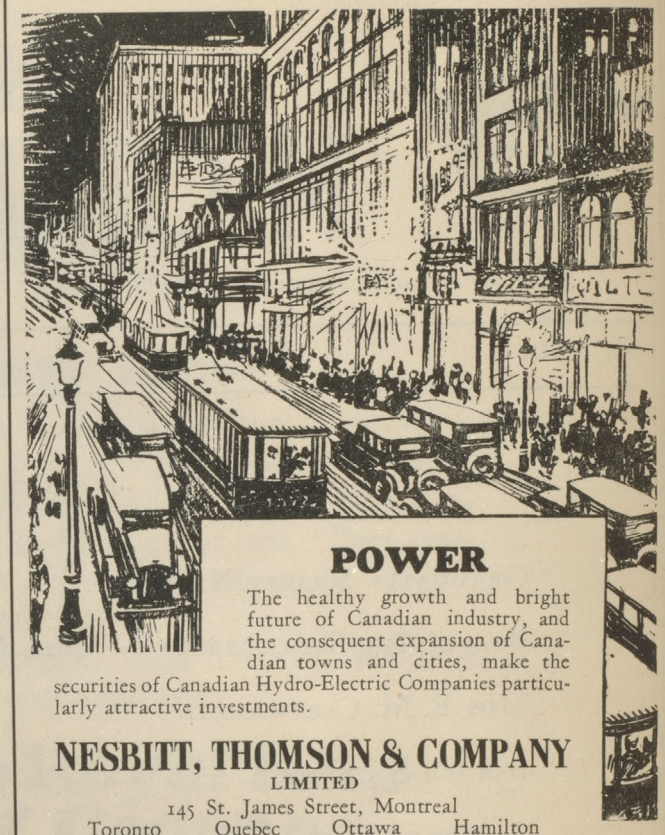
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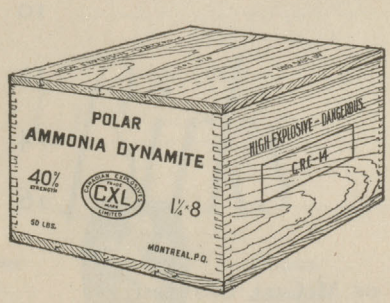


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Graduates' Society Notes

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the Council of the Graduates' Society was held at the Engineering Institute of Canada on Tuesday, May 10th, about twenty members of the Council being present. A report on the work of the Executive Committee for the half year was read by the Secretary, who also submitted a financial statement showing that the Society's finances were in a healthy condition. The Chairman of the Graduates' Endowment Fund Committee submitted a report showing that the Fund now amounts to almost $28,000.

NEW BRANCH SOCIETY.

On April 7th, the Executive Committee authorized the formation of a new Branch in Newfoundland with about twenty members. The formation of this Branch was due largely to Dr. Cluny Macpherson, Med. '01. The officers are as follows:

President: J. W. Morris, Sci. '94.
Secretary: Arthur Johnson, Comm. '21.

NOMINATIONS.

The following are the candidates chosen by the Nominating Committee for the various offices becoming vacant in the Graduates' Society Executive and Council, their representatives on the Board of Governors of the University, and the representative fellows on Corporation.

In accordance with the practice begun last year, we are publishing a word or two about each of the candidates so that the graduates may have some information concerning those for whom they are voting.

For Second Vice-President of the Graduates' Society:

JOHN FENTON ARGUE: Born Carp, Ont.; M.D.C.M. McGill '96, Past President Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society. In practice in Ottawa.

HENRY MARSHALL TORY: Born Guysboro, N.S., B.A. '70, M.A. '96, D.Sc. '03, Hon. LL.D. '08, McGill; B.D. Wesleyan College, LL.D. St. Francois Xavier College, N.S.; President of University of Alberta.

For Honorary Secretary of the Graduates' Society:

PHILIP SYDNEY FISHER: Born Montreal, B.A. McGill '16; Overseas with R.N.A.S., awarded D.S.O. and D.S.C. At present with the firm of Wm. Southam & Sons, Limited, Montreal. Served on Executive Committee of the Graduates' Society 1925-1926.

THOMAS SHEARER STEWART: Born Montreal, B.A. '05, B.C.L. '08 McGill. Partner in firm of Chauvin, Meagher, Walker & Stewart, Montreal.

For Honorary Treasurer of the Graduates' Society:

ADRIAN KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN: Born in Ashford, England; B.A. '12, B.C.L. '14, McGill; served in France with the McGill Siege Battery. At present with the firm of Lafleur, MacDougall, Macfarlane and Barclay, Montreal.

HENRY WILLIAM MORGAN: Born Cream Hill, Conn., U.S.A.; B.A. McGill '13. Served in France with 73rd Battalion. Awarded Military Cross. At present with firm of Henry Morgan & Co., Montreal.

For Executive Committee:

MISS MABEL E. CORNER: Born Montreal, B.A. McGill '16. At present on staff of Montreal High School. Served on the Executive Committee of the Graduates' Society 1925-1926, Past President Alumnæ Society of McGill. Has also served on Nominating Committee of Graduates' Society.

DUNCAN STUART FORBES: Born Toronto, B.Sc. '11, B.Arch. '15, McGill. Served in France with P.P.C.L.I. and later with Machine Guns. Awarded Military Cross. Athletic Manager, McGill University.

HAROLD ROBERT LITTLE: Born London, Ont.; B.Sc. (Arch.) '11, McGill. Was Architect for Merchants Bank for several years, now with firm of Lawson and Little, Montreal.

MICHAEL ARTHUR PHELAN: Born Montreal, B.C.L. '04, McGill; B.A. Laval, K.C. With firm of Fleet, Phelan, Fleet, Robertson & Abbott, Montreal.

For Council:

GEORGE EDWARDS COLE: Born Aylmer, Que.; B.A. '02, B.Sc. '06 (Mi.) McGill. Served in France with No. 3 Tunnelling Co., Canadian Engineers. At present Inspector of Mines, South Porcupine, Ont.

MISS LOUISA MARGARET FAIR: Born Montreal, B.A. '23, M.A. '24, McGill.

GEORGE GORDON GALE: Born Quebec, B.Sc. (Mo.) '03, B.Sc. (El.) '04, M.Sc. '05, McGill. Manager Gatineau Power Company, Ottawa, Ont.

KEITH OGILVIE HUTCHISON: Born Montreal, M.D.-C.M. '21, McGill. Served in France with 73rd Battalion. At present in practice in Montreal.

WILLIAM GORDON MITCHELL: Born Port Hope, Ont.; B.Sc. (Mi.) '13, M.Sc. '14. With firm of Price Bros. Co. Limited, Quebec, Que.

JOSEPH ARMAND MOWATT: Born Windsor, N.S; B.A. McGill '01. With Canadian Presbyterian Mission, China. Served with Chinese Labour Corps during war.

CECIL GEORGE PORTER: Born Saint John, N.B.; B.Sc. (Met.) '11; M.Sc. '13. Served in France with 26th

Battalion. Awarded D.S.O. At present head of firm of C. G. Forter & Co., Montreal.

ORVILLE S. TYNDALE: Born Montreal, B.A. '08, M.A. 09, B.C.L. '15, McGill; K.C. Served in France with P.P.C.L.I. Assistant Professor Commercial Law at McGill. With firm of Brown, Montgomery & McMichael, Montreal.

EDWARD SPRAGG WINSLOW: Born Montreal, B.Sc. (Me.) '08. Sales Manager Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Company, Montreal.

HENRY PULTENAY WRIGHT: Born Ottawa, M.D.C.M. '14, McGill. Served in France with No. 6 Field Ambulance. In practice in Montreal.

Graduates' Society Representatives on Board of Governors:

GEORGE WARDROPE GRIER: Born Montreal, B.A. '00. President G. A. Grier & Sons, Lumber Merchants, Montreal.

EUGENE LAFLEUR: Born Longueuil, Que.; B.A. '77, B.C.L '80, D.C.L. '00, Hon. LL.D. '21, McGill. BatonnierMontreal Bar 1904, Batonnier General Province of Quebec 1904, Professor International Law, McGill, 1880-1908. Graduates' Society Representative on the Board of Governors of the University 1921-1927. Senior partner of firm of Lafleur, MacDougall, Macfarlane & Barclay.

Representative Fellows on Corporation of the University:
In Arts:

ARCHIBALD RENNIE HOWELL: Born London, England; B.A. '96, Honorary Treasurer Graduates' Society of McGill University 1918-1919. Canadian Manager for Gresham Life Insurance Co.

FRANK STEWART PATCH: Born Barrie, Ont.; B.A. '99, M.D., C.M. '03. Medical Superintendent Montreal General Hospital, '07-09. Superintendent Typhoid Emergency Hospital 1910. A.D.M.S., M.D. No. 4, during War. Professor of Urology McGill. In practice, Montreal.

In Science:

CONRAD DAWSON HARRINGTON: Born Montreal, graduated R.M.C. Kingston; B.Sc. '07, McGill. Vice-President and Manager Anglin Norcross Limited, Montreal.

EDWARD BINGHAM TILT: Born Waterloo, Ont.; B.Sc. '03, McGill. Secretary Centennial Endowment Fund Campaign and of Graduates' Endowment Fund. At present with the International Equipment Company, of Canada, Montreal.

In Dentistry:

ARCHIE NATHANIEL JENKS: D.D.S. '20, McGill. Served in France with 13th Battalion and R.F.C. Served three years on Nominating Committee of the Graduates' Society. In practice in Montreal.

CHARLES FERGUSON MORISON: Born Melbourne, Que.; D.D.S. '19, McGill. In practice in Montreal.

In Music:

CHARLES O'NEILL: Mus. Doc. 1924. Captain Permanent Force, Canadian Militia, Bandmaster Royal 22nd Regiment, Quebec City.

ALFRED ERNEST WHITEHEAD: Mus. Doc. 1922. Teacher on staff of Faculty of Music, McGill. Organist Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal.

50 YEAR GRADUATES

The Graduates' Society extends its heartiest congratulations to the fourteen gentlemen named below on the Fiftieth Anniversary of their graduation from McGill, and the best wishes of its members for the continued prosperity and health of these graduates:

ARTS 1877.

HON. ALBERT W. ATWATER, K.C., Montreal.
REV. SALEM G. BLAND, Toronto.
EUGENE LAFLEUR, K.C., LL.D., Montreal.

MEDICINE 1877.

DR. GEORGE F. ARMSTRONG, Montreal.
DR. GILBERT CANNON, Watertown, N.Y.
DR. JOHN A. LANE, Syracuse, N.Y.
DR. WILLIAM K. LAW, Ireland.
DR. FRANK L. MINER, San Mateo, Calif.

LAW 1877

ALPHONSE B. GARON, Rimouski.
JEAN GOSSELIN, Quebec.
FREDERICK A. KNAPP, Prescott.
HON. JOHN D. PURCELL, Montreal.

SCIENCE 1877.

WM. THOMAS THOMPSON, The Pas.
NORVAL WARDROP, Detroit.

Bravo! The Torchbearer!!

By Ariel MacNaughton Dingwall

(Dramatic Editor of the *Sketch Book Magazine*)

AMONG the bright lights of Broadway, perhaps the greatest theatrical centre in the world for variety, cosmopolitan fare, and beauty of scenic effect, a torchbearer would pass unnoticed in the jostling crowd of one hundred thousand persons nightly surging back and forth between some sixty theatres. But in the world at large the torchbearer of the little theatre has a great influence in the shaping of theatrical art to-day.

George Kelley, in an amusing play, thus labelled the luminaries of the little theatre groups; and showed the butcher, the baker, and the candlestick-maker of life taking themselves seriously enough to feel that they were apostles of art in a newly discovered world of the theatre. But he forgot that the only art that has vitality has its roots deep in the soil of the people. The very popular taste for putting on plays in town halls, in church parlors, in high schools, in slum settlements, and in some three hundred colleges and university little theatres throughout the country here and in Europe, shows that the theatre, which has always been the Cinderella of the arts, is at last coming into her own. Her sock and buskin have become the glass slipper of glamorous hues, fashioned to hold the mirror up to nature fittingly. Winthrop Ames, art director and man of the theatre on Broadway, declared recently that the future of the American stage lies in the little theatre, in its experiments, its training ground, and its education of popular taste. It is true New York, Paris, London and Berlin have evolved plays and actors to suit the taste of their transient and feverish populations. But if they would see any plays at all, the smaller towns—whether they be Oshkosh or Toronto—must gradually evolve theirs from just such experiemts as are now being made.

Being a pioneer is always fun; and the invention of a game called "Angel-like," that assembled the children on our street in a dramatized version of "Pilgrim's Progress" and "Vanity Fair" (produced on the front porch with the aid of the maternal wardrobe), made me a confirmed torchbearer at eight. Later, when I was a trembling young teacher in my first college job, impressed with "The Importance of Being Earnest" about everything, the college president's wife said to me:

"You, being English,"—I was born in Montreal—"can make these western boys and girls understand the atmosphere of the drawing-room better than the other instructors. You'd better coach that play."

The said college boys and girls were more at home in the saddle than on the sofa. The leading lady was a girl from Idaho or thereabouts, whose father owned eight thousand acres of cattle land, and who rode herd with the cowboys when she was not at college. Her comment on my frailer physique was simply:

"Gee, kids! Here's the new teacher; she's nix on the meat!"

Pioneers in a real sense, they next chose "Alice in Wonderland" and I had to make a green dragon. Tasting blood, as it were, from a new world of delicate imaginative values far removed from their sand and sage-brush, they then begged to be allowed to dramatize Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice"; and I know not how many Chesterfields of the desert I turned out before we were done.

In the Middle West, with its rigid Puritanism, Lutheranism, and Fundamentalism, the preference among the producing groups was all for plays of gory death and riotous living. Shaw's "Misalliance," a very naughty play according to Wisconsin, Minnesotan and Michigan standards, was again and again chosen; but to save the audience's sensibilities the prudent director invariably placed a veto upon it. Once, the most straitlaced of persons, the dean's wife, imported a certain strange play called "The Adding Machine" for a faculty benefit, under the delusion—poor woman—that "it must deal with mathematics and would be so suitable!" It was. It got rid of more suppressed desires in the space of two hours than the repressed auditors knew they had.

Taling of mournful endings, have you ever seen an art theatre programme where lust, or murder, or suicide has not appeared at least once? Usually, the higher the art, the deeper the gloom. Once five dramatic clubs at the University of Minnesota were competing for a prize before five hundred faculty members. It was a student programme, without faculty professional help of any sort. The opening play was a bright little thing by Eugene O'Neill called "Bound East for Cardiff," in which a sailor slowly dies in his bunk to the wash and slap of sad, sea waves off-stage. This was followed by "A Night at an Inn" of Dunsany, in which a stone god slowly crunches to death the five husky men who had stolen his eye. Evreinov's "Dance of Death"; "Simoon," a desert play of thirsty dying; and, lastly, "Will of the Wisp," a weirdity of destruction, made up the programme. Professor B——, the poet, when asked to comment as critic at 11.45 o'clock, exclaimed: "I am too depressed to rise to the occasion," and ambled home to bed.

When a dramatic director at the University of Minnesota I had every kind of little theatre work to do,—from producing thirty plays a year to designing sets and costumes, and even building a theatre. There, some five hundred students presented in turn performances of varying bills to an audience that paid admission. There were the dramatic groups with preferences for Shaw or Ibsen or a Sidney Howard. There were also the architects and the engineers who wrote and presented a musical comedy to the tune of several thousand dollars annually. There was the play producing class, composed of seniors going forth as directors for high schools, whose members presented a matinée every Wednesday, in which they did all the coaching, designing, costuming and acting, under conditions as like their future problem as could be arranged. In this way the student body obtained entertainment for the modest sum of ten cents for afternoon, and a dollar for evening productions; enough to pay the royalties incurred for the plays used.

At Minneapolis one hundred student actors have a production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," out-of-doors, with the aid of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. Everything went wrong! At 4.30 in the afternoon the costumes were stolen. Hastily a conference of war enabled the borrowing of a thousand yards of many-coloured cheese-cloth from a lake club-house. At 5.30 the director and the assistants began to drape Greek robes on the minor actors, using filmy scarfs; but the King's robe had to be a certain green billiard table cover, borrowed in desperation from the Men's Union. At 8.30 the crowds began to inundate the campus. One thousand were expected; ten thousand arrived. From a supperless orgy of pinning, I emerged to panic. There were extra police to summon. There was the problem of directing in that milling, restless crowd, where a single late entry or missed cue would ruin the sophistication of the performance. Directing groups of fairy dancers to come tripping down slopes of grassy smoothness in interpretative step, while co-operating with the director of the orchestra some fifty feet away, necessitates, on a dark night, flash-light signals; so finally I climbed up and sat like a fly on the cold bronze head—a very hard one—of the statue of a pioneer father. I flickered my little signals that started orchestral accompaniment for bands of Titania's fairies, or warned Bottom to resume his artless gambolling, or the lightman to change his spots and colour gelatines. In the midst of the tense concentration, a drunken man saw me on high, climbed up, and tried to drag me down, crying: "Don't you do it, sister, don't you do it." It required three policemen to peel him off the statue.

Productions there were generally given in the little theatre. (Little indeed in the light of the later beautiful new structure.) It seated 410 people, but its stage was only fourteen feet deep. In that place one had to be designer, stage-manager, electrician, chaperone, King Solomon, and a friend of the night watchman. Once on a cold, winter night, when we had been painting scenery perched on ladders till 4.30 a.m., because the student artist responsible had earlier mixed his colours wrong, and because, of course, no university theatres are ever available for painting scenery if the English rhetoric classes or the American history groups take a fancy to the room—the Swedish watchman on night duty put us gently out with, "I tank youse fellahs vant some pie yet?" He had a good heart. We followed him to the kitchen of the great Union, and burgled the ice-chest for pie as cold as the atmosphere.

On that same stage I produced Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion," with true little theatre ingenuity. You remember where the lion has to bound into the arena all hungry as he is and recognize Andy? Now there were some nice, plump martyrs at the back of the fourteen-foot stage, but the lion had to be brought in past these appetizing Christian girls to stringy Andy. Saving the maidens became my province. At the criticial moment a ray of sunset was made to catch the tall spear-point of a Roman guard and shimmer down the slender shaft to the shield. Hypnotized by the light, the audience watched the spear, and the lion sneaked in. Not one saw him till—there he was in the centre of the stage.

One night, too, Paul Wilson, playing Pierrot in "The Maker of Dreams," saw an outside harlequin kiss his Pierrette; stricken, he dashed back-stage for water. It was dark, and, in his excitement, he swallowed shoe polish that had been poured into a glass. For some moments I was in doubt whether to ring up the curtain or an ambulance. The curtain won out, and Paul digested the polish.

The year of the famine, the Chinese students at the University gave a benefit play for relief work. They had no use for directors, but took direction with stoic faces in rehearsal, evidently planning to assert their independence the night of the performance. They made the stage beautiful with teakwood carved chairs and elaborate embroideries. But the night of the play, when Chinese after Chinese appeared for make up we found out that they were washing off the make-up as they left us, and keeping in line so we would be detained. Then, just before the curtain was to rise, my assistant climbed on a stool, for at least thirty mice, scrawny little wretches, were playing along the stage, loosed by the wily Oriental to frighten us away. I also climbed on a stool, but I stayed. Finally Mr. Sun and Miss Wu, the leads, were in position. I pressed the signal for the orchestra—no response. I reconnoitred. There were four players of peculiar board-like instruments with strings. There they were outside the stage door. Mr. Quong, their leader, with a face like a Kentucky mule, explained patiently, "We play 8 o'clock—it not 8 o'clock, we no play."

"But it is 8.20. It is quite all right," I answered.

"We play 8 o'clock," came the reply with finality.

It grew to be 8.30. An excited Chinese interpreter argued in vain.

"Why!" I exclaimed desperately, under the impulse of an idea, "Its 8 o'clock now"; and they broke at once into sound. The curtain went up. The stage was bare. The audience, a fashionable American society one, stirred pleasantly, "How quaint."

My heart turned over. Where were all the actors? Eventually they were found at the rear of the auditorium studying the stage picture from out front!

"It is quite all right," excplained Mr. Sun, "in China we play all night and begin over sometimes."

The final scene was to be a tableau of gorgeous old Chinese costumes. Alas, when the curtain rose the robes had been dropped, and the Chinese were dressed in the borrowed garments of the student training corps. Dim, khaki-clad, they stood, a symphony in yellow.

"We are Young China, a republic," said they!

Not even the new theatre in the music building at Minneapolis, which I helped design, with its five thousand dollar switch-board, its well-equipped stage, and its eight hundred seating capacity, where one has all the facilities of the most up-to-date theatre of New York, ever provided the same interest as these early struggles. Not even the direction of a play last winter for "The Mimer's Little Theatre," at Broadway and Thirty-nine, brought the old keen delight. Pioneer days of torch-bearing are over, and professionalism has taken its place.

Miss E. M. Cartwright



WITH the resignation at the end of this present academic session of Miss Cartwright, one of the prime movers in the formation of the McGill School of Physical Education and for many years the Physical Director for women at McGill, the University will lose a most valued member of the Faculty, and the profession of physical education a loyal and devoted representative.

A graduate and a member of the staff of the Chelsea College of Physical Education, London, England, Miss Cartwright came to Montreal in 1906 to take charge of the physical work for women students at McGill University. Six years later, largely because of her efforts, the McGill School of Physical Education, which today is one of the leading institutions of its kind on the North American continent, came into existence. Miss Cartwright has carried on the work of this School since its inauguration in 1912 in co-operation with Dr. A. S. Lamb, Director of Physical Education, and in addition she has had the administration of the physical activities of all the undergraduate women studying at the University. She was also first president of the Canadian Massage Association, an office which she held for three terms.

The loss of Miss Cartwright in her professional capacity will be keenly felt not only at McGill University by both students and staff alike, but also in physical education circles throughout the Dominion. During her twenty years at McGill, Miss Cartwright has worked unsparingly to foster the proper kind of physical education for women throughout Canada: for example, she was one of those instrumental in bringing about the Women's Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada. Dr. Lamb in expressing publicly his appreciation of her work said, "No woman has done more to further the ideals of the profession of physical education among the young men and women of this country than Miss Cartwright."

At the close of the session, Miss Cartwright is leaving for Lake Memphremagog, where she plans to undertake a new venture, that of poultry farming, in partnership with Miss Muriel Haslam, who a few years ago was Physical Director at the Montreal Y.W.C.A. The presentations to Miss Cartwright during the last few weeks—which include an arm chair and a purse of gold from the R.V.C. Athletic Association past and present, a silver platter and an entrée dish from the McGill Women Students' Society, a radio from the students and staff of the McGill School of Physical Education—show in a small way the affection of her McGill associates, their regret at her departure, and their good wishes for her success in her new enterprise.

Branch Societies

TORONTO BRANCH

Sir Arthur Currie, President of McGill University, in an address at the Annual Dinner of the McGill Society of Toronto in the King Edward Hotel recently, ranged far and wide in the field of higher education and touched many problems with which universities are faced.

He dealt with current criticisms of universities, and indicated the responsibilities and opportunities of the community as a whole to help, by stimulation and influence, such institutions to realize their ideals. He referred to the situation in China as the most important current political movement in the world, predicted that in the future the political and commercial relations between this country and China would be vastly increased, and explained that the opening of the new department in Chinese subjects at McGill was designed to train men to meet the development.

He commended the Ontario Department of Education for its action in establishing at Quebec a summer school for teachers of French, declaring that those who have to teach French should hold converse with those whose mother tongue was French.

The other main speakers of the evening were Sir Robert Falconer, President of the University of Toronto, and Professor Stephen Leacock.

Sir Robert expresssed, on behalf of the University of Toronto, the warmest greetings to McGill. The two institutions had a great deal in common. He referred to the great progress McGill had made, the justifiably high reputation it had gained abroad, and he paid sincere tribute to Sir Arthur. The fact that many leaders in the teaching profession were being attracted to the United States by greater remuneration constituted, he thought, a challenge to Canada. Intellectual progress on this continent had not been apace with development in other directions; academic positions had been filled largely from Europe.

He felt that this country must produce leaders in the academic sphere, must make it worth while for young people with the capacity and inclination to devote their lives to education, otherwise the nation would fall behind. The great achievements already to the credit of Canada in its short history gave ground for optimism that it would not fail in this respect, but would prove rather that it was not necessary for those with ability to go elsewhere for the fulfilment of their ambitions.

Sir Arthur Currie, in opening, appropriately reciprocated the good-will expressed by Sir Robert. It was true, he said, that the feeling between the two universities was one of deep regard and respect. Sir Robert, he said, was a great force in the education of this country. He hoped Sir Robert would be able to attend the next convocation of McGill to receive an honorary degree.

The speaker then turned to matters of intense interest to the many graduates of McGill present, and referred to the changes and advances made by the University. There had been great increases in attendance and in the faculty, every department having been strengthened in the number of its teaching staff and in the quality of its teaching staff. In the last few years, he went on, the University had invested between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000. The efforts of American universities to obtain professors from McGill had become more marked, he said.

Discussing individually the several departments of the University, Sir Arthur devoted especial attention to the new department of Chinese subjects. The study of Chinese literature, philosophy, economics, etc., was particularly desirable, in view of the probable future extension of relations with that country. This new department at McGill, he said, possessed the greatest Chinese library in the world, containing 40,000 volumes.

No institution, Sir Arthur said, was more subject to controversy than universities. Some such criticism was just, but much of it was unfair. The universities were what the public made them in the long run. They took students of widely varying capacities and backgrounds. There were indolent persons, "mothers' boys," who had never owned a latchkey; others "complacently conceited," and "rah-rah boys, the collegiate type, who wear baggy trousers."

But these types did not represent the majority of the student body, he declared; the majority were "clean, wholesome, vigorous young men, learning and desirous of learning how to be men." The test, he said, that must be applied to universities was: What it was doing with the boy. The University devoted all its energy and thought to bettering the boys who came within its walls. It sought to bring vigorous effective forces to play on the problems of life. To turn out, not hermits, but great adventurers, equipped to meet all the changes and chances of time.

"The community," he declared, "can be the greatest force and stimulating influence in helping the university to realize its ideals."

Stephen Leacock, in a brief and humorous address, stirred the laughter of everyone so much that applause continued after he had sat down and took the form of an encore, so that he had to rise and make a few more

remarks. He told of his experiences on his chicken farm in Orillia and turned the circumstance of his arriving late into a mine of comedy.

Dr. A. L. Lockward, President of the Society, acted as Chairman. At the head table were: Willis Chipman, Mrs. Chipman, J. G. R. Wainwright, Mrs. Wainwright, Mr. Justice Craig, Mrs. Craig, Sir Robert Falconer, Sir Arthur Currie, Lady Currie, Stephen Leacock, Principal Grant, Mrs. Grant, H. K. Wicksteed, Miss Wicksteed and Rev. Harold Young.

The following officers were elected for 1927-1928:

President:
Dr. A. L. Lockwood.

Vice-Presidents:
Rev. W. Harold Young.
S. G. Crowell.
Mrs. John A. Fraser.

Treasurer:
H. C. Davies.

Secretary:
K. D. Joseph, 293 Bay Street, Toronto.

Committee:
Mrs. A. L. Cummer.
Dr. W. L. Holman.
M. P. Whelen.
George D. Floyd.
J. A. G. White.

Alumnae Notes

THE WOMEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATING UNION

An innovation of recent years interesting to Alumnæ is the Intercollegiate Debating Union which holds an annual series simultaneously in Montreal, Toronto and Kingston. The resolution discussed this year was "That the Commercial Spirit of the United States and Canada to-day is Detrimental to the Development of the Arts". The home teams in each case upheld the affirmative.

McGill was represented in Toronto by Leona Gray, '27 and Isabelle Scriver, '27, and in Montreal by Maysie MacSporran, '27, and Marian Ross, '28. Though victorious at home, the R.V.C. had to surrender Miss Birkett's trophy, which it has held for the last two years, to Varsity, whose teams won both their debates.

TOM JONES

The presentation of Edward German's comic opera "Tom Jones" at His Majesty's Theatre last February was a new and ambitious undertaking for the McGill Choral Society. The task was considerable, as the opera demands a combination of good acting and singing that is rarely found in the amateur performer. All those concerned, however, must feel that their endeavours were well worth while, for the rendering of the opera was decidedly pleasing. Indeed it was by special request that a concert version of the opera was held several weeks later in the R.V.C. hall. This was broadcast by station CNRM.

THE BEETHOVEN CONCERTS AT McGILL.

Many graduates were present at the three Beethoven Centennial Concerts, at which the Fourth, Fifth and Eighth Symphonies were performed, together with the Overtures "Coriolanus," "Prometheus," "Egmont" and "Fidelio." His Excellency and Lady Willingdon honoured the last concert by their presence.

The orchestra, under the direction of Dean Perrin, consisted almost entirely of professional players, and it is hoped that its dissolution may be only temporary, so that further performances such as these may be looked for.

Correspondence

LETTERS FROM JAPAN

HERE goes for your description of the Empress' Garden Party, to which your honourable brother and sister wended their way yesterday. You may remember that I had announced my intention of wearing wedding garments when we visited the Emperor; but circumstances decreed otherwise. Some time ago we heard that the Empress gave two parties, the Chrysanthemum in the Fall and the Cherry-blossom in the Spring; and to one of these parties might go those who were in Japan for the first time and had not been here over a year; members of Republics, and those who had been presented at Court in monarchical countries, so ran the report. However, a couple of weeks ago, Count Bentinck asked us if we would like to go. He sent in our names and in due course arrived the Imperial Invitation forwarded through the British Embassy. It is beautifully written in character on a thick white card about six by eight, bordered in gold in a conventionalized chrysanthemum design, the chrysanthemum being the Imperial flower. We had someone translate it for us, and this is a literal rendering: "By the orders of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress you are invited to the Chrysanthemum Viewing Assembly, to be held in the garden of the Akasaka Detached Palace at two o'clock in the afternoon of the 30th instant, 5th year of Taicho, 11th month—Count Hatano, Minister of the Imperial Household. Mr.....and (honourable) wife." I put in the word "honourable" because the most polite language is used on the card. We are thinking of putting it in a little frame to keep it clean, as only one in a lifetime can be received. I must tell you what was on the enclosed cards, too, before going on to the day itself. The cards were our 'Admits,' and had printed instructions on the back with regard to costume! "Gentleman *must* wear frock coats and silk hats. *Mourning* dress would not be admitted."

Contrary to the custom of the last few weeks, the day was beautifully fine and quite warm, for which we were truly thankful as court etiquette demands no wraps. P . . . 's frock coat was, of course, just the thing, but what about his hat? You know what a joke he is in a silk hat. Yet he had to wear one, so he borrowed Archdeacon K . . . 's which was a trifle too big for him. When he had put a roll of paper inside the leather band, it sat on quite respectably, though it showed an inclination to get tilted. The secretary came and took our pictures in the kuruma before we started, so we hope to be able to send you a record of that. We had such fun over it. Our companion, an Englishman, already possessed a silk hat, and looked like an Eton boy out on a holiday. Someone hired a kuruma for us, and the kurumaya trotted us off to the appointed gate and saw that we passed the officials safely. The kurumaya are the most wonderful men for recognizing people; I suppose it is part of their trade. These men, having driven us once, now bow to us on the street and doff their huge hats. You will simply have to come out here and see the quaint sights for yourself; every time I see something new and queer I want to sit down and write all about it, but the time passes by, and we get used to the queerness before we get the letters written. The garden party itself will have to be described in the next letter.

* * * *

Well, having been safely ushered in by gorgeous individuals who looked like Lords of the Admiralty in their gold lace and cocked hats, we proceeded to follow the crowd through the grounds of the Akasaka Detached Palace. I don't know over how many acres they extend, but I am sure we walked miles in the course of the afternoon. The first thing we saw was a huge fountain in several layers, with all kinds of animals and birds acting as spouts for the water—the lowest ones were big stone turtles. Water ran through various parts of the grounds, making little lakes in some places and fish runs in others, and in a couple of places there were fancy ducks and swans swimming about. The chief beauty was that the groves were left so natural, though there were some shrubs and evergreens which were trimmed into curious shapes. There were solid mounds of green, or parasol effects, some making perfect arbours, all trained from one trunk. Every little while we came out upon big pavilions, built up of bamboo and draped with purple crepe de chine hangings bearing the Emperor's crest. Such flowers! They do not go in much for the great big fluffy balls of chrysanthemums that we like at home—there was just one pavilion full of them, and they certainly were magnificent. The ground was as level as a table and as smooth; yet the flowers were so perfectly graded in height that they presented a sloping bank, low in front and high in the back, and along these banks the colours ran diagonally. Can you imagine it? There were tiny ones with petals just like needles, and others like large daisies; then further on we came to some the size of large dinner plates—in fact the petals are so long and feathery that they are supported on a kind of paper plate to keep them in position. The Japanese seem to consider that the ones with the long stringy petals are the more graceful. Some were almost like ostrich plumes, they were so long and feathery. There were four plants which occupied two pavilions, the flowers being of quite ordinary

size and kind, but grown on a sort of frame so that the plant formed a broad pyramid—and the biggest one contained six hundred and thirty flowers, was six feet two inches high and fourteen feet across! How the gardeners ever can train them like that it is hard to imagine. After we had seen the greater part of the chrysanthemums we were suddenly requested to stand still and more brilliantly clothed officials came along to see that the front of our line was well off the middle of the road. When the solid sea of silk hats and fine feathers had quieted down, there was an impressive hush for a few minutes.

We have arrived at the crucial part of the garden party—the Emperor was about to approach with his train. While everyone was standing in silence, a band suddenly struck up the national anthem of Japan; it is a weird tune, but the big chords that the orchestra played made it very grand. P . . . and I were right in front of the beginning of the line, much to our surprise, for we had thought we are at the end. There were a couple of frock-coated men first; then the Emperor, dressed in a plain uniform, followed by the Empress a yard or so behind, with her ladies. The official dress is foreign, so they were all silk, velvet and feathers. The Empress looked very nice in some kind of a velvet dress, with marabou along the bottom. All the dresses trailed on the ground, partly, I suppose, because they have not worn shoes all their life, and walk rather awkwardly in foreign foot-gear. We were thinking it rather a pity that their own picturesque dress should be abandoned, but we changed our minds when two elderly countesses came along in the ancient court dress. The material was magnificent—but the effect was most Arabian-nightish. They had scarlet shoes, and scarlet and green kimono things that stuck away out in humps like crinoline skirts. Their hair was oiled perfectly stiff and made into two wings at the back of the head, while below this hung a long straight tail nearly to the hem of their dresses. They looked just like fascinating gargoyles. After the Emperor and his household came the British Ambassador and his staff, followed by other Ambassadors. One Ambassadress looked remarkably beautiful in a straight white jacket and skirt of white and silver brocade, her hair parted and brought down perfectly flat in a low knob.

Altogether it was pretty hard to believe that it was I myself and P . . . who were standing there watching all this. After these dignitaries had all gone by to a roped-off enclosure to have their refreshments, the great crowd began to "wind about and in and out" to its appointed place. Various bands were playing in different arbours, and they certainly played well—English airs predominating. The last act was performed on a wide expanse of open ground where hundreds of tables were laid out and refreshments were dispensed from two long pavilions. There was a great choice, from cold meats and salad to cake and ice cream. I have never had such a tremendous helping of charlotte russe in my life before, and never expect to again. There were little French paste candies made in the shape of different fruits. (We brought a few home to the servants. They were more than pleased. Someone told us that they would keep them for years, because to them the Emperor is almost divine.) Before we had quite finished, the Emperor and his retinue came by again, so that we had two good views. Some one near us remarked that he looked exactly like his pictures! After we had wound our way down again to the entrance and taken a final look at the fountain and the groves, we were seized upon by our kurumaya and proudly trundled off once more. The kurumaya are glad of a chance to get even just inside the Imperial grounds, so everyone was pleased. As for us, having seen the sight of a lifetime, we were quite ready for bed and the next day's work.

University News

Appointments.

W. L. GRAFF, Assistant Professor of German for three years.

W. J. WRIGHT, Registrar, Macdonald College.

DR. GEORGE H. DONALD, Governors' Fellow on Corporation, replacing Dr. Richard Roberts.

A. N. SHAW as Professor in Physics.

A. M. THOMPSON as Associate Professor in Classics.

W. L. G. WILLIAMS as Associate Professor in Mathematics.

R. P. D. GRAHAM, as Professor of Mineralogy.

J. J. O'NEILL as Associate Professor of Geology for the period expiring February 1st, 1930.

DR. A. S. EVE, re-appointed as the representative of the University on the Main Committee of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association.

MR. LOUIS D'HAUTESERVE, Lecturer in French.

MR. W. G. McBRIDE as Macdonald Professor of Mining, to succeed Dr. J. B. Porter, who after many long years of faithful and valuable service to the University in his own Department and in the general administration of the Faculty of Applied Science is retiring from the University. The Governors, in recognition of Dr. Porter's services, have appointed him Emeritus Professor of Mining.

DR. FRANK G. PEDLEY as Lecturer in Industrial Medicine.

DR. LESLIE PIDGEON as Governors' Fellow on Corporation.

DR. HELEN, R. Y. REID and DR. H. J. SILVER re-appointed as Governors' Fellows on Corporation.

Library School.

The Trustees of the Carnegie Corporation have made an appropriation of $7,500 to the University for the purpose of maintaining a Library School during the academic year, 1927-1928. In consideration of this grant, the University has made an appropriation of $3,300 for the same purpose. The additional funds will enable Dr. Lomer to extend the activities of this School in what is hoped will be a very useful and satisfactory manner.

School for Teachers at Macdonald College.

The Governors have received unofficial intimation that the Provincial Government have included in this year's estimates a grant of $25,000 towards the maintenance of this School. This much desired grant is the result of strong representations by the University to the effect that the work of preparing teachers for instruction in the primary schools of the Province should be paid for in a large measure by the Provincial Government.

Truro Agricultural College.

The Board of Governors recommends to the Corporation of the University that an affiliation between Macdonald College and the Truro Agricultural College should be effected. At the present time the latter institution gives a two years' course only in agriculture, and it is felt that it is desirable that those students who wish to pursue their studies further should come to Macdonald College. At the present time these students go to the Agricultural College at Guelph. The terms of this affiliation will provide that each year Macdonald College shall sent to Truro a Professor of Botany and a Professor of Entomology for the month of February and that for this service Macdonald College shall receive $750.00. It is estimated that after paying the travelling and living expenses of these two professors there will be a balance available for Macdonald College of about $200.00. On the other hand it will be necessary to supplement the staff of Macdonald College with two demonstrators at a cost of about $1,500. It is anticipated that about ten additional students from the Maritime Provinces will register yearly in our Faculty of Agriculture as a result of this affiliation.

Building for Cellulose Chemistry.

The Pulp and Paper Association. Through its members, the Pulp and Paper companies have arranged to finance to the extent of $350,000 the erection, equipment and maintenance of a building to accommodate our Department of Industrial Chemistry and the Pulp and Paper Division of the Forest Products Laboratories. It is hoped that the foundations of this building will be completed this year, but as this work entails concrete piling it is doubtful whether much more will be accomplished before the cold weather sets in.

Department of Chinese Studies.

The Board of Governors have recommended to the Corporation of the University that a Department of Chinese Studies should be established. The Governors believe that in view of Canada's position on the Pacific that it is desirable from a political point of view that there should be a better understanding between this country and China. From an economic point of view it is important that Canada should develop her trade with the Orient and incidentally obtain favourable trade treaties with China. The United States has been successful in obtaining more favourable treatment from China in the matter than any of the European countries. The reason given for this is that many Chinese graduate students have been attracted to the United States by the offer of scholarships endowed by the Boxer Indemnity Fund. The Gest Library would be of great assistance in the plan to bring Chinese students here.

SUPPLEMENT

TO

THE McGILL NEWS

A Quarterly Publication of Discussion

PUBLISHED BY THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL

NUMBER 3 JUNE, 1927

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BOOKS

EDITORIAL NOTES

Business and Education.

More nonsense is written and talked on this subject than it deserves, so that it is a relief when something tangible and constructive is done to dispel the mists that gather about it. A striking instance is the offer of two scholarships recently made by Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the C.P.R., and Chancellor of McGill University. Two prizes of $500.00 each are to be awarded annually to the two British Canadian born male students matriculating into McGill University who obtain the highest standing in Greek and Latin, and Mathematics, respectively.

The gift is significant. Mr. Beatty's name is known wherever the C.P.R. runs, and beyond, as that of a man of business; essentially a practical and successful figure in the most concentrated sense of those words. His name is also known as that of a man with a lively interest in the intellectual welfare of the country and a quick appreciation of the value of those invisible powers without which business enterprise becomes a menace to the country. But comparatively few think naturally, of Mr. Beatty in this connection, since his activities in this sphere are quite overshadowed by his business functions. His scholarships, therefore, will do much to convince the sceptics and the lip-servants of education that his interest, and all that it represents, is genuine and vital. For here we have a great industrial captain actually endowing the classics and pure mathematics, both of them belonging to that group of 'useless,' 'unpractical' subjects, for which an equally 'practical' education has no time.

If Mr. Beatty's scholarships do shock a few into a new view of education, then they will be fully justified. But they are highly commendable for other reasons. As Sir Arthur Currie has suggested, they may revive the custom amongst wealthy Canadians of giving to the support of higher education—a custom that used to be commoner than it is now. This would be an admirable consequence indeed, but the encouragement that the donation will give workers in education is, we think, a finer one. For teachers and professoriate everywhere will feel better for the example of the combined wisdom and generosity of a man whose judgment is everywhere respected.

The Canadian League.

The aims of this League are admirable, but necessarily vague and difficult to define. They are, as its Bulletin says, first to foster a truly national spirit, second to stimulate interest in public affairs, and third to promote such nationally beneficial objects "as may be decided upon." We understand that groups of men and women of both languages throughout the Dominion are devoting time and brains to the promotion of these ends, and in the Bulletin (No. 3) just published we see some of the results of their discussion.

Bi-lingualism receives most notice, with Group conclusions sent in from Montreal, Hamilton, Brandon and Moose Jaw. Generally speaking, they are marked by reasonable tolerance and a genuine desire to deal with the question coolly. "National unity . . . cannot be accomplished as long as a considerable portion of Canadian citizens can not understand the language of the remainder," says the Moose Jaw Group. Hamilton suggests a definite *quid pro quo* between the respective minorities as the solution.

Canadian literature and United States magazines are discussed in two memoranda. The latter, of course, mean particularly the "objects, orts and imitations" that adorn our newstands so flamingly. It is fairly plain that the flood of trash and almost imbecile insipidity that continually pours across our border must sap the vitality of untrained minds, and data given here show how great that flood is.

Canadian Defence occupies the rest of the Bulletin. Only the outlines are dealt with, and not conclusively.

Insofar as the Bulletin and the League help to create an intelligent public opinion and give it a channel of expression, they are highly commendable. The "Group" is a pleasant form of association, and permits liberty and imagination in thought as nothing else does. The Canadian may not be quite as bovine as Kipling's Englishman, but we imagine his mental processes are not very different.

> "*Sometimes in a smoking-room, through clouds of 'Ers' and 'Ums,'*
> *Obliquely and by inference illumination comes,*
> *On some step they have taken, or some action they approve. . .*"

Canadian problems, lubricated in this way, may work out without catastrophe after all.

Canada and Foreign Affairs.

"Foreign policy" has a European ring about it that we in Canada are sometimes tempted to treat as a European monopoly, and no concern of ours. Furthermore, our national status is still so novel and embryonic to most Canadians that we have not yet acquired the habit of thinking of the Dominion in relation to foreign affairs. But these things do not wait for recognition. They spring up right and left and grow mightily, what time a diplomacy is slowly fashioned to deal with them.

The most immediate foreign relations we have, of course, are those with the United States. A century of peace, an unarmed (and unarmable) frontier, close commercial interdependence, and, as some see it, a cultural affinity between the two countries, these are the strands that weave the mantle of peace. But it would be fatuous to ignore the possibility of dangers to that peace, and these can only grow out of neglect of the natural problems of adjustment that must arise between two neighbours like Canada and the United States.

Three or four interesting problems of that kind have come to the fore during the past few months. The Chicago water diversion, on which we publish an article in this issue, is one of them. There is no doubt that a sort of impotence at the delay in getting this question cleaned up is increasing, and whatever the reason, Canadians are still waiting for a satisfactory statement of the rights and wrongs involved.

Then there is the radio affair. Canada's few wave lengths have been settled *pro tem*, but undoubtedly as her population grows re-allotment will be necessary. It is remarkable how quickly this 'novelty' has become a national concern. In the same way, aeroplane use of the cold, barren lands of the far north is now assuming an importance that would stagger Baffin, Chancellor, Hudson, and the other Arctic venturers of the old past.

Along the border the dual personalities of Canadian Dwellers and American Wage Earners are clashing with United States immigration laws and labour unions, while even at sea, judging from Press reports, the 18th Amendment, despite itself, seems out of its element. Canada's rights under the Anglo-

American Treaty are not either fully established or satisfactory, and if a revision is made, she will no doubt supervise the operation through her own representatives.

The Babbitt Warren.

Among the minor gifts of a powerful and rapidly swelling nation to her neighbours, friends, and enemies is the opportunity to indulge the taste for sharp criticism that lives in all of us. So England did in the 19th century, so the United States is doing now, and not even the most patriotic American, provided he has the native humour that is his by constitutional right, would deny that his country is a tempting field for captious friends and jealous aliens. Prohibition alone, not to mention evolution and the almighty dollar, needs continuous attention, while Messrs. Sinclair Lewis and H. L. Mencken have to be kept occupied somehow.

But occasionally outsiders cannot help sympathizing when the whip is applied without judgment or humour, and when the galled jade bites instead of merely whining and submitting. Mr. C. E. M. Joad has just published "The Babbitt Warren," but having stolen the name of that egregious business man, he has neglected to assume with it the essential broad good humour which is the ultimate salvation of all Babbitts. Rather, stolen goods seem to have given him a kind of critical dyspepsia and he has wreaked revenge on the Americans. He casts heavy jibes; "it is largely because of their baths that Americans are always washing themselves," and delivers indictments of this kind: "the artist, the scientist, the musician, the statesman and the author, are held of no account unless their claims to consideration are backed by money, while the rich man is king of any company he chooses to enter." Speech is free, so that we must add that Mr. Joad is generally regarded as a philosopher and confesses to never having visited the United States.

The cynic, therefore, could have a pleasant time looking through these jaundiced pages of a philosopher who knows not the land he would philosophize about. But there is, as usual, a serious side, and the accompanying extract from Mr. Robert Littell's review of "The Babbitt Warren" shows that side. He also shows how gentle creatures or retiring creatures at least, like philosophers, can help along the cause of war just as much as can the Prussian in our midst.

"After reading such a book as this, we forget all sorts of things, especially our own manners. We forget the large number of Englishmen who have understood us with sympathy, even when they were hitting between the eyes; we forget that foreigners have as much inherent right to empty the slop-pail of prejudices on our doorstep as we have right to empty ours on theirs; we forget the inconceivably asinine slanders which we have hurled at England; we forget to disentangle and rescue truth from falsehood; we forget what we have just been saying in our own back yard; we forget to remark how much of the panorama of America our critic has left out; we forget that the whole business is not very important anyhow; we forget that if this book were by an American it would fail to create even an itch beneath the great rash of Menckenitis. But it is by an Englishman, and an Englishman who has never been here. Wherefore, for some jealous defensive reason impossible to explain, our rage mounts and mounts, up the patriotic scale, until we frantically wish to wave Old Glory, hear the band play Stars and Stripes Forever and give three cheers for the Red, White and Blue.

SOME INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE CHICAGO DIVERSION

By ARNOLD HENEY

THE diversion by Chicago of increasing quantities of water from the Great Lakes system has aroused so much and so varied comment within the past year that a brief account of the facts and of the major issues involved may be of interest to some who have not had the inclination or occasion to follow the case in detail.

In 1889, upon considerations presented in a report of a committee of engineers, the Sanitary District of Chicago was created by the Illinois State Legislature to deal with the pressing question of a new system of sewage disposal. The report had recommended, in brief, that advantage should be taken of the city's natural position within sixteen miles of a river flowing west into the Mississippi system, and, by cutting a canal from the mouth of the Chicago river westward over the watershed, divert the sewage of the city into the Desplaines and Illinois rivers. Such an undertaking would be, in fact, a reversal of the stream from its natural course eastwards through the city, by means of an artificial junction with the westward flowing Desplaines river, which was only sixteen miles from Lake Michigan. The method, or lack of it, by which the already large city of Chicago disposed of its sewage until the beginning of the present century, was eastward into Lake Michigan (from which source the civic water supply was, and still is, taken).

In 1900 the Chicago drainage canal was opened and began to operate. The Legislative Act of the State of Illinois which called the Sanitary District into being authorized the reversal of the Chicago River, and considering a drop of eighty odd feet in level between Lake Michigan and the point where the Desplaines-Illinois river joined the Mississippi, required a diversion from the lake of one cubic foot per second for every 300 population of the Sanitary District as a sufficient guarantee of the purity of the civic water supply. Although work was begun upon the canal as early as 1890, no national sanction of any kind was given the project until 1896, when a permit was issued by the United States Government for the deepening of the south branch of the Chicago river. In 1899 a permit was issued to the Sanitary District by the Secretary for War to divert 5,000 cubic feet per second, changed subsequently in 1900 to 4,167, from Lake Michigan.

From the beginning Chicago had laid plans for a gradual extension of the new sanitary system. The State Charter of 1889 had provided for an ultimate population of 3,000,000 people, and the canal which was built in the last century was capable of handling a diversion of 10,000 cubic feet per second. Since 1903 further construction and development, and consequent greater diversion from the lake, have gone on to meet the needs of rapidly increasing population. In 1907 diversion had reached 5,116 second feet (figures of C. S. D. report, 1924); in 1911, 6,446 second feet; in 1914, 7,105 second feet; in

1917, 7.786, and in 1924, 9,660 second feet. It is admitted that the average diversion at the present time is about 10,000 cubic feet per second.

The question of how great an effect the present diversion is exercising upon lake levels and river levels from Chicago to the sea has produced a not inconsiderable literature of argument and quite an armoury of statistics. A great deal of loose and unfounded statement from the Press and from public men on both sides has given rise to many misconceptions as to the amount of damage sustained by navigation and power interests in Canada and in the United States. What is clear, however, is that the diversion of such a considerable amount of water from Lake Michigan has produced, and is producing, a lowering in lake and river levels and consequent damage to a not inconsiderable extent. According to the report of the engineers of the Sanitary District itself, a permanent diversion will result in a reduction of 5½ inches, and it is estimated that each inch means an average loss of 68-75 tons in cargo to the average lake's freighter. Estimates have placed the resultant reduction in the harbour of Montreal at from six to twelve inches. The United States Board of Engineers report states that each 1,000 second feet diverted at Chicago means a loss of $325,000 to lake shipping. Harbours have had to be deepened and extensive alterations made to locks and canals on both sides of the international boundary, from Sarnia to Lake St. Peter. A Canadian Government estimate places the loss in electrical power due to the diversion at Chicago as high as 400,000 h.p., and an American writer has stated that for every h.p. produced on the Desplairies river from 4½ to 6 h.p. could be developed at Niagara and in the St. Lawrence were the Chicago Drainage Canal not in existence. Reports and protests from every port on both sides of the line are ample evidence that material damage has been done to important interests in both countries. The wrong has been proved already; the amount of the damage due to the wrong will have to be computed carefully before there is any question of redress.

Not that Chicago has proceeded to take the water from Lake Michigan entirely without 'colour of right.' Those who talk glibly of the Chicago 'steal' might perhaps be more sure of their ground before they resort to double-column invictive. What legalization, if any, does the C. S. D. plead? It pleads that it was incorporated by the State of Illinois in 1889 and authorized and required to dispose of the sewage of Chicago by diluting in a proportion of 3½ second feet for every 1,000 of the population, but no one can surely imagine that a State government has authority to allow, and even enjoin, acts derogatory to interstate and international rights. True, that in 1900 the United States Secretary for War authorized a withdrawal of 4,167 second feet, but even allowing that that gentleman had authority to grant such leave (and he himself expressed graceful dubiousness on that point in 1907), the average annual flow in the Chicago Canal has not once been within such 'legal' limitation since 1901. Further applications for permission to withdraw greater quantities of water have been turned down by successive secretaries for war since 1907 (legal action in U.S. *vs.* C. S. D.). In 1908 injunction proceedings were initiated to restrain the diversion within such limits by the Attorney General of the United States. This action finally bore fruit in 1920, in an abortive verbal decision of Federal Judge Landis rendered against the C. S. D. In 1923 this judgment was upheld in the United States District Court of Chicago, but again execution was denied by the appended delay of

six months granted, with which an appeal was to be allowed to the Supreme Court. Two years later (January 5, 1925) the Supreme Court found judgment once more against the Sanitary District, but again execution was denied in that leave was granted to Chicago to appeal (before the injunction would issue) to the Secretary for War, the International Commission, or Congress. The C. S. D. chose the War Department, and in the following March Secretary Weeks granted a revocable permit allowing a diversion of 8,500 second feet on the condition that Chicago would undertake to construct by 1929 amodern sewage disposal plant to take care of 1,200,000 of its population, to reduce diversion by 1935 to the original 4,167 square feet and to post a bond of $1,000,000 for its good faith. It is under this permit that the Sanitary District is now operating. Meanwhile action has been taken by all the States of the Union affected to have the diversion restrained. Thirteen states are joined in a hearing before Charles Evans Hughes against the C. S. D, but as yet we await a sign.

So much for the domestic aspect of the question. To turn to its international phases. Official Canadian protests against the Chicago diversion have been frequent and depressingly barren of satisfactory results. In November, 1912, the application of Chicago for permission to build a further intake to her sewage flushing system in the form of the Calumet-Saguenay Canal elicited a strong protest from Canada through Bryce, then British Ambassador at Washington. The reply from Washington was that Canada must have been misinformed. However, in referring the application of the Sanitary District of that year for 10,000 second feet the Secretary of War referred to the serious effects which would result 'to the interests of a foreign power,' though he did not admit any Canadian rights under the Treaty of 1909. Privy Council Minute of February, 1913, which was forward to Bryce for communication to the United States Department is illustrative of the Canadian attitude as it has been maintained with varying emphasis ever since. Not only did the Canadian Government regard further diversion as a 'grave menace to Canadian interests,' but recorded itself as looking upon 'any diversion of water which prejudicially affects the Navigation of the Great Lakes' as 'an invasion of the rights secured to Canada by the Ashburton-Webster Treaty of 1842, article 7,' and further 'of the rights of navigation in boundary waters and in Lake Michigan to which the Dominion is entitled under article 1 of the Boundary Waters' Treaty of 1909.' The document goes on to say that 'while relying upon the provisions of the treaties above mentioned—it is not prepared to admit that apart from these treaties the authorities of the United States or the authorities of any state have the right under the recognized provinces of international law to divert from Lake Michigan by any means or for any purpose such an amount of water as will prejudice its navigation of boundary waters.' Again, in 1921 there is reference to the treaties of 1842 and 1909 and the 'recognized principles of international law'—a verbatim reproduction of the reasons for protest of 1913.

Throughout the whole correspondence Canada has made it clear that she denies Chicago's right, or the right of any State, or of the United States, to require the right of diversion by prescription. The only reason for her not having protested earlier than 1912 has been clearly stated to have been that she had received until then no official intimation of the developments being made by the C. S. D.

The replies, such as have been elicited from official Washington, have either been curt to the point of rudeness or have been patent attempts to avoid the issue. In any case nothing in the nature of Canadian rights has been admitted. A document answering a strongly worded protest of February, 1924, contained merely the comforting assurance that 'the contents of your note have been communicated to the appropriate departments'—Mr. Church has quoted Herbert Hoover in the Canadian Commons as having said that 'a clear breach of the treaty has taken place.' Unfortunately, Mr. Hoover is an avowed partisan of the St. Lawrence deep waterway scheme, and in any case did not speak for any department of the United States Government.

At the present time Canada holds a watching brief in the case against Chicago, which is at present before the United States Supreme Court. A unanimous resolution of the Canadian Commons, March 24th, 1926, protesting against the violation of the 1909 treaty and calling upon the United States Government to take immediate action, illustrates that the Canadian attitude indeed—and perhaps that of the United States—is still 'unchanged.'

To discover what 'the recognized principles of international law,' and 'the principles established by international practice 'to which the Canadian authorities have consistently referred to supplement their protests against violation of treaty rights, does not perhaps involve a mere search in the index of some code. Oppenheim states as one of the Restrictions on Territorial Supremacy that 'a State, in spite of its territorial supremacy, is not allowed to alter its natural conditions of its own territory to the disadvantage of the natural conditions of the territory of a neighbour state,' and on such a principle he would make the division of the 'flow of a river which runs from its own into neighbouring territory' a violation of International Law. He would also consider 'the flow of not national, boundary and international rivers' as outside the arbitrary power of one of the riparian states. This, however, is some distance from the admission of a recognized principle established by international practice that no permanent diversion should be permitted to another watershed from any watershed naturally tributary to waters forming the boundary between two countries.'

In 1911 the Institute of International Law, meeting at Madrid, adopted a '*Reglementation internationale des cours d'eau interstat au point de vue de leur forces motrices et de leur utilization industriel et agricole*,' but it has never been ratified by any national government. It is true that its guiding principle, that no riparian state may undertake any works of a nature to impede navigation in its international section, unless all the riparian states agree that domestic and national interests should be given priority over the rights of navigation, has been incorporated into the provisional régime established over international rivers since the war. But perhaps this is not a happy authority from the Canadian point of view, as the Treaty of 1909 expressly gives the order of preference in cases of conflict, and navigation takes second place to sanitary and domestic purposes.

Certainly the nineteenth century witnessed a great development of the idea of free navigation of rivers and boundary waters, and the Rhine and the Danube are international highways as laid down by European Public Law. (Congress of Vienna, 1815; Treaty of Paris, '56 (Danube); 1884 Congo Conference.) But in such cases the liability of riparians for interference is laid down by special treaty. Rather than a proof of any recognition of the principle of free

navigation, such cases merely give further proof that there is no principle governing such cases, and no international law other than by special treaty.

Possibly an analogy with common law principles of riparian rights and liabilities would not be entirely without weight. '*Aqua currit et currere debet*' is a principle not only of English law, but of that of all western nations. The riparian owner at common law is vested with 'a natural easement entitling him to the continued flow of that stream in its natural condition, subject only to the reasonable use of the water by other riparian owners for the purposes of their riparian property.' Upon this principle there is no doubt that the C. S. D. in diverting 10,000 second feet for sanitation, power production and the construction of a waterway would be liable for abstraction in interference with the riparian rights of Canada on the St. Lawrence. Such an argument is not perhaps too specious to be mentioned.

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PRIMITIFS ET MAITRISES D'ART EN CANADA

par Emile Vaillancourt

Professeur à l'Université de Montréal et à l'Ecole des Beaux-Arts

PERMETTEZ-MOI de reconstituer à grands traits l'histoire des quelques primitifs de la peinture, de la sculpture et de l'architecture que nous avons eu avant la cession du Canada à l'Angleterre. Nous étudierons ensuite l'histoire de nos maîtrises d'art, puis je vous parlerai des maîtres qui, non seulement ont fait des écoles, mais ont fait école.

Au début de la colonie, les églises de la Nouvelle-France étaient généralement aussi simples et naturelles que les maisons, et de caractère à peu près semblable. On ne pouvait alors se procurer que les plus grossiers matériaux de construction. Mais la main d'œuvre était honnête et l'effet obtenu plaisait toujours. Le type variait peu et était aussi simple dans la forme que dans la construction. Murs formés de pierres grossières des champs, scellées dans d'épaisses couches de mortier, généralement de trois pieds d'épaisseur et sans éperons; un sanctuaire absidal, parfois des transepts et parfois une chapelle latérale à la place des transepts, et une sacristie en arrière du sanctuaire. Le toit élevé et aigu avait une légère forme de clocher; au dehors comme à l'intérieur, il était cintré dans toute la longueur. La gracieuse flèche recouverte de tôle, fièrement campée sur le fronton, était d'un dessin charmant et ajoutait une note harmonieuse au paysage enchanteur de notre province. Les premières églises de notre pays était généralement en bois. Un historien affirme qu'en 1683 il ne s'y trouvait que sept églises en pierre. Dans la suite on employa presque exclusivement la pierre. Deux des meilleurs exemples de cette architecture sont les églises de la Sainte-Famille de l'Ile d'Orléans, et de Tadousac. Inutile de vous dire que les Canadiens-Français, jusqu'en 1850, avaient conservé un style distinctif dans la construction de leurs églises, et nous devons déclarer le fait qu'il a été pratiquement abandonné. (1)

C'étaient naturellement les constructions de la vieille France qui fournissaient la base de notre style canadien, alors que nos voisins du sud, les Anglais de la Nouvelle-Angleterre, construisaient d'une manière toute différente, en employant guère que le bois comme matériel. Nous savons peu des premières constructions érigées dans la province. Champlain, dans ses écrits, donne un dessin de l'habitation de Québec dont il était si fier, quelque chose comme qui dirait d'un assemblage de corps de logis moyennâgeux entouré d'une palissade. Du Séminaire et de la Basilique de Québec, il ne nous reste plus que quelques fragments de maçonnerie. D'anciennes estampes de cette ville nous montrent des rangées de maisons séparées les unes des autres par des coupe-feux faisant relief sur la couverture. Il y a quelques années encore on pouvait voir à Montréal de ces maisons du XVIIe siècle. Elles étaient profondes de deux appartements avec un mûr central parallèle à la rue. Deux cheminées les surmontaient à l'endroit des coupe-feux. C'est ce qu'il y avait de plus simple en

(1) La Presse, Montreal 1er aout 1925.

fait de plan. Dans le district de Montréal et jusqu'à l'est des Trois-Rivières, nous pouvons voir des maisons semblables, bien que séparées les une des autres.

Le château de Ramezay à Montréal est un excellent exemple de ce genre d'architecture du XVIIe siècle. Le rez-de-chaussée repose sur un immense sous-sol en voûte, et le plancher du grenier est fait d'immenses pierres plates posées sur de fortes poutres en bois. Les fenêtres sont hautes et distribuent largement la lumière du jour.

Dans l'est de la province, aux environs de Québec, le genre est différent. Les maisons n'ont qu'un étage avec un grenier. Le pignon forme un angle aigu pour se terminer au rebord en une sorte d'encorbellement. La construction québecquoise de l'époque n'avait jamais de parapet à l'extrémité, mais elle était surmontée d'une cheminée à chaque bout, dont l'une assez souvent n'était que fausse et placée uniquement pour la symétrie.

Les plus grandes constructions étaient les monastères, les séminaires et les couvents. Le meilleur exemple qui en a été conservé jusqu'à nos jours, c'est l'ancienne aile du monastère des Ursulines des Trois-Rivières dont la fondation date du XVIIe siècle. La blancheur de ses mûrs, l'espacement de ses fenêtres à contrevents, le grand cadran solaire, la niche de la muraille, et les lignes simples et harmonieuses en font réellement l'un des coins les plus pittoresques en notre province.

En 1668 Monseigneur de Laval établit deux écoles d'arts et métiers; l'une dans le Séminaire de Québec, l'autre à Saint-Joachim. On y enseignait l'architecture, la menuiserie et la sculpture sur bois. On peut voir encore dans le Séminaire de Québec, la chapelle de Monseigneur Briand, produit de cette école. Les maîtres venaient de France. L'exécution était bien proportionnée et le détail minutieusement exécuté. C'est la tradition que plus tard ressuscitera le maître Louis Quevillon.

Nous avons eu également des peintres. Le père André Pierron, ou comme l'écrivent certains auteurs, Péarron, de la Compagnie de Jésus, est le premier peintre connu au Canada. Il y débarqua le 12 juillet 1663. Il s'était consacré à la conversion des Iroquois. La Mère de l'Incarnation dit de lui dans ses lettres: "Le père Pierron fait merveille chez les Agniers avec ses tableaux. "Il est bon peintre; les sauvages sont ravis de ses tableaux. Vous ne saviez "donc pas que les féroces Iroquois qui donnèrent tant de fil à retordre à nos "pères étaient des amateurs de peinture." (2)

La mère Marie de l'Incarnation dans l'une des admirables lettres qu'elle écrit à son fils, lui raconte les succès du Père Jésuite: "Comme le père a divers "vices à combattre, il a aussi besoin de différentes armes pour les surmonter. "Il s'en trouvaient plusieurs qui ne voulaient pas écouter la parole de Dieu et "qui se bouchaient les oreilles lorsqu'il voulait les instruire. Pour combattre "cet obstacle, il s'est avisé d'une invention admirable, c'est de faire des "figures pour leur faire voir des yeux ce qu'il leur prêche de paroles. Il "instruit le jour, et la nuit il fait des tableaux, car il est assez bon peintre. "Il en a fait un où l'enfer est représenté tout remplis de démons si terribles, "tant par leur figure que par les châtiments qu'ils font souffrir aux sauvages "damnés, qu'on ne peut les voir sans frémir. Il y a devant une vieille Iro-"quoise qui se bouche les oreilles pour ne point écouter un Jésuite qui la veut "instruire. Elle est environnée de diables qui lui jettent du feu dans les oreilles "et qui la tourment dans les autres parties de son corps. Il représente les

(2) B.R.H. passim.

"autres vices par d'autres figures convenables, avec les diables qui président "à ces vices-là et qui tourmentent ceux qui s'y laissent aller durant leur vie. "Il a aussi fait le tableau du Paradis, où les anges sont représentés, qui emport- "ent dans le ciel les âmes de ceux qui meurent après avoir reçu le saint Baptême. "Enfin il fait ce qu'il veut par le moyen de ses peintures. Tous les Iroquois "de cette mission en sont si touchés qu'ils ne parlent dans leurs conseils que "de ces matières et ils se donnent bien garde de se boucher les oreilles quand "on les instruit. Ils écoutent le père avec une avidité admirable et le tiennent "pour un homme extraordinaire. On parle de ses peintures dans les autres "missions voisines, et les autres missionnaires en voudraient avoir de sembla- "bles, mais tous ne sont pas peintres comme lui."

La mère Marie de l'Incarnation elle-même et Jean Bourdon, avaient quelques connaissances en peinture. "La mère de l'Incarnation, Ursuline," lisons-nous dans le Journal des Jésuites, d'avril 1646, "employa presque tout le "Caresme à peindre deux pièces d'architecture pour accompagner le Taber- "nacle de la paroisse. Monsr. Bourdon peignit quelques marches."

Après le père Pierron, le diacre François-Luc Lefrançois, récollet, s'adonna à la peinture. Il fit plusieurs tableaux pour les églises de la Nouvelle-France, entre autres une Assomption pour l'église des Jésuites, et un Ecce Homo pour l'Hôtel-Dieu de Québec. On conservait il y a quelques années, deux tableaux du frère Luc à Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré. S'il faut en croire Frontenac, se serait le frère Luc qui aurait tracé les plans du Séminaire de Québec. On a dit de lui que ses coloris étaient mauvais, sa composition médiocre, mais que son dessin était excellent.

M. Hugues Pommier, prêtre, natif du Vendômois, qui vint dans la Nouvelle-France en 1664, se piquait de peinture. Il faisait beaucoup de tableaux, mais parait-il personne ne les goûtait. M. de la Tour nous apprend que c'est là la raison qui le fit repasser en France. Il espérait que son talent y serait mieux apprécié. Il n'y réussit pas et se donna aux missions dans la campagne, où il eut du succès. Comme vous pouvez le constater, le goût déjà s'affinait et la critique d'art était née au Canada.

Le père Sébastien Rasle, le célèbre missionnaire des Abénaquis, assassiné à Nanrantsouak le 23 août 1724 par un parti de la Nouvelle-Angleterre, savait quelque peu la peinture. Sa chapelle de Nanrantsouak contenait quelques-unes de ses œuvres lorsqu'elle fut incendiée.

La mère Marie de l'Incarnation mourut en 1692. En l'absence de Monseigneur de Laval, M. de Bernières, son grand vicaire, présida ses funérailles. Avant de déposer les restes de la sainte moniale dans leur sépulture il permit à un artiste envoyé spécialement par le Gouverneur de Courcelles de peindre le portrait de la morte. Le nom de cet artiste n'a pas été conservé. Le père jésuite Pierre Laure qui arriva dans la Nouvelle-France en 1711, avait beaucoup de goût pour la peinture. Aussi cultiva-t-il cet art pendant son séjour ici. Le père du Parc, ministre à Québec, écrivait au père général à Rome que le père Laure consacrait beaucoup de temps à la peinture.

Mais les pères Pierron, Rasle, et Laure, aussi bien que le diacre Lefrançois et l'abbé Pommier étaient français. Le premier canadien qui s'appliqua à la peinture fut l'abbé Jean-Antoine Aide-Créquy, né à Québec le 6 avril 1749. La basilique de Québec contenait plusieurs de ses peintures. Le tableau de

la chapelle de la Sainte-Famille, brûlée en 1867, était son œuvre. L'Annonciation du maître autel de l'église de l'Islet était aussi de lui.

Le premier peintre canadien qui étudia en Europe fut François Malepart de Beaucours. Il naquit à Laprairie le 10 février 1740. Son père, Paul Beaucours, était sergent des troupes, et Marguerite Haguenier était le nom de sa mère. Ainsi que nous l'apprend l'éminent conservateur des archives judiciaires du district de Montréal, M. E.-Z. Massicotte, Paul Beaucours, le père de notre artiste, était originaire de Paris. Après avoir vécu à Montréal et à Laprairie jusqu'en 1745, le sergent quitta l'armée et parait aller exercer le métier de peintre à Québec, où il décède en 1756.

Nous ne saurions dire à quelle époque François Malepart de Beaucours fit la traversée pour se rendre en Europe, mais j'ai eu l'extrême plaisir de découvrir moi-même son acte de mariage lors d'un séjour à Bordeaux, en France. Il y épousa le 12 juillet 1773 Demoiselle Benoîte Camagne, fille mineure de Sieur Joseph Camagne, dont les peintures à fresques ornaient l'ancien théâtre de la Comédie de Bordeaux. On ignore ce que devint dans la suite François Malepart de Beaucours; certains affirment qu'il fut à un moment donné peintre à la cour de Russie. Mais M. Massicotte nous apprend que trente sept ans après son mariage, sa veuve habitait Montréal. Elle y épousa, le 5 juillet 1810, le Sieur Gabriel Franchère, le père du fameux circumnavigateur. Dame Franchère décèda à Montréal le 13 janvier 1844, âgée de quatre-vingt-huit ans.

Cette énumération de nos primitifs est forcément incomplète et le temps me manque pour vous citer ainsi que leurs œuvres, tous ceux qui au premier siècle de l'ère canadienne se sont adonnés à la peinture.

Nous avons également eu des sculpteurs. Les registres de l'Etat civil et les archives nous donnent le nom, par exemple, de Pierre Hai en 1692; Noël Levasseur en 1702; Denis Maillet en 1704; Pierre Levasseur en 1721; Charles Chaboillez, dont la famille contracta une alliance avec McGill, fondateur de l'Université, etc., tous maîtres sculpteurs. Il y avait vraisemblablement, nous faisait remarquer quelqu'un, autant de sculpteurs dans la Nouvelle-France, qu'il y avait de maréchaux-ferrants.

Les guerres et la période de transition d'un régime à l'autre, semblent avoir ralenti l'ardeur des nôtres pour les travaux artistiques. Mais nous avons eu ici au Canada, tout comme en Europe, mais sous une forme beaucoup plus humble, la renaissance de l'art. Elle eut lieu au début même du XIXe siècle dans un modeste village des environs de Montréal, à Saint-Vincent-de-Paul, dans l'Ile-Jésus, village également connu sous le nom des Ecorres, parceque la falaise de ce côté de l'Ile est très élevée et presque perpendiculaire au niveau de l'eau.

Tout homme a au moins dans sa vie une bonne fortune. La mienne s'est présentée sous les traits d'une statuette en bois de la Vierge. Curieux par nature, je cherchai à découvrir l'histoire de sa provenance. Ce fut le point de départ de recherches, qui commencées dans le seul but de satisfaire une curiosité bien légitime, devait changer à la suite des surprises qui m'attendaient, en une véritable passion d'historien.

C'est le résultat de ces patientes recherches que j'ai consigné dans une brochure dont le seul mérite est d'avoir projeté un peu de lumière sur les faits encore ignorés et susceptibles d'ajouter aux perles de l'écrin chanté par Fréchette, la pierre bleue de la beauté. C'est l'histoire de la renaissance de l'art au Canada.

La maîtrise des Ecorres fondée par Louis Quevillon au début du siècle dernier, fut la continuation logique de l'œuvre que Monseigneur de Laval avait établie à Québec. Elle fut composé d'humbles artisans qui partageaient leur temps entre le travail et l'étude, et mirent toute l'ardeur de leur âme à découvrir les lois de la beauté, et à employer le fruit de leurs recherches à bâtir et à orner la modeste et pittoresque maison de Dieu, dressée au centre du village comme le témoignage d'une foi indéracinable.

Il suffit de visiter quelques-unes de ces vieilles églises, comme celle de Saint-Mathias-de-Rouville, pour comprendre à quel point ces hommes (naïfs chercheurs d'idéal), (ces ouvriers logeurs du Bon Dieu), ont su donner à leurs création un caractère de noblesse dissimulée sous les traits d'une simplicité telle qu'elle semble continuer le "leit motiv" chanté par la plaine monotone et le vaste ciel qui s'étend au-dessus comme un beau voile d'azur.

Il en reste bien peu aujourd'hui de ces vieux monuments tout bourdonnants encore de la prière de nos pères. Chaque fois que l'incendie, ou, ce qui est plus triste, la pioche du démolisseur en disperse les pierres familières, il nous semble que c'est un peu de notre âme que l'on voue à l'oubli.

C'est en effet à Louis Quevillon de Saint-Vincent-de-Paul que nous devons la renaissance de l'art chez-nous. C'était un habile menuisier qui avait appris son métier dans l'atelier de son père. Ce dernier, Jean-Baptiste Quevillon, avait aux Ecorres un atelier de menuisierie où avec ses fils, Louis, Jean-Baptiste et Pierre, il entreprenait différents ouvrages tels que des avirons, des rames, des chaises de calèches, c'est-à-dire des ouvrages de fine menuisierie.

Louis-Amable Quevillon naquit à Saint-Vincent-de-Paul le 14 du mois d'octobre 1749, et en l'absence du curé, fut baptisé le même jour au Sault-au-Récollet, sur la rive opposée. Il était la quatrième génération au Canada d'Adrien Quevillon, originaire de Saint-Ouen-le-Maugé, dans l'arrondissement de Dieppe, en Normandie.

Déjà en 1787, il entreprend des ouvrages pour son propre compte et il est désigné dans les actes, soit de l'Etat civil ou du tabellionage, comme maître menuisier. Ce n'est que vers 1800 qu'il est signalé indifféremment comme maître architecte ou maître sculpteur. Cette double désignation est facile à comprendre puisque la sculpture décorative est intimement liée à l'architecture.

Louis Quevillon a été son propre maître. Il avait du goût pour les arts et sans autre guide que cet attrait et quelques vieux livres, entre autres, les plans et le traité du maître italien Vignole, architecte italien, commentateur de Vitruve, auteur du célébre Traité des Cinq Ordres d'Architecture, il s'était porté à la décoration et à l'embelissement des églises au moyen de la sculpture sur bois. C'est dans l'église paroissiale de Saint-Vincent-de-Paul qu'il déploie ses premiers talents. Dès ce moment il engage des apprentis, lesquels après un stage d'environ six années deviennent compagnons, puis maîtres sculpteurs.

Grâce aux avis et aux conseils de quelques personnes influentes qui joignaient le goût à la science, il se décida à entrer dans une carrière qu'il ne s'était pas cru jusque là capable de fournir.

La société à Saint-Vincent-de-Paul vers la fin du XVIIIe siècle se composait surtout de négociants et d'hommes de profession cultivés, très à l'aise. C'est ainsi que nous voyons les noms des Hubert-Lacroix, des Herse, des Pétrimoulx, des Delisle et des Franchère. Il est probable que ce furent ces personnes qui jouèrent le rôle de Mécène à l'égard de Quevillon. Elles auraient en cela continué leurs traditions familiales de philanthropie et de générosité.

Un auteur cité par la "Bibliothèque Canadienne" de 1825, de même que Bibaud, dans son "Panthéon Canadien", affirment que le pays doit à Quevillon la renaissance de la sculpture et de l'art architectonique au Canada; qu'il orna des églises d'un bout du pays à l'autre pendant qu'il formait un très grand nombre d'élèves. Jacques Viger, cet écrivain canadien qui fut le premier maire de Montréal, dans son "Archéologie Religieuse" écrit que l'atelier de Louis Quevillon fut le germe de nos premières écoles des Beaux-Arts.

L'organisation du travail artistique par l'association, voilà ce qu'à l'instar des maîtres d'autrefois le maître des Ecorres avait mis en pratique avec succès, exécutant avec ses apprentis, ses compagnons et plus tard ses anciens élèves devenus maîtres associés, les différents travaux d'art qu'il avait entrepris. C'est l'idéal qu'avait de nos jours rêvé Napoléon Bourassa, mais que malheureusement les circonstances ne lui permirent pas de réaliser.

Parmi les premiers qui dûrent leur formation artistique à Quevillon, nous devons mentionner Pepin et Labrosse.

Le premier travailla avec le maître à Boucherville en 1801, pour faire dans l'église de l'endroit une corniche, une chaire, un banc-d'œuvre et un cartouche pour le maître-autel.

La "Bibliothèque Canadienne" nous apprend également que le grand crucifix de bois que l'on conserve encore dans la crypte de Notre-Dame de Montréal, est l'œuvre de Quevillon. Un petit-fils de Joseph Pepin m'a dit tenir de sa grand'mère que son aieul, sans revendiquer la paternité de cette sculpture, aurait dit y avoir collaboré avec son auteur.

Il y a tout lieu de croire que la renommée de l'atelier de Saint-Vincent-de-Paul n'était pas inconnue des messieurs de Saint-Sulpice, puisque de 1809 à 1813 la fabrique de Notre-Dame de Montréal décide de lui confier l'embellissement de son église. Quevillon reçoit pour cela la somme de cinq mille quarante livres et dix-neuf chelins.

On pouvait remarquer il y a une vingtaine d'années à Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Secours, un magnifique baldaquin en bois scupté de style rococo, au-dessus du maître-autel. Ce travail, ainsi que les ornements de bois qui recouvraient alors la voûte de ce sanctuaire, faisaient partie de l'ancienne église paroissiale de Montréal jusqu'en 1830, année de leur transfert à Bon-Secours. Bibaud et Huguet-Latour, corroborant en cela ce qu'en témoignent les archives paroissiales, nous apprennent que c'était l'œuvre de Louis Quevillon et de ses deux élèves Pepin et Rollin. On a depuis volontairement livré ces sculptures décoratives aux flammes pour faire place à une profusion de tuiles blanches et de marbre de même couleur. Cette regrettable transformation rappelle facilement l'étuve et la salle de bain. Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Secours a été métamorphosée en quelque sorte en une Sainte-Marie-des-Thermes.

Le style rococco en vogue sous le règne de Louis XVI, a été presque toujours pratiqué par Louis Quevillon et ses élèves.

Huguet-Latour dans "l'Annuaire de Ville-Marie," écrit que dans la région de Montréal ce style était connu sous le nom de "quevillonage." L'un des exemples les plus complets de cet art conservé jusqu'à nos jours, est l'église de Saint-Mathias-de-Rouville, en face de Chambly. Ce magnifique intérieur d'église en bois sculpté a été entrepris par Louis Quevillon en 1821, de société avec René St. James et Paul Rollin, puis complété par deux autres de ses élèves, Dugal et Barrette.

Ces hommes avaient une haute conception de leur art car la preuve nous en est fournie par le fait suivant: Le 23 juin 1808 le notaire Jean-Baptiste Constantin, sur la requête qui lui en est faite par Joseph Pepin, rédige un brevet d'apprentissage. Dans l'énumération des devoirs du maître envers l'apprenti, le notaire avait écrit: "Il promet pendant ledit temps montrer et enseigner "ledit métier de sculpteur." Mais le mot "métier" est rayé avec un renvoi en marge qui porte le mot "Art" avec un "A" majuscule. Quel regard foudroyant Pepin dut lancer au notaire! Comment, lui, un artiste, assimilé au simple rôle d'ouvrier! On peut excuser ici le tabellion car les anciens ne faisaient pas de différence entre le praticien et l'artiste, entre le marbrier et le sculpteur, car l'un et l'autre étaient rangés au nombre des ouvriers. Le fameux Goujon n'est pas appelé d'un autre nom dans les régistres du Chapitre de Rouen: "A Jehan Gougeon, tailleur de pierre et maçon, pour faire la teste du prianz et sépulture de Mgr (au mausolée des Amboise) et pour parfaire et asseoir icelle en sa place XXX. Ls."

A maintes reprises le nom de Louis Quevillon figure dans le régistre paroissial de Saint-Vincent-de-Paul comme parrain, honneur généralement accordé à un citoyen de marque.

Je dois à feu Louis-Zéphirin Gauthier, architecte de Montréal, dont le père, Amable Gauthier, décédé en 1876, à l'âge de 85 ans, apprit la sculpture et l'architecture chez Quevillon, quelques détails sur le fonctionnement de l'école d'art des Ecorres.

Cet établissement semble avoir atteint son apogée de 1815 à 1817 alors que le maître s'était associé trois de ses élèves devenus maîtres sculpteurs, Joseph Pepin, René St-James dit Beauvais, et Paul Rollin. Le premier âgé de 45 ans, était natif de la Rivière des Prairies; le second, qui eut la réputation d'être un sculpteur de grande renommée, était originaire de Laprairie, et le troisième âgé alors de 26 ans, était le fils d'un français résidant à Longueuil.

Les apprentis, les compagnons, les aspirants à la maîtrise, les différents préliminaires de la réception dans cette collaboration, se présentent naturellement, comme l'objet de notre revue. Le mot lui-même d'apprenti indique assez la nature des études auxquelles le jeune homme devait se régler pour acquérir la connaissance théorique et pratique de l'art qu'il adoptait. Le commencement de l'apprentissage était fixé à peu près entre douze et dix-huit ans, pour cette raison qu'un enfant au-dessous de dix ou douze ans n'est ordinairement guère capable de supporter une occupation trop sérieuse, et qu'au-dessus de seize ou dix-huit ans il est à craindre qu'il n'ait plus la docilité nécessaire pour profiter utilement des leçons de maître, où bien qu'il ne se dégoûte d'un long et difficile apprentissage.

La durée de l'apprentissage proportionnée à la difficulté supposée pour apprendre l'art, autant qu'au maintien de l'équilibre du nombre entre les maîtres et les élèves, comprenait tantôt trois ou quatre, quelquefois cinq ou sept années. Au moment de commencer son instruction, l'apprenti devait en faire la déclaration en prenant un brevet par-devant notaire, sans lequel son temps d'apprentissage était considéré comme nul et ne lui donnait aucun droit à la maîtrise. Entré chez son maître, l'apprenti ne pouvait plus en sortir sans son autorisation et pour des causes graves dont il était le juge. Si par légèreté de caractère, par mécontentement ou toute autre cause l'apprenti abandonnait la maison du maître, celui-ci devait incontinent en avertir le tribunal. Dans un brevet d'apprentissage passé à Saint-Vincent-de-Paul il y est dit que le

maître promet montrer et enseigner pendant sept années consécutives à son apprenti le dit art de sculpteur et tout ce dont il se mêle en icelui, en tout ce qui sera en son pouvoir et ne l'employer qu'à des ouvrages proportionnés à ses forces, le traiter doucement et humainement; promet de plus le loger, nourrir, coucher, blanchir, et raccommoder, excepté le linge fin.

Dans un autre brevet d'apprentissage se trouve le texte suivant: "Cet "engagement est ainsi fait à la charge dudit maître de faire instruire ledit "apprentif dans la religion catholique, apostolique et romaine, de lui faire "faire sa première communion, de lui apprendre la lecture, l'écriture et le "dessin." Quevillon voulait sans doute parer aux trop justes reproches que l'on adressait alors aux ouvriers des villes chez lesquels l'instruction faisait complètement défaut. Lorsque le maître avait reçu chez-lui un apprenti, il lui devait le logement, la nourriture, l'instruction exacte dans toutes les parties de l'art et une bienveillance presque paternelle. En retour l'apprenti devait au maître honneur, soumission et le service presque gratuit de son temps d'apprentissage.

Le compagnonage, institution ancienne et commune à toutes les maîtrises, était comme le complément indispensable des premières études.

Les archives judiciaires, les actes de l'Etat-civil, certaines monographies, et une tradition orale parfaitement digne de foi, nous permettent de retracer les noms d'une cinquantaine d'élèves formés à la Maîtrise des Ecorres. Les plus remarquables des disciples de cette école furent: François-Thomas Baillargé, plus tard établi à Québec; Louis-Thomas Berlinguet, Amable Charron, Vincent Chartrand, Charles Dauphin, les frères Dugal, Amable Gauthier, Labrosse, Alexis Millet, Joseph Pepin, Nicolas Perrin, Paul Rollin, René St. James, Toussaint Verdon.

C'est à feu Louis-Zéphirin Gauthier que nous devons de connaître les règlements de l'école. Le matin à cinq heures, lever au son de la cloche. Après s'être vêtu on s'agenouille pour réciter la prière en commun. Jusqu'à sept heures étude de la lecture, de l'écriture, de l'arithmétique et du dessin. A sept heures le déjeûner est servi. Après le repas du matin les élèves se rendent dans les différents ateliers de sculpture, de peinture, d'architecture et de dorure. A midi, au son de l'Angelus, le travail cesse, les têtes se découvrent et tous pieusement récitent la Salutation Angélique. Après le repas on reprend les travaux d'art jusqu'à six heures. Le repas du soir est suivi d'une récréation, puis de l'étude. A neuf heures c'est la prière du soir, puis le repos.

Le maître exige de ses élèves une grande propreté, du maintien et une tenue irréprochable dans l'habit lorsqu'ils ont à sortir pour la promenade.

Si l'on en excepte l'établissement et l'exclusiveté de privilèges accordés par décrêt royal, il y avait là tous les éléments constitutifs des anciennes corporations ou maîtrises d'art de la vieille Europe.

Le terrain occupé par l'école est contigu à celui de l'église. Cette dernière démolie il y a une soixantaine d'années, était construite près du rivage, sur un site vendu à la fabrique par Jean-Baptiste Quevillon, le père de Louis.

C'est ainsi qu'à l'ombre du clocher nos anciens sculpteurs, peintres et architectes apprirent l'art religieux, car du profane il ne semble en avoir été nullement question.

C'est en 1812. On apprend que l'Américain menace d'envahir le Canada. Ces braves chrétiens ayant sans doute appris à leur école qu'après Dieu c'est vers la patrie que doit se reporter leur amour, s'enrôlent pour la plupart dans

la milice. Les maîtres et les compagnons détenant des brevets d'officiers commanderont désormais à leurs apprentis devenus soldats.

Dans le livre intitulé, "Canadian Military Institute, Officers of the British Forces in Canada, during the War of 1812-1815," par L.-H. Irving, de même que dans les archives publiques du Canada, nous relevons les noms de la plupart de nos artistes qui s'étaient enrôlés dans le premier bataillon de la division de l'Ile Jésus commandé par Lt.-Col. Joseph-Louis de Beaujeu. Louis Quevillon alors âgé de 63 ans avait vraisemblablement dépassé la limite d'âge pour l'enrôlement militaire. Cependant ses maîtres associés Rollin, Pepin et St-James détenaient des commissions d'officiers.

Ce même sentiment patriotique trouva chez nos artistes un nouvel écho lorsqu'en 1837 quelques-uns d'entre eux furent accusés du prétendu crime de haute trahison et pour cela-même emprisonnés.

L'atelier se réunissait à l'automne afin d'exécuter ses travaux d'art religieux. Dès le printemps les maîtres, accompagnés des apprentis et des compagnons, se dispersaient aux quatre coins de la province, pour y installer le fruit de leur labeur.

Le greffe du notaire de l'époque, à Saint-Vincent-de-Paul, nous fait connaître plusieurs transactions financières assez considérable effectuées par les maîtres des Ecorres. Cependant si les commandes étaient nombreuses et les affaires prospères, nous verrons plus tard que pour quelques-uns la fortune ne fut pas toujours leur partage.

Le 25 janvier 1817, Quevillon, Pepin, St-James et Rollin résilient d'un commun accord l'acte de société que nous avons déjà mentionné.

Deux établissements d'art religieux au lieu d'un seul seront désormais établis à Saint-Vincent-de-Paul; l'un dirigé par Quevillon et St-James et l'autre par Pepin et Rollin. Cette résiliation semble s'être produite à l'amiable, si nous en jugeons par les documents qui attestent des bonnes relations qui continuent à exister entre les quatre maîtres sculpteurs.

Nous retrouvons plus tard quelques-uns des élèves de Quevillon, profitant de l'instruction qu'ils avaient reçu chez-lui, exercer des professions libérales, tels Guillaume-Jacques Vallée, médecin des facultés de Montréal, Edimbourg et Paris, et Zéphirin Pepin, fils de Joseph, qui pratique le notariat.

Un dimanche du mois de mars de l'année 1823, un grand deuil affligeait à la fois, nos artistes, la population du village de Saint-Vincent-de-Paul et celle de la région de Montréal. Louis Quevillon venait de mourir chez son associé, René St-James où il avait élu domicile. Je donne ici le texte de la nouvelle telle que rapportée par la "Gazette Canadienne" de Montréal du 19 mars de cette année-là, sous la rubrique "Décédé": "Le 9 du présent à "Saint-Vincent-de-Paul, Monsr. Louis Quevillon, maître architecte, âgé de "74 ans. Ses restes furent inhumés dans l'église de la paroisse. Plusieurs des "messieurs du clergé et un grand numbre de personnes de différentes paroisses "qui ont assisté à ses funérailles attestent suffisamment de l'estime générale "de ceux qui l'ont connu."

C'est tout ce que les journaux de l'époque, féconds en détails sur les faits politiques ainsi que sur les héros grecs et romains, nous apprennent sur les derniers moments de ce citoyen vraiment remarquable.

Louis Quevillon reposera désormais à l'ombre de son œuvre, dans la crypte de l'église paroissiale de Saint-Vincent-de-Paul, sur un morceau de terre paternelle, là même où il reçut sa vocation.

Jusqu'à présent nous n'avons pas trouvé de documents établissant le fait que Louis Quevillon fut marié.

En consultant un certain nombre de monographies paroissiales, de registres de délibérations de fabrique et d'actes notariés, nous avons dressé une liste partielle des églises décorés en tout ou en partie par Quevillon, soit qu'il fut seul comme au début, ou en association avec ses élèves, maîtres, compagnons ou apprentis:

Saint-Vincent-de-Paul
Boucherville
Saint-Denis-sur-Richlieu
Notre-Dame de Montréal
Saint-Michel au sud du fleuve
Saint-Martin de l'Ile Jésus
Sainte-Marie du Manoir-de-Ramezay
Sainte-Thérèse-de-Blainville
Saint-Joachim-de-la-Pointe-Claire
Saint-Charles-sur-Richelieu
Longueuil
La Visitation-de-l'Ile-Dupas
Saint-Mathias-de-la-Pointe-Olivier
Saint-François-Régis, vulgairement appelé Saint-Philippe de Laprairie
La Présentation de Saint-Hyacinthe
Sainte-Geneviève-de-Pierrefonds
Saint-Joseph-de-Chambly
Saint-Eustache
L'Eglise des Récollets de Montréal
Saint-Laurent, Montréal
Repentigny
Verchères
Saint-Ours-du-Grand-Esprit
Maskinongé
Lavaltrie
La Visitation du Sault-au-Récollet

A notre connaissance très peu de ces monuments ont pu résister, soit aux flammes, ou, ce qui est plus lamentable, au vandalisme inconscient des curés, des marguilliers ou des architectes peu soucieux de la belle archéologie. Nous avons maintenant pour les remplacer des œuvres médiocres ou le plus souvent, ce que l'on est convenu d'appeler dans le langage populaire, des "horreurs."

Pénétré de cette vérité chrétienne que tout ce qui est beau émane de Dieu, qui est lui-même le beau absolu, nous devons nous écrier avec cet auteur, que du moment ou l'Eglise se désintéresse de l'Art ou que l'Art se retire d'Elle, Elle perd son meilleur mode de propagande, son plus sûr moyen de défense, et qu'elle doit supplier le Seigneur de lui envoyer des artistes dont les œuvres opèreraient plus de conversions et lui amèneraient plus de partisans que bien des sermons.

Il convient de rappeler ici la résolution adoptée par les membres de la Société Historique de Montréal le 26 février 1919, après avoir entendu la lecture de l'intéressant ouvrage de M. Gustave Beaudoin sur nos vieilles églises. "Que la société transmette au gouvernement le vœu du conférencier, "d'amender la Loi des Fabriques à l'Article 4291, des Statuts Refondus de la "Province de Québec, à l'effet d'assurer mieux la conservation de ses monu-"ments religieux qui témoignent de la foi de nos pères et de nos ancêtres en "ce pays."

La province de Québec s'est rendue dans une certaine mesure à ce désir et elle a depuis constitué une commission de conservation dont les pouvoirs ne sont malheureusement que consultatifs, mais qui, espérons-le, deviendront un jour exécutifs. Cela nous donne l'occasion de féliciter publiquement l'Université McGill, laquelle out en reconstruisant l'édifice où nous sommes actuellement, a su conserver son ancienne et intéressante facade.

Malheureusement l'influence de Quevillon continuée par ses disciples, les Pepin, les Baillargé, les Berlinguet et les autres, diminua de plus en plus par

suite d'une subite prospérité qui conduisit à faire plus vite et plus riche au détriment, je dois l'avouer, de l'art et du bon goût.

Le mirage des chef-d'œuvres européens livré à des voyageurs insuffisamment préparés à la compréhension des véritables lois architecturales, induisit les constructeurs à nous donner de pauvres copies de monuments qui ne souffrent pas d'être mutilés ou défigurés.

Il vint même une heure où l'on ne vit plus que des bâtisses plus ou moins hautes et pas de monuments.

L'art ne fut plus à un moment donné qu'un thème à déclamation, un mot qui restait sans signification dans la réalité.

Mais la tradition, Dieu merci!, ne meure jamais chez-nous! Vers 1850 parut Napoléon Bourassa qui ramassa le flambeau tombé et le replaça sur l'autel.

Il fut, tout comme Louis Quevillon, à la fois un chef d'école et un semeur d'idées. Chose étrange que lui, qui ignorait à peu près tout de son prédécesseur, recommença le même geste et fonda à l'ombre de la chapelle de Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes en construction, une nouvelle maîtrise qui, tout comme la première, n'eut qu'une existence encore plus précaire.

Mais cette initiative de Bourassa ne fut pas inutile puisqu'elle nous a donné la pieuse chapelle de Lourdes et qu'elle nous a valu l'avènement d'un Philippe Hébert.

Le malheur est que Bourassa n'eut pas l'occasion de renouveler une telle entreprise: et si j'osais risquer un paradoxe, je dirais que son école n'a pas fait école. Désabusé, trahi par les circonstances, prêtre de la beauté perdu dans la foule des utilitaires, il s'enferma dans son atelier, n'en sortant que pour prêcher à ses compatriotes les merveilles de la beauté et leur en inspirer le goût Sa voix étouffée par la rumeur des appétits et du plaisir nés d'une prospérité soudaine, se tut.

Cependant, grâce à l'initiative de nos gouvernants, forts de l'appui d'une élite intelligente, nous avons depuis quelques années dans notre province, des écoles des Beaux-Arts, qui, sûrement, n'auront pas le sort funeste de l'Ecole des Ecorres, ni de celle de Lourdes.

En somme, les précurseurs dont je viens de vous parler, n'auraient été que des voix clamant dans le désert s'il ne se fut trouvé là des hommes pour réaliser la bonne nouvelle annoncée; et je dois rendre ici justice à nos architectes d'avoir cherché lorsqu'ils furent libres de créer à leur guise, à mettre dans nos monuments publiques, le cachet distinctif des œuvres fortement conçues et consciencieusement exécutées. Au reste, l'architecture, vous le savez, est l'expression la plus directe et la plus entière d'une société qui entend survivre à son destin. L'histoire est là pour en témoigner.

Nous avons, comme peuple, une physionomie particulière, des sentiments et des inspirations qui sont bien nôtres, une nature aux "vastes horizons," qui se prête admirablement à l'envolée des voûtes et des clochers; en un mot, tous les éléments d'une esthétique personnelle qui devrait, ce me semble, conduire à une forme architectonique qui rendrait en quelque sorte palpable l'idéal de la pensée canadienne. C'est le but que poursuivent aujourd'hui, non seulement nos poètes et nos littérateurs, mais encore nos peintres et nos sculpteurs. Immortaliser les meilleures de nos inspirations par la pierre, et le marbre, par la plume et la parole, n'est-ce-pas la mission de tous ceux qui ont en main un instrument de pensée?

Certains personnages mal inspirés ou mal renseignés, ont cru qu'il était de leur devoir de décourager les Canadiens-Français d'évoquer leurs traditions et leur histoire toutes françaises, sous le prétexte que cela déplaisait souverainement à leurs concitoyens de langue anglaise; peut-être même un jour leur illogisme ira-t-il jusqu'à demander la suppression de France-Amérique et de l'Alliance Française. . . Cependant, nos concitoyens de langue anglaise, connus pour leur grande largeur d'esprit, savent bien que plus le Canada français conservera son caractère national, plus haute et plus infranchissable sera la muraille opposée aux flots envahissants de l'américanisme, et que,—si d'autre part c'est à la France que nous devons la vie,—ils contribueront à nous faire aimer davantage l'Angleterre à laquelle nous sommes reconnaissants de nous avoir conservée cette vie, et qui, espérons-le nous la conservera toujours.

Je termine en prenant à mon compte ces paroles que Sir Robert A. Falconer, Président de l'Université de Toronto, adressait ces jours derniers à *La Presse* de Montréal: "A comparer le présent avec le passé, nous pouvons tout espérer. "Une étude de notre histoire nous permet d'envisager un plus grand avenir "pour le Canada, avenir dans lequel son individualité continuera de se dévelop- "per, chacune des deux races suivant la courbe de son caractère et de son "propre type d'éducation, vers un accomplissement plus riche de ses possi- "bilités. Comme chacune est loyale au meilleur de ce qui est en elle, elle "apportera sa propre contribution pour le bien commun, et chacune gagnera "plus de considération de la part de l'autre. Ainsi nous pouvons espérer que, "lorsque nos successeurs fêteront le centenaire de la Confédération, ils pour- "ront dire qu'aucun pays au monde n'est plus dévoué à la poursuite de la paix "et de la justice, ainsi que de l'intelligence et du contentement."

IN THE VENEZUELAN JUNGLE

By A. J. M. WALKER

A Personal Narrative

IN the Spring of 1925, being the junior-est on the medical staff of a large oil company, I found myself sent by stages of lake boat, river cruiser, launch and canoe into the interior of Venezuelan ear the Colombian border, about 9°N., in that part of the District of Perija known as the Santa Ana country.

Our base camp, a generous clearing in the midst of dense and humid jungle, was situated on the bank of a seasonal river, named no doubt on account of the multitude of devoted pairs of parrots—the Rio Lora. Here, on the site of an old drilling camp, the largest of the screened and palm thatched buildings was the hospital and here commenced the little narrow-gauge railway leading in to the drilling site some fifteen kilometers to the north. Probably most important of the assets of this base camp, called Camp No. 2, was the abandoned well of a previous exploration company which had been drilled on the bank of the river to encounter at a depth of 2,300 ft., not the Black Golconda, but hot (temp. 108°F.) sulphurous water at a pressure of 60 pounds: this had been piped to all the buildings. It was magnificent for baths and not unserviceable for hydrotherapy.

The railroad, as has been noted, was only 15 kilometers in length, but had in that distance no less than 148 bridges of heights varying from three to thirty feet and really wonderful in its grades and windings. It required 60 to 100 peons working continually to resist the ravaging advance of the jungle, as ruthless in its attacks against man-made structures as it was against its own flora amongst whom the war of survival was bitterly carried on. It was always a wonder to me that with the rapid rotting of ties, the great grades, sharp turns and towering rail-less bridges there were so few accidents on this line and that we were able to maintain a fairly regular communication with the well and the intermediate camps.

My own work involved, in addition to the treatment of the sick and injured, as may readily to imagined, a great deal of microscopic work, a rather careful record of diagnoses—correct or not, as the case might be—with the number of cases of each and the number of working days lost by each case; sanitation of the two white and six native camps, in addition to theusual examination of workmen, hookmorw and malaria prophylaxis. In short, the medico-pater familias to a population ranging from 12-30 whites and 200-500 peons.

The humidity of that region was very high, and for nine months of the year one to seven inches of rain could be expected daily, and oddly enough 98% of it fell from dark to dawn to the accompaniment of a continuous heavenly bombardment and a play of lightning that beggars description. I leave to those who have seen or perhaps only heard of the so-called "Maracaibo Lights" to imagine what it is like in the very centre of their origin.

On and even before my arrival there, I was duly informed of attacks by Indians in the past, of narrow escapes from wounding by arrows and of the general exodus of frightened peons at intervals, and was so impressed by them that for the first three months my expeditions out and round the camps hunting up mosquito breeding places usually found me accompanied by my issue .38 Colt automatic.

The first few months passed uneventfully. The mosquitoes were proving far more dangerous and the ticks and red bugs far more annoying than Indians, so that my arms became supplanted by a machete and a ditching shovel and a spare can of spraying oil, all far more to the point. Beri-Beri made its appearance too, striking first at convalescing surgical cases, and for that reason had me badly bothered. Finally I grew to consider the Indian tales a bit overdrawn, and well remember saying that I would carry no more perspiration-inducing artillery until I had treated an arrow wound.

Bravo! No end! But one stormy night in November, a tiny launch putt-putt-ed up to the muddy bank without its usual tow of two flat scow-like river cargo boats, called bongos; bearing instead some seven or eight excited natives who had manned them, one of whom had his arm skewered at right angles to his side by a wooden arrow which had passed through the posterior portion of his shoulder muscle, out through the axilla and into the loose tissues of the chest wall for about three inches. The launch and its tow had been proceeding slowly up river when they were suddenly attacked by a shower of arrows from the bank and, being unarmed, the men cut the bongos loose and came on to camp as speedily as possible with the wounded man. That same night, leaving one in camp, the remaining whites went down to retrieve the bongos which they found completely emptied of their contents of oil, gasoline and grain, all of which had been thrown overboard into the river.

These Indians, of whom little really accurate information is known, belong to a tribe of Motilones numbering less than one thousand it is believed, and inhabiting the mountainous part of the country extending south and east to the Colombian border, having little or nothing in common with adjacent tribes, while never aggressively savage in recent years, they have become "real ornery." From aeroplane photographs of that region, they are said to live in large community houses, near which in concealed gardens they grow plantains, sugar cane, yams, etc., travel great distances and build temporary camps (several of which I have seen) in their forays for game, alligator eggs and fish. They hunt with bows and arrows fashioned out of a remarkably tough and hard black wood obtained from a spinous kind of palm tree. In the matter of clothes and some of the other finer developments of civilization they are extremely primitive, but from the number of steel tools they have stolen by this time they should be well acquainted with some of its fruits.

The arrows, supposed to be as long as the man using them, are straight as a die and well balanced with varying barbs on the points and finished with a light reed shaft, having no feathering and wrapped with a cotton thread of native manufacture. They are innocent of any metal or poison and are effective because of the weight, accuracy and tremendous force given them by the heavy bow. Truly a powerful weapon, as evidenced by what happened later and our fleeting glimpse one morning of a huge alligator with only the shaft protruding from its heavy armoured neck.

About this time I had some dealings with the arms cabinet, and came away with a heavy .45 and a belt that carried an extra clip of ammunition, and I noticed too that the peons in the various camps very quickly rid themselves of any night guards they caught sleeping on their jobs.

Aside from occasional visits when tracks were seen in the vicinity of camps or on the river banks, they troubled us very little after that until January, when a poor native woodcutter almost in sight of the rig reached up to cut an

overhanging vine and drew upon him a flight of three arrows, one unfortunately in the solar plexus, and in spite of operation within six hours he died in two days. He neither saw nor heard anything unusual before or after being hit. I hesitate to describe the plight of the poor unfortunate at the hands of a doctor not even a pretended surgeon, a camp clerk anæsthetist and a transportation foreman as first assistant. What they lacked in skill they made up for in anxiety to do the best they could, and I've seen worse technique in some hospitals than they exhibited after a brief drilling. Again, in April, after a quiescent two months, a few arrows were shot from a distance into the drilling camp, and on one night several fell into the rig itself, but without any casualties.

Beri-Beri and dysentery and the ever present malaria were keeping me pretty well occupied, when like a bolt from the blue, on the night of May 1st, four or five Indians under cover of the darkness crept within ten yards of the drillers' bunkhouse and shot arrows at the men sitting talking within. Two passed through the copper screening, one to find its mark in the right chest of the head driller, one W. G. Smith, passing completely through his chest and imbedding itself in a rib in front.

The story of how four natives walked the track those 15 Km. through the jungle in a downpour of rain—because falling trees had broken the telephone wire in several places—to call me, of how we stood guard over the train crew whilst they hewed away at other fallen trees blocking the track, of how we finally arrived at the camp to find sterilizer already boiling, would make a fitting movie prologue to the job of removing that arrow. From 2 until 5 a.m. I slaved, sweated, cursed and prayed, until finally the devilish six-barbed thing was out and my patient was resting comfortably. In fiction too, the patient would have recovered,—this one, however, died in six days from a generalized streptococcus infection, for although not poisoned, these arrows are anything but clean.

That episode closed down the well for some weeks until more drillers and adequate guards could be secured, and after relieving everyone else somebody finally thought of the doctor and they sent him a relief too. Before leaving, the new incumbent (how I wished him luck) and I, after dressing a wounded engine helper, went out and brought in the rest of a train which the Indians, becoming bolder to attack such a noisy and awesome machine, had ambushed at Km. 8. But we saw nothing more than the footprints of the wretches and the eight broken arrows—ironic calling cards—they had stuck upright in the ground between the rails at regular intervals on either side of the cars they had overturned.

The well being re-manned was carried on to completion, and as the results did not justify further drilling the material was pulled out and the evacuation of the district completed some two months after the occurrence of the incident with the Motilones.

The Indian, therefore, probably believes that he has succeeded in driving the White Man from his domain, and will be even more eager to "do in" further explorers whose fearful engines will no longer frighten him—he is waiting to receive all who wish to come. In my peaceful little hospital located in the midst of a vast grazing country I can sit back and wish him well with his darned old jungle—if he wants it for himself badly enough to fight for it so successfully, I hope that the world lets him keep it.

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT

by Dr. A. Baillie, Dean of Windsor

I AM rather diffident of giving the impressions drawn from my visit to Canada, as impressions formed on so short a stay must necessarily be superficial. But I have a temperament which makes me able to break the ice rather quickly with other people and my fellow creatures are enormously interesting to me. To meet new people is to me a romantic adventure and, consequently, my impressions have sometimes proved to be unexpectedly true. I would add that faults of people or nations are of no interest to me. They exist of course, everywhere, but they are the accidents, not the realities of human nature, and only the realities are interesting. A piece of ground is not interesting because of its weeds, but because of its capacity for cultivating fruits and flowers. Weeds only need considering as something to be removed to give freedom for the growth of plants, but a piece of ground that is merely weeded is nothing until the cultivation of its capacities has been taken in hand. Therefore, the capacity for nobleness is what I look for and try to find in people or in nations.

Now, during the course of my stay in Canada I was the guest of families of all kinds and saw something of Canadian character in a fairly intimate way. But also, I managed to arrange almost everywhere for an evening gathering of young men. In one place, young officers, in another, undergraduates, in another, artists, and so on, and with these I had long discussions sometimes lasting till two or three in the morning and I had a fair opportunity of judging of the quality of their minds. The first impression which all this intercourse with Canadians gave me was of their independence of mind. I mean their power of thinking for themselves. In the old world or in the States young men draw mainly on second-hand thought. They sometimes do it brilliantly and are interesting to talk to, but unless you find behind this that they are thinking for themselves you very soon get to the end of what makes them interesting. With all the Canadians I met, their interest lay in the fact that they were thinking for themselves. They were not all specially clever or brilliant. Their thought was not necessarily profound, but it always had the interest which comes from originality. It was their own thought they expressed, and the value of that is that people who think for themselves are in a position to learn and are bound to learn. It seems to me that I have had evidence that my estimate is right. When I returned, I talked over this matter with a distinguished master of an Oxford college who had had a great experience of Rhodes scholars, and he said that of all of them the Canadians seem most able to work on towards really great scholarships, and that they had, in fact, among their Rhodes scholars, produced some men who promised to become men of real learning.

But the evidence is also to be found in the Canadian universities. I do not think there are any young universities which have got through the stage of being mere places for tuition and into the stage of producing valuable research work so quickly and so thoroughly as the Canadian universities have done. They are already beginning to take their place in the world for their research work. The Medical School at Toronto and all the research work in connection with agriculture are evidences of what I mean. The third evidence lies in their school of art. I have no hesitation in saying that the new school of art in Canada is the most original school, and the school which expresses national individuality most clearly, that is to be found in the world to-day.

ADDRESS TO THE MONTREAL CHAPTER OF THE CANADIAN SOCIETY OF COST ACCOUNTANTS

by Dr. J. P. Day.

I AM, as you know, a Professor of Economics, and I feel that your Society and the Economics Department of a University have very much in common. The Economics Course at a University deals essentially with the problem of making the best use of resources, but the solution of this problem in actual business life, and in relation to any one industry or business, demands the services of the cost accountant. Both of us, my Department and your Society, I believe, have the opportunity of doing invaluable service, not only in the useful help we give to the individual, but, through such help to individuals, we can and do guide to some extent, and perhaps to a very considerable extent, the economic developments and activities of this progressive country into those channels where they will be most beneficial to the prosperity of the whole community. And the better we do our work the more the country benefits. But it seems to me that all your work is handicapped by the fact that you are working with an essentially faulty instrument. Your unit of measurement, your unit of monetary value, is the dollar, and unfortunately the dollar is only a relatively stable unit. When the monetary unit becomes violently unstable, as the German mark did in 1923, accountancy becomes impossible. Nominal values leapt up a hundredfold in a month; as if what one had called cents at the beginning of a month, one was obliged to call dollars at the end. Statements of accounts and balance sheets lost all meaning. Today, Germany and most of the World have got back to a comparatively stable monetary unit, but yet the unit is not entirely stable, not so stable as it might be, and to the extent that instability exists, it spoils the results which all your care for right principles of accountancy and accurate methods would otherwise give.

Besides introducing an element of falsity into accounting, the instability of the monetary unit has many other grievous results, so many and so important in fact that Sir Josiah Stamp does not hesitate to call it the greatest single evil of our time. In the United Kingdom, for example, it took £179 in 1923 to buy what £100 would have bought before the War. This led to the need to adjust wages and salaries to this higher level, and the process of adjustment was difficult, spasmodic, uneven, discontinuous, and often unfair, causing distress and discontent. The difficulties arising out of the adjustment of wages are familiar to all; just recently we have some facts which may interest you about the adjustment of the earnings of professional men. Taking the 200 highest paid doctors in 1923, they had only been able to raise their professional earnings by 36%, instead of the 79%, which was necessary to put them on the same level as in 1914; the 300 highest paid solicitors had reached a 57% increase, and the 50 highest paid dentists 45%. In fact, the only large profession which had been able to earn enough to better its position was the

Accountant's, the 200 highest paid of whom had increased their earnings by 98%. If one takes not the highest paid, but other samples, the results are a little more favourable for the other professions, especially in the lowest paid ranks, but the only profession the increase of whose earnings in the United Kingdom has really out-paced the rise in the cost of living has been the Accountant's.

My point is that the monetary unit ought to be of stable value, a unit whose purchasing power should be about the same year by year. Every civilised country in the World to-day is giving increased attention to the possibilities of a greater stabilisation of its monetary unit, which means, of course, a stabilisation of the general level of prices. There are many serious evils which could be avoided and many advantages which could be gained, if this stabilisation could be achieved. And there are several ways and possibilities which might contribute to success, among which the most important is generally considered to be the proper control of credit through the banks. Too much credit means inflated prices, and too little means an unnecessary handicap to business enterprise. So important is this proper control of credit that most countries have established a special organization, usually called a Central Bank, to exercise control. The Bank of England, co-operating with the Treasury, so acts for Britain; the Federal Reserve Board is supposed to act so for the United States, and all the British Dominions, except Canada, have Central Banks of Rediscount. Now I—open as I am to the charge of not having lived very long in Canada—do not wish to pose as an authority. It may very well be that we have a banking system here which is excellently adapted to our needs and requirements, and that we do not need to follow the example of the other countries in establishing any Central Bank; but what I do feel is that here in Canada in this matter of the control of credit, there is a certain lack of responsibility. In countries which have a Central Bank, the people know who are responsible for the general credit policy. In Canada, we do not; we do not know whether, or how far the great chartered Banks accept any direct responsibility to anyone except their shareholders and their customers; or whether one Bank could if others did not; or what degree of co-operation exists; or how far the Ministry of Finance at Ottawa, the Central Gold Trustees, or the Treasury Board accept any responsibility. If a Conference of the directors of the Central Banks of the Empire is held soon, as may well happen, how will Canada select a representative?

The whole subject is, I am afraid, too technical and difficult to be dealt with in an after-dinner speech, but in conclusion I would like to emphasize again:

(1) We need a monetary unit whose purchasing power would be as nearly stable as possible.

(2) The maintenance of a stable value, *i.e.*, of a stable general level of prices, is largely a matter of credit policy.

(3) We should know who accepts the responsibility of so regulating the creation of credit as to maintain, in the interests of the country at large, a stable general level of prices.

(4) If the Banks jointly accept this responsibility and can co-operate under present conditions to achieve this result, well and good; but if this is not so, we should consider the possibilities of improving the existing methods of general credit control.

But the same independence of mind I noticed in some minor things.

For instance, I found in a large number of houses in which I stayed that the owners were in the habit, from time to time as they could afford it, of buying pictures and had made little collections. Now these collections were always the result of their own judgment and their own taste. In Europe or in the States, you hardly ever find people buying pictures on their own judgment. They buy pictures which either have already the stamp of recognition, as in the case of the old masters, or they buy what is recommended by some critic or some school of critics, but they do not trust their own judgment. It seems to me very symptomatic of the Canadian mind that they often, even in houses of people of modest means, who would not think of collecting pictures at all in England, care enough and trust their own judgement enough to buy pictures until by degrees they have accumulated a small collection.

The second quality I noticed was that never did I see any symptoms of snobbishness. I expect that there are snobs in the big towns, as snobbishness is almost inseparable from town communities. But it is not obviously a common trait and I know no other country where I could have gone a round of visits of this sort and not come on a single instance. It is part of the freedom from self-consciousness which characterizes the independence of their minds.

The third characteristic is the really intense, even passionate feeling for Canada which you find in so many. That again seems to me a big feature. It is not the sort of flag-waving patriotism that you find sometimes, but the belief that Canada is a wonderful country, with real beauty and interest, and lovable things of its own. It is a love of country which looks into the future, not merely into the past, though there are past traditions that feed it in many districts. Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are all very conscious of the past, but in the main it is the future and the desire to do something for Canada which seems to stir men. The same feeling may exist elsewhere, but I have never come across anything quite of the same sort. There is a romance about this feeling of patriotism which stirs one.

I was struck by the remarkable individuality of the different Provinces. Each has an independent contribution to make to the whole national life. In some cases it is the special memory of the past which gives the characteristic as in Quebec or the Maritimes sometimes it is the result of environment as in the western plains. But they are all strong, virile characteristics which, in the end, must help to create a great people. I have come back intensely impressed with the belief that Canada has a tremendous future. Not because of its enormous latent wealth, but because of the character of its people. A great people may make great use of wealth. A small people will only be degraded by it.

I believe there are capacities of greatness in the character of the Canadians sufficiently strong to enable them to use wealth nobly. It is to be remembered also that experience shows that great minds and characters have come mainly from the soil. Town dwellers tend towards superficiality of character and mind. Most of the countries of the world are becoming more and more urban in their character, but Canada must have for many centuries a great agricultural population, the feeding ground for great minds.

WINTER SKETCHING

by A. Y. JACKSON, R.C.A.

THE attitude prevalent some time ago that one must not glory in our winter because it hurt business and which led to the abandonment of the ice palaces and winter carnivals, is now happily past and winter may be approved of without giving offence.

Seventy or eighty years ago Kreighoff showed his delight in the Canadian winter through his innumerable studies of canvases, painted mostly along the St. Lawrence. For many years afterwards winter was a neglected factor in Canadian art, until Maurice Cullen vigorously revived it. I. W. Morrice, too, in his occasional returns to Canada, has left a record of our winter in a series of remarkable canvases, and since then the prejudice against winter in art has gradually subsided. Today our most neglected and least successful art season is the summer; respect for the Barbizon tradition seems to have submerged any possibilities of new vision in its interpretation. But winter had no established canons, and the artist has a sense of adventure and freedom painting it.

Anywhere below Quebec is good sketching ground in winter, and if it is one of the old fashioned winters with blankets of snow piled on the roofs and over the fences and bright sunlight radiating from it, then you want to get off at every station you pass.

In time one gets to appreciate qualities in snow; the soft snow that makes big mushrooms over the roofs and loads down the spruce trees, and the fine driving snow which makes swinging lines of drift and leaves big scoops behind the barns and in the lee of rocks and trees; the fluffy snow that absorbs all the light and reflects nothing, and which, fortunately, the first wind sweeps away. There is the erosion too of wind and sun exposing all the winter's history. March and April are the happy sketching months, when the snow is old and rich in form and texture, and the cold does not stiffen the colours or nip the fingers, and when the thaw starts, every day brings changes of colour and new elements in design. There the snow is lying deep along by the snake fences, but with ploughed land and dry grass coming through where the wind has blown the snow thin, and the ice or slush and pools of water and mere remnants of snow where the sun cannot find it. The snow, too, is sensitive to every phase of light, and changes in sympathy with the sky; the relationship of the two is often the chief problem.

For convenience, one may carry a small sketch box and wood panels, and the colour squeezed on the bottom of the box before starting, and a sketch book wherein to note effects or to record old sleighs or horses, clouds, barns, trees and other material.

On the merits of skis or snowshoes the winter is neutral. After a couple of seasons sketching with expert skiers like Edwin Holgate or Clarence Gagnon, the disadvantage of skis seemed to be the artist's inability to get by a good slope without making art secondary to sport. Gagnon, skiing from St. Joachim over Cap Tourmente to Baie St. Paul, introduced skis to that district. Some hours after arriving he heard in the little hotel an animated discussion between two habitants regarding his ski tracks. "A load of

furniture and something dragging," one insisted; and the retort, "Bah, then how did they get on the far side of the telegraph poles?"

In the snow the colour of barns and horses is intensified and the happy instinct for colour among the French Canadians is apparent, but their individualism is being mistaken for crudity, and the hopeless standardized greys and dead colours of the rest of the continent are displacing their gayer and less conventional efforts.

The picturesque side of Quebec is rapidly disappearing, the traditional architecture has given way to the bungalow and red brick atrocities surrounded by verandahs, the homespuns and rugs and blankets are being made to sell to tourists, the old boat-shaped red sleigh which faded to violet grey is being supplanted by an artist-proof factory article. Quebec architecture is now a subject for serious research among architects. Bedspreads, rugs and such things are going to museums or being acquired by collectors. The folk songs, superseded by the gramophone and radio, are moving into higher circles and being sung at concerts in New York or elsewhere.

The painter, however, is not dependent on the picturesque, for while an old house makes a nice coloured photograph, fine canvases can be developed from the slightest of external natives. Morrice once painted a canvas of the St. Lawrence, a line of dark water, a line of blue hills beyond, and two little black figures in the snow in the foreground; the snow was beautiful,—and then one noticed that it was simply the bare canvas. Another was a sleigh on the ice, a couple of bushes that marked the road and a blurred line of houses in the background.

But one regrets the passing of the habitant. He is rarely met with now. Some years ago the writer spent Holy Week in a little village where he could tell the people in the house of the outside world without being thought a bore, of the bigness of London, the beauty of Paris and the rush of Chicago. They kept an open house and breakfast was served nearly every morning before a crowded roomful of picturesque individuals writing for the "Messe." With everyone striking matches on the low ceiling and spitting on the floor, someone would call out 'à la messe,' and they would all pile out, and, seizing a broom to sweep up, madame naively remarks to me "comme à Chicago, toujours pressée."

* * * * *

Ever changing is the river with its fields of ice running with the tides, driven by the winds, now crowding along the north shore, tomorrow blown to the south shore to be left stranded when the tide is out. On the cliffs above us the shrill voice of little Charles Arthur of our boarding house declaiming to his companions, "V'la les pensionnaires de chez nous," while Robinson is trying to convince me that a large chunk of ice going out is the very piece he put in a sketch that morning on its way up.

Sometimes the weather is discouraging, with a week of biting east wind and all the colour swept off the map. Once after a long spell of dull weather it rained and froze, and then followed a week of brilliant sunlight on a country that looked as though it had been freshly varnished—everything scattered and scintillating—until the sun melted it off and we were able to work again.

It is not all fun, but there is a zest to winter painting—every winter is different too, and every trip is an adventure.

BOOKS

GOETHE'S FAUST DONE INTO ENGLISH VERSE IN THE ORIGINAL METRES WITH COMMENTARY AND NOTES *by* W. H. Van Der Smissen. London and Toronto, J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd. New York, E. P. Dutton and Co.

Prof. van der Smissen's "chief object in undertaking this work has been to offer English readers who have not such a knowledge of the German language as to enable them to benefit by the labours of recent German editors and critics a new guide for the better understanding of Goethe's Faust."

Up-to-date commentary and notes seem to have been foremost in the translator's mind, whereas "an original translation" was only decided upon because of secondary considerations: it was not practical "to edit an existing translation with certain necessary amendations and notes." Obviously this formulation of the translator's object might have fully justified the addition of "another volume of criticism to the hundreds already existing"; as for a "translation" of Goethe's Faust, it seems to us, we are entitled to a more substantial justification.

However, from this subordination of objects in Prof. van der Smissen's mind partly results the hybridic character of his work. His primary object of making recent editions and criticisms accessible to a certain type of intellectual English readers accounts for the unusual amount of commentary, for the translation of the Urfaust, for the daring omissions and changes made in Goethe's text. If in the translator's opinion a conflict arises between conclusions of recent criticism and the true translator's task "to reproduce the original text, both as to substance and form, with the utmost fidelity," Professor van der Smissen chooses to sacrifice the latter to the former. That a translation of the Fragment of 1790 is not added to that of the Urfaust is merely an inconsistency which may be explained by various reasons not related to the genetical method of the work. It is manifest, however, that once one starts supplying the material necessary for "a clearer comprehension of the genesis of Part I.", one should not stop half way by omitting a most important link between the Urfaust and the final version of 1808. Did Prof. van der Smissen want to make up for this gap by adding 36 lines from the Fragment to the text of the Urfaust? If so, the reader would be thankful not only for the announcement of such an unwarranted insertion but also for knowing the leading principle that accounts for the choice of the lines inserted. (Urfaust, line 394-430.)

The reasons which Prof. van der Smissen sets forth for incorporating the last 31 lines of the "Forest and Cavern" scene into the "Valentine" scene are by no means convincing. For is not the final version by a mature poet weightier than the fragmentary text by a youthful poet? And is not the precedent created by adaptations for the stage irrelevant since this translation is not intended for the English stage? Furthermore, Prof. van der Smissen can hardly be serious when he suggests Goethe's carelessness in editing as the explanation for the so-called incongruity. Goethe acted deliberately when he made the change in question; as a matter of fact many modern critics consider it an

improvement, in spite of some incongruities that remain as a result of it. And last, but not least, we may ask why the translator did not transpose the rest of the "Forest and Cavern" scene after Gretchen's fall in conformity with Goethe's first version in the Fragment?

I have already mentioned that besides the changes announced by the translator there are others completely arbitrary and unexplained. A few more examples: 1. Line 1358 in the translated Urfaust belongs neither to the Urfaust nor to the Fragment.—2. Why is the king of the flea-song a king of Thule in the Urfaust (Urfaust, line 102) and a king of Mauretania in the final version (page 70, line 50)? The latter country may add local colour to the Spanish song; but to associate, even formally, this burlesque song with the beautiful ballad of the king of Thule is more than may reasonably be deemed allowable.—3. On page 117, line 32: "Be't quickly done, whate'er must be" is the translation of the Urfaust-version, not that of either Fragment or final text.

It is regrettable that Prof. van der Smissen did not suggest somehow by a different title to his work that the reader is not going to find Goethe's Faust, but an adaptation based upon the translator's standpoint of critical interpretation. For what will be the line of demarcation between substantial and accidental alterations and omissions? If such arbitrarily subjective methods are to be applied to translations, almost anything can be made of an "incommensurable" and "fantastic" work like Goethe's Faust.

W. L. GRAFF.

* * *

RUSSIA IN 1926 *by* R. F. and M. S. McWILLIAMS. J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd. $1.00.

RUSSIA and her doings have so often been used as the battleground for political theorists of all intensities, that it is a certain relief to come across a book about Russia that keeps clear for the most part of controversial matter.

This is such a book. Mrs. McWilliams' part has been to record her fears and observations as she toured Russia with her husband, and this she has done with considerable vividness and skill. The account of the extraordinary daily pilgrimage to the Lenin Mausoleum of thousands of devout worshippers, we might almost call them, is good. "There on the base in full view under brilliant concealed lights lies the body of Lenin. The head rests on a bright red cushion. The body is covered with what seems to be a worn red flag. The arms and hands lie outside the covering; the right one clenched; the left lying easily . . . , etc.," and the volume is full of such interesting pen pictures of a country which still sounds mysterious and formidable to so many westerners.

The conclusion and summary is done by Mr. McWilliams. He prophesies that "there are grave economic difficulties ahead for Russia," but so are there for a good many people. The value of the book is not in these generalizations—of which, however, there are not many—but in the pictures of ordinary life in Soviet Russia with which it is well stocked.

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Also received:

THE MINISTER'S DAUGHTER *by* HILDUR DIXELIUS. J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd. $2.00.

Most readable—high principle, witchcraft, and divine guidance are mingled strangely in the central character's life.

UNIVERSITY NEWS—*Continued.*

Department of Hygiene.

The Governors are convinced that the time has come when our Department of Hygiene should be re-organized in such a manner as to make it possible to extend the teaching of this Department to include sound instrcution in public health and also participation in an advisory capacity in the great health movements of the community. As a first step towards this Dr. A. Grant Fleming has been appointed Acting Director for one year.

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McGILL HONOUR ROLL

It is possible that a considerable number of McGill graduates are not aware that about nine months ago the University issued a Roll of Honour containing the records of those of her graduates and undergraduates who had served in the Great War. The book had been some time in course of preparation owing to the desire to have the matter as nearly correct as possible and to give every opportunity for the inclusion of all.

It is a book of 228 pages in double column, printed on smooth cream Carlyle Japan paper of the best quality and bound in red morocco; the whole at a cost of a little over $12.00 per copy. The cover design is particularly striking and appropriate with a Maple Leaf in each corner, the crest of the University and the words "McGill Honour Roll 1914-1918" below, all in gilt with a gilt edging. The preliminary part consists of a dedication, foreword and an account of the part played by McGill in the great cause. This is followed by 321 photographs of those who were killed, with a brief record of their services below the photograph, four on a page. After which are the records of 42 who were killed or died in the service but for whom no photographs could be obtained. The remainder of the book consists of the records of 2,696 who came through with their lives. The drawings have been done by the well-known artist, Mr. C. W. Simpson, of Montreal, and the book is a splendid example of fine press work.

Notwithstanding the cost of the book, the University authorities are willing to dispose of the volume to graduates and undergraduates for $7.00 There are still about three hundred copies available. They can be purchased from the Bursar for the price named.

Notes

Dr. Edward W. Archibald, Arts '92, Med. '96, senior surgeon of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, has been elected an honorary fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, one of the highest honours which may be conferred upon a surgeon in the English-speaking world. Not long since, Dr. Archibald, who is also director of the Department of Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine, was elected an honorary member of the New York Academy of Medicine, being the first Canadian to receive that honour.

Miss Madeline De Blois, Arts '27, has been awarded a college fellowship at Smith College, Northampton, Mass. She completed an honour's course in mathematics and physics at McGill.

Mrs. Hutchinson, wife of Dr. John A. Hutchinson, Med. '78, died on March 25th at her home, 4170 St. Catherine Street, Westmount. Dr. J. W. Hutchinson, Med. '04, of Ottawa, is a son.

A special meeting of the Montreal Presbytery, Presbyterian Church of Canada, was held at Georgetown, Que., to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the acceptance of that charge by Rev. Dr. George Whillans, Arts '82, who has occupied the pulpit for that prolonged period of time. Dr. Whillans was born in Ottawa in 1860 and pursued theological studies at the Montreal Presbyterian College.

Janet Cross Fetherstonhaugh, wife of E. C. B. Fetherstonhaugh, who died in Montreal in April, was the mother of E. P. Fetherstonhaugh, Sci. '99, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science of the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg; of Harold L. Fetherstonhaugh, Sci. '09, Montreal; of Mrs. Robertson, widow of Dr. Armour A. Robertson, Arts '90, Med. '94, Montreal; of Mrs. Harrington, wife of Conrad D. Harrington, Sci. '07; of Mrs. Robinson, wife of Gerald Robinson, Arts '05, Montreal.

Zoe Martha Harrower, widow of Dr. Robert C. Blair, Med. '65, died at her home in Montreal on March 27th at the age of 72 years.

Wilbert G. McBride, Sci. '02, who has been appointed to the chair of mining engineering in the Faculty of Applied Science, has enjoyed a long and important connection with the mining industry of the United States and Mexico. After graduation he was in succession chief engineer of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Co. in Arizona; superintendent of the Sierra de Cobre Mines Co. in Mexico; general superintendent of the Great Western Copper Co. in Arizona; assistant manager of the Detroit Copper Co. in the same state; and since 1917 general manager of the Old Dominion Company at Globe, Arizona. Mr. McBride is a native of Inglewood, Ont.

Dr. Frank G. Pedley, Arts '13, Med. '16, has been appointed lecturer in industrial medicine in the Faculty of Medicine. He has had considerable experience in public health work and returns to McGill from Columbia University.

In Boston, Mass., on March 28th, the death occurred at the early age of 23 years of Dorothy Mann, wife of G. Blair Gordon, Sci. '22, and daughter of J. A. Mann, K.C., Law '01, and Mrs. Mann, of Montreal. Mrs. Gordon is also survived by one son, James, now two years of age.

Mrs. McIlmoyl, wife of Dr. Henry A. McIlmoyl, Med. '76, of Ogdensburg, N.Y., died in that city during the month of March. She was formerly Miss Sophia Wert and was born in Iroquois, Ont.

Dr. Laurence W. Fitzmaurice, Med. '25, has recently returned to Canada after having spent a year at the Pekin Union Medical College under selection by the Rockefeller Foundation. While in China, Dr. Fitzmaurice saw service for four weeks at a war base north of Pekin and was awarded a medal by the Chinese government. He returned to Canada by way of India and Europe.

William H. Barnes, M.Sc., Ph.D., Sci. '24, the eldest son of Professor Howard T. Barnes, Sci. '93, has been awarded the much coveted Ramsay Memorial Fellowship having a value of £350 per year, the award to be held at the Royal Institution, London, in the department of physical chemistry.

G. Gordon Gale, Sci. '03, general manager of the Gatineau Power Company, Ottawa, has been promoted to be first vice-president of the company.

William Baby, father of Dr. Henry Baby, Med. '17, of Montreal, died in April at his home in Chatham, Ont., where he had lived for many years.

Dr. Charles A. Arnott, Med. '15, has purchased the practice at Dickinson's Landing, Ont., of the late Dr. W. A. Feader, Med. '95.

The Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoraton has been conferred upon Colonel the Hon. Gerald V. White, C.B.E., Sci. '01, of the Lanark and Renfrew Regiment, Canadian Militia.

Dr. G. E. Moodie, Med. '23, has opened a practice in the village of Wales, Ont.

H. M. Finlayson, Sci. '23, and Mrs. Finlayson, of Cornwall, Ont., have the sympathy of many graduate friends in the loss on April 15th of their infant son, Harold Kenneth.

Dr. W. R. Morse, Med. '02, medical missionary under the American Baptist Foreign Mission Board and dean of the Union Medical College at Chengtu, China, had a number of thrilling experiences during his journey down the Yangtse River to Shanghai. At the time he was very ill, and upon arrival at Shanghai was removed to the Peking Union Medical College Hospital to receive treatment.

Rev. Henry R. C. Avison, Arts '22, lately assistant at the American Church, Montreal, has assumed work under the Board of Home Missions of the United Church of Canada in the province of Manitoba.

After a year as registrar of the Montreal Presbyterian College, Rev. F. Scott Mackenzie, M.A., Th.D., Arts '14, has been inducted into the chair of systematic theology and apologetics in the same institution.

Dr. A. M. J. Tanney, Med. '15, of Montreal, is in Vienna engaged in post-graduate studies.

Rev. Mahlon I. Robinson, Arts '12, has been invited to remain for a fourth Conference year in charge of the United Church at Iroquois, Ont.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Wilfrid Bovey, Arts '03, has been appointed a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour of France in recognition of his services in the spread of French culture.

George H. A. Montgomery, K.C., Law '97, has been elected bâtonnier of the Montreal Bar. Errol McDougall, Law '04, Aubrey H. Elder, Arts '10, Law '13, and W. C. Nicholson, Arts '06, Law '13, are councillors.

Fred. E. Bronson, Sci. '09, of Ottawa, has been appointed a member of the Federal District Commission, appointed by the Dominion Government to administer the new Federal District embracing Ottawa and its surroundings.

Dr. E. V. Hogan, Med. '96, of Halifax, N.S., has been elected a director of the Nova Scotia Tramways and Power Company, Limited.

A. S. Noad, M.A., Arts '19, Assistant Professor in the Department of English at the University, has been granted one year's leave of absence to become assistant editor of "The World's Best Literature", a new series which is to be published by the Columbia University Press, at the invitation of the English Department of that University.

John P. Wolfe, Law '21, has been elected treasurer of the bar of the St. Francis district. F. S. Rugg, K.C., Law '03, is a member of its council.

H. A. Chisholm, past student, has been appointed division manager of the Sun Life Assurance Co. in Cuba, where he was once stationed as Canadian Trade Commissioner. He has also been Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon.

Dr. G. R. Lomer, Arts '03, University Librarian, represented the University at the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the University of Louvain, which was held there late in June.

George U. Ryley, formerly land commissioner of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, who died at Ottawa in April, was the father of A. St. C. Ryley, Sci. '10, of Montreal, and of E. G. Ryley, Sci. '14, of Walkerville, Ont.

On April 20th, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Walter Douglas, in New York City, the death took place of Agnes Smith, widow of Dr. Robert Bell, Sci. '61, of the Geological Survey of Canada.

W. E. Knowles, K.C., past student, of Moose Jaw, Sask., has been appointed a justice of the King's Bench division for Saskatchewan.

Eugene Forsey, M.A., Arts '25, Rhodes Scholar at Balliol College, Oxford, represented the Canadian National Federation of Students at the third Annual Universities Congress held at Bristol in March.

A. Murray Robertson, past student, who has been district traffic superintendent in charge of the Main and York central offices of the Bell Telephone Co. in Montreal, has been transferred to Quebec as district traffic superintendent of the Quebec office.

Dr. E. D. Brown, Med. '18, who is division medical officer of the Canadian National Railways at Nipigon, Ont., has been publicly congratulated by Sir Henry Thornton, president of the C.N.R., for his "personal courage" and "fine devotion to the best traditions of his profession" for having at great personal risk and without hope of monetary reward, gone to the relief of a woman patient whose life was in danger. To do so Dr. Brown and a companion travelled for 23 miles by water in the face of a heavy wind, accompanied by snow, the prediction being freely made when they commenced their perilous journey that they could not hope to return in safety.

Dr. George L. D. Kennedy, Med. '15, has left Ottawa for Hartford, Conn., where he is to enter practice. In Ottawa he has been a member of the staff of the Civic Hospital and an attending physician at the Protestant Infants' Home, as well as an officer in the Canadian Field Artillery.

W. W. Colpitts, M.Sc., LL.D., Sci. '99, has been elected president of the Canadian Club of New York.

Samuel Fortier, Sci. '85, associate chief, Division of Agricultural Engineering, Bureau of Public Roads, U.S., has just published a revised and rewritten edition—the third—of "Use of Water in Irrigation."

J D. McGill, '25, has accepted a position with the Landers, Frary and Clark Company, New Britain, Conn.

Kekaha, Kanai, T.H.
February 7th, 1927.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER FROM GEO. R. EWART, JR., Sc. '00 TO E. E. PALMER, Sc. '01.

So far as I know there are only two McGill men besides myself in the Hawaiian Islands. Buffet, of Med. '00. He is a Newfoundland man; you may not have met him. The other is Alex. Brodie, who you will likely remember was a demonstrator in chemistry and a great mile runner. He is one of the chemists at the Sugar Planters' Experiment Station in Honolulu. . .

I have two sons and one daughter. My eldest son I wanted to send to McGill, but we thought he could do better in the course he wanted to take, forestry, at one of the American universities, so he is now in his third year at Cornell.

It was very amusing your hunting for Kanai among the Fiji Islands. I do not remember who saddled the name of Fiji on to me, probably some one who had taken a prize in geography in high school and remembered that Hawaii and Fiji were both in the Pacific Ocean. I tried to explain that Fiji was about 3,000 miles from Hawaii, but, of course, that had absolutely no effect.

If you do come to Hawaii be sure to look me up. Kanai is only about 100 miles from Honolulu, and if you are interested in scenery we have some to show, as fine as you will find anywhere.

At present I am buried in the mountains in a construction camp building, an irrigation ditch and storage reservoir of one of the big sugar companies, which is the most important industry we have in Hawaii. It is a very rugged country and the irrigation ditch includes about twelve miles of rock tunneling.

What you said about a six-inch snow fall and a "white" Christmas brings back memories. I have seen no snow since 1900, and often wonder if I would be able to stand cold weather. I used to enjoy the winter weather in Montreal very much. Where I am now I am at an elevation of 3,500 feet and at this time of year we occasionally have a slight touch of frost in the early mornings and I quite enjoy it.

That football game you saw in which McGill was walloped was true to form. All the time I was at McGill I never saw a McGill football team win a game. We could beat the other universities at field sports, hockey, or anything but football. I followed the football records for a few years after I left Montreal and McGill did quite well, but I have not kept track of the games now for a good many years.

Again very many thanks for your letter.

Yours very sincerely,
GEO. R. EWART, JR.

SCIENCE '26

Rumour has it that ADAMS is on the verge of getting married.

AIREY and RIORDAN have each taken an M.Sc. Riordan is off to South Africa.

ARCHAMBAULT is at Arvida becoming a specialist in aluminum.

BAXTER, who was with the St. Lawrence Paper Mills, is now with the International Paper Co. at Three Rivers.

ART. BRANSCOMBE has spent the winter taking Electrical.

ABBOTT at Quebec, COSTIGAN in Montreal and RINFRET at Shawinigan, are all with the Shawinigan Water & Power Co.

CRAIG is back in the Engineering Building—can't keep away from it.

HERVE GAUVIN is with Gauvin Ltd. in Ottawa.

GILMOUR, "Forrie" RUTHERFORD and MCCLUNG are all in Hamilton, the two latter with the Canadian Westinghouse Co.

PIGOT has just returned home after spending some time around Lake St. John. He is going back in the near future.

ERNIE JUBIEN and FRANCIS WINTER are with the G. E. at Schenectady.

MAHONEY is in the Northern Electric Research Lab., Montreal.

MILLIGAN is the Sales Engineer for the Slater Co., Montreal.

JOHN MURRAY is with the Steel Co. of Canada.

"Web" PINHEY is up at Timmins as a metallurgist.

KEN. REID, safely married, is in Peterboro with the C. G. E.

TOM ROSS has gone to Nobel, Ont., with the Canadian Explosives Ltd.

DOUG. BREMNER, ART. LISTER, BRODIE, NOYES and LEWIS are all in the Bell Telephone Co. at Montreal.

DON MCDIARMID is with the Northern Electric, Montreal.

PRINGLE is in Windsor Mills with the Canada Paper Co.

WALLACE is in Grand Mère with the Laurentide Paper Co.

SIMON is with the Imperial Oil Company.

CONVERSE is in the States doing chemical work in connection with Celanese.

HEENEY has been up at Lake St. John, but has now moved up the Gatineau.

HUGHES has been sailing the seas and when last heard of was heading for the China trade.

LANGLEY is in the Admiralty Research Laboratory, Teddington.

The Class Secretary would very much appreciate letters from all members of the class, even if there is no special news, as otherwise it is very difficult to keep track of everyone. This especially applies to those who have not yet replied to the circular letter sent out last July.

E. GRAY-DONALD,
Class Secretary,
4 St. Denis Avenue, Quebec, P.Q.

Births - Marriages - Deaths

BIRTHS

Booth—At Montreal on March 26th, to Percy Booth, Arch. '16, and Mrs. Booth, a daughter.

Brodie—At Blaine Lake, Sask., on March 18th, to Dr. A. W. Brodie, Med. '17, and Mrs. Brodie, a daughter.

Chauvin—At Montreal on March 26th, to Frank B. Chauvin, Agr. '21, and Mrs. Chauvin, a son.

Cockfield—At Montreal on April 19th to H. R. Cockfield, Arts '10, and Mrs. Cockfield, a daughter.

Conover—At Montreal on April 27th, to Dr. K. I. Conover, Med. '16, and Mrs. Conover, a son.

Davidson—At Montreal on March 22nd, to Gerald H. Davidson, past student, and Mrs. Davidson, a daughter.

Flanagan—On April 25th, at Montreal, to Dr. J. Cyril Flanagan, Dent. '23, and Mrs. Flanagan, a son.

Hebden—At Montreal on May 9th, to E. R. W. Hebden, past student, and Mrs. Hebden, a daughter.

Hooper—At Grand Mere, Que., on May 3rd, to Dr. Harold S. Hooper, Med. '21, and Mrs. Hooper, a daughter.

Hutchison—At Montreal on May 10th, to Dr. Keith Hutchison, Med. '21, and Mrs. Hutchison, a son.

Kirkpatrick—At Ottawa, on May 9th, to Paul C. Kirkpatrick, Sci. '16, and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, of Farmers' Rapids, Que., a son.

Messenger—At Windsor, Ont., on April 15th, to W. A. Messenger, Sci. '22, and Mrs. Messenger, a son, Geoffrey Stewart.

Parkes—At 60 Ponsard Road, Montreal, on May 3rd, to Major A. J. R. Parkes, Arts '17, and Mrs. Parkes, a son.

Parnell—At Minstead Lodge, Lyndhurst, England, on April 27th, to Lord Congleton, Sci. '21, and the Lady Congleton, a daughter.

Ross—At Montreal on May 6th, to Dr. Herbert Ross, Arts '96, Med. '00, and Mrs. Ross, a son.

Ross-Ross—At Cornwall, Ont., on April 10th, to Donald Ross-Ross, Sci. '17, and Mrs. Ross-Ross, a son.

Struthers—At Montreal, on May 12th, to Dr. R. R. Struthers, Arts '14, Med. '18, and Mrs. Struthers, a son.

MARRIAGES

Betournay—In the Notre Dame de Grace Church on April 18th, Gisele, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Chabot, and J. Noe Betournay, Sci. '20, all of Montreal.

Brault—In the Church of St. Madeleine, Montreal, on June 1st, Margot, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Guertin, of Outremont, and Paul G. A. Brault, Sci. '21, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Brault, also of Outremont.

Eadie—On April 11th, in St. Andrew's Church, Westmount, Mrs. Gladys Dorothy Macfarlane, widow of Lieutenant Bruce C. Macfarlane, and daughter of Mrs. David Hodge, and Thomas Wardrope Eadie, Sci. '23, son of the Reverend Robert Eadie and Mrs. Eadie, Ottawa.

Fotheringham—On May 7th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Ruth Abbott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Brooks, Westmount, and John Popham Fotheringham, Sci. '25, son of John T. Fotheringham, of Ottawa.

Gault—On April 30th, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, Anne Townsend, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Prescott Walden, of Brevoort Farm, Rye, L.I., and Carroll Lever Gault, Arts '23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Percival R. Gault, of Montreal.

Hague—On May 5th, in St. George's Church, Montreal, Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth D. Young, Aberdeen Avenue, and Harry McLeod Hague, Law '21, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hague, Montreal.

Johnston—At the residence of the bride's mother, 5968 Park Avenue, Montreal, on May 11th, Olive Doris, daughter of Mrs. Charles Hartt, to Morgan McFarlane Johnston, Arts '15, son of Dr. G. F. Johnston, Montreal.

McGoun—At 11132 89th Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, on April 20th, Miss Isabella Winifred McGoun, M.A., Arts '22, daughter of the late Archibald McGoun, K.C., Arts '76, Law '78, and of Mrs. McGoun, Westmount, and Morden Heaton Long, of the University of Alberta, Edmonton.

McGregor—In Pelham Manor, New York, in April, Evelyn Maude, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Johnson, Stratford, Ont., and Major Douglas Urquhart McGregor, M.C., Med. '25, youngest son of Dr. and Mrs. J. O. McGregor, Waterdown, Ont.

Matthews—In the First Baptist Church, Montreal, on May 14th, Thelma Kirk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. H. Paddon, Montreal, and Dr. Gordon Oliver Matthews, Med. '24, of Vancouver, B.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Matthews, Port Arthur, Ont.

Pritchard—On Friday, April 1st, at the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal, Olive Marguerite Prichard, '25, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman B. Prichard, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, to Dr. Thomas H. Clarke, of Cambridge, Mass.

Scott—At Grand Falls, Newfoundland, on April 27th, Annie Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. MacLeod, of Dalhousie Mills, Que., and Dr. Walter Scott, Med. '03, of Grand Falls, son of the late David Scott, and of Mrs. Scott, Westmount.

Timmins—In St. Joseph's Church, Ottawa, on April 20th, Miss Nan Heney and Leo. Henry Timmins, Sci. '24, of Montreal.

Watson—On April 28th, in Trinity Memorial Church, Montreal, Gladys, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Graves, and Conrad E. Watson, Sci. '21, all of Montreal.

Wright—On December 29th, at St. John's Church, Vancouver, Mary Prescott, daughter of Mr. John W. Lawson, of Rockport, Mass., to Mr. Charles Wright, Ph.D. '21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Wright, of Vancouver.

DEATHS

Black—At his home in Meadowvale, Ont., on April 29th, the death took place of Rev. James Robert Black, Arts '74, at the age of 78 years. He was a graduate of the Congregational College of Canada as well as of McGill, and at one time was chairman of the Congregational Union of Canada, having held pastorates in St. Catharines,

Garafraxa, Fergus, Barrie, Kingston and elsewhere. Ill-health requiring his temporary abandonment of ministerial labours, he entered journalism as founder of the Kingston *News* and on his recovery became a minister of the Presbyterian Church. For some years he had been retired. His wife and six children survive him.

BOUTHILLIER—At his residence at Ste. Therese, Que., Charles Bouthillier, Law '67, died suddenly on May 13th. Death was due to heart failure, and until a few minutes before he died Mr. Bouthillier was in apparently good health, despite his advanced age of eighty-three years.

With his death passes a figure well known for keen interest in sports and in the hunt. Born on March 12th, 1844, at Kingston, Ont., Charles Frontenac Bouthillier was a son of Tancrede Bouthillier, former sheriff of Montreal, and of Francoise Beaubien. Receiving his early education at St. Mary's College here, and later at Soneyhurst, England, he pursued his law studies at McGill, graduating there in 1867. In his younger days he was prominently identified with sporting activities; being especially prominent in showshoeing and lacrosse. He was a keen rider to the hounds in both Canada and England. He was also interested in horse racing, and for many years was a breeder of mounts for the hunt. Like his father, he was a member of the St. James' Club, his membership dating back over half a century. He was a grand nephew and heir of Charles Clement de Sabrevois de Bleury, after whom Bleury Street is named.

The surviving family include his widow, formerly Emmie Gwendolyn Sills, daughter of the late William Bernard Sills, of Leicester, England; one son, Charles deB. Bouthillier, past student, and two daughters, Violet deB. and Gertrude.

BROWN—Dr. Frank Meikle Brown, Med. '24, died very suddenly in Montreal on May 8th, in his 30th year. Belonging to Carman, Alberta, he was a member of the staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, after graduation and later became connected with the W. I. Bishop Construction Co. as medical officer.

FEADER—Dr. William Arnold Feader, Med. '95, a physician and surgeon well and favorably known throughout the Stormont and Dundas district of Ontario, died on March 5th at Dickinson's Landing, Ont., where he had practised for many years. A native of that vicinity, he studied at the Iroquois High School before entering McGill, from which he graduated with the Holmes gold medal for marked proficiency, ranking first in his class. For three years thereafter he was attached to the staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital, and then pursued post-graduate studies in Germany, specializing in surgery. For the past two years he had been in failing health as the result of over-exertions during an influenza epidemic. Besides his wife, two sons and one daughter, he is survived by his aged parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Feader, of Wales, Ont.

GRAHAM—Rev. John Hugh Graham, Arts '78, for 14 years minister of the Presbyterian Church at Avonton, Ont., and since the consummation of church union a resident of St. Paul's, Ont., died at his home in that village on April 8th, aged 69 years. He was born at Ormstown, Que., and after graduating in Arts with honours in classics, became principal of the Academy at Lacolle, Que., later completing his theological course and entering the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. He served in succession as minister at Bristol, Que., Watford, Ont., and Avonton, Ont. In 1887, he was married to Miss Margaret Edmond, of Wakefield, Que., by whom, as well as by two sons, he is survived.

GREEY—John William Gamble Greey, Sci. '04, died at his home, 60 Chestnut Park Road, Toronto, on April 11th after an illness of over six months. His education was received at Trinity College School, Port Hope, and at McGill, from which he graduated as a mechanical engineer. For some years he was connected with a machinery business established by his father and subsequently started a similar business of his own. Predeceased by his wife, Mr. Greey is survived by two daughters. He was a member of the University Club, of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club and of the Toronto Hunt and Toronto Golf Clubs.

LOCHHEAD—William Lochhead, M.Sc., Arts '85, emeritus professor of entomology and zoology at Macdonald College, died on March 26th at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., after an extended illness. He was born in the County of Perth, Ontario, on April 3rd, 1864, and was educated at the Listowel High School, at McGill and at Cornell, from which he received the degree of M.Sc. in 1895. After years as science master successively in the Perth, Galt, Napanee and London Collegiate Institutes, he became professor of biology at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, where he remained until 1905, when he joined the Faculty of Macdonald College, from which he retired, owing to ill-health, in September, 1925.

An entomologist, Professor Lochhead's most important contributions to knowledge were studies of the Hessian fly, the San Jose and related scale insects and the pea-weevil. He was the author of a text-book of economic entomology and of an introduction to heredity and genetics. Other publications of his related to weeds and fungous diseases of plants. He was a prominent member of the Ontario Entomological Society, serving as president in 1902-4; of the American Society of Economic Entomology; of the American Nature Study Society, of which he was vice-president in 1910; and of the Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club; and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists. He organized the Quebec Society for the Protection of Plants in 1908, and served as its president up to the time of his retirement from college work.

In addition to his investigational and educational work, Professor Lochhead's services to agriculture included twelve years' editorship of the monthly Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture, of the Quebec Department of Agriculture (1908-20), which publication serves as a medium of extension of the influence of Macdonald College throughout the province. One of his last services to the College was a mission to the public schools of the United Kingdom to present to the boys the opportunities open to them in agriculture in Canada. This was in the winter of 1923-24.

Mrs. Lochhead, who survives her husband, was Miss Lilias Grant, of Windsor, Ont. Their only child, Dr. A. Grant Lochhead, Arts '11, is Dominion Agricultural Bacteriologist, head of one of the divisions of the Dominion experimental farms system and resides in Ottawa.

MCGANNON—One of four brothers who graduated in Medicine from McGill, Dr. Thomas G. McGannon, Med. '86, died on March 30th at his home in Lowell, Mass., where he had been in successful practice as a surgeon for many years. He was born in the Township of Edwardsburg, County of Grenville, Ontario, on December 21st, 1859, the son of John McGannon, and was educated there, in Prescott, St. Catharines and at McGill. His practice was very largely confined to Lowell, where he had gained a widespread reputation as a skilful surgeon. His first wife was Miss Blanche Fay, of Lowell, who died a number of years ago, and in 1920 he was married, secondly, to Catharine Scobie, daughter of the late Alexander Mackay, of Woodstock, Ont., and widow of Lt.-Col. W. Mahlon Davis, of Prince Rupert, B.C.

MCLEAN—Dr. A. D. McLean, who died on March 12th at his residence in Sarnia, was born in Leeds Village, Megantic County, Quebec, in 1837, of Highland Scottish ancestry, his father having emigrated from Ross, Mull, Argyllshire, Scotland, in 1809. He attended the Provincial Normal School during its 18th and 20th sessions, and obtained his first-class teacher's certificate. He taught school for a time in London and afterwards at Sarnia.

Taking up the study of medicine, he graduated from McGill University in 1867 with the degree of M.D.C.M., and set up a practice in this city which he continued until 1891, when he was appointed registrar of deeds for Lambton. Prior to his appointment he had taken an active part in politics in the county, and was for some years president of the Lambton Reform Association.

He was a member of the Board of Education from 1872 to 1897 and chairman in 1878, 1879 and 1880. When the Children's Aid Society was formed in Lambton in 1898 he was elected president, and for many

years was a member of the executive of that society. In 1895, when the Sarnia Hospital was formed, he was elected secretary, and afterwards appointed a trustee, which position he held until a short time before the Sarnia Commission was appointed in 1920. He was instrumental in the purchase of Lakeview Cemetery, and was a member of the board of directors of that company until his death. For many years he was chairman of the Board of License Commissions for West Lambton.

SABINE—Dr. George K. Sabine, past student, died in March at his home in Brookline, Mass., in his 80th year. He was born in Windsor, Vt., and was educated there; at Norwich University and at Harvard, from which he graduated in Medicine in 1873. After studying for two years at Vienna and Strasbourg, he entered general practice at Brookline in 1875, where he had since remained. He was married to Miss Maude M. Bennington, of Prescott, Ont.

WEAGANT—The death occurred Thursday afternoon, March 3rd, of Alex. A. Weagant, M.S., suite C. Glencoe Apartments, after a prolonged illness. He was born August 15th, 1865, at Williamsburg, Dundas County, Ont., the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Weagant. The doctor attended the high schools of Morrisburg and Almonte, Ont., and later graduated in medicine from McGill University in 1888.

After a few years' practice at Dickinson's Landing, he went to Ottawa, where he carried on the practice of medicine for a number of years and was connected with the staff of the Protestant Hospital of that city. He was also for about five years a member of the Ontario provincial board of health, relinquishing his duties in that connection in 1917 when he moved to Winnipeg to take up practice with his brother, Dr. C. H. Weagant, and his uncle, Dr. Allen Weagant. The doctor was prominent in fraternal societies, being at one time a member of the Masonic lodge, and later the A.O.U.W., Foresters and Orange lodges. Dr. Weagant was an Anglican and was a member of the synod of the Diocese of Ottawa, later becoming lay secretary.

Besides his widow, he is survived by a son, Reginald, and daughter, Gladys, both of Winnipeg, two brothers, Dr. C. H. Weagant, of Winnipeg, and Rev. G. E. Weagant of Oakland, Cal., and one sister, Mrs. Andrew McCaw, of Bedford, P.Q.

Class Notes

ARTS '23.

DAVE JOHNSON, after going to Oxford as Rhodes Scholar for Quebec, is now a barrister practising in Montreal.

REG. WINN is at McGill studying dentistry.

KEITH FALCONER is with the Canadian International Paper Company in Montreal

BEV. PUDDICOMBE is an advocate with the firm of Markey, Hyde & Ahern, 112 St. James Street, Montreal.

"BILL" WILSON is also an advocate with McGibbon, Mitchell, Casgrain, McDougall & Stairs.

ERROL AMARON is graduating this year in the United Theological Colleges.

LEON LEVINSON is a reporter with the Montreal *Gazette*.

Messrs. MOORE and HERON after graduating at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, are now practising law in Ottawa.

GALEN CRAIK is married and is living in Moosejaw.

FELIX WALTER, with his wife, formerly Dorothea McConnell, of R.V C. '23, is still in Europe studying comparative literature.

JAS. CALDER is teaching at Baron Byng High School, Montreal.

LYMAN VAN VLIET is finishing his law course at McGill.

CLARENCE FRASER is now with the Traffic Department of the Bell Telephone Company of Montreal.

ARNOLD STRANGE, after graduating in Theology at the University of Toronto, is now doing foreign missionary work.

JOHN HUTCHESON is with the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada in their Detroit office.

A. H. METTARLIN is now a Notary Public practising in Montreal.

BERT BISHOP is with the Bell Telephone Company of Montreal.

DAVID COWAN is now statistician with the bond house of Otis & Company, New York City.

ALUMNÆ CLASS NOTES

1912—ELEANOR OUGHTRED (Mrs. J. E. Mothersill) has accompanied her husband to the Kirkcudbright Parish Church, which is a large church situated in one of the most beautiful parts of Scotland. For this call the Rev. Mr. Mothersill left his work in Glasgow at the Pearse institute and at the Govan Parish church.

1912—VERA L. BROWN, PH.D., who has been on the staff of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., for two years as an assistant Professor in the History Department, has now been appointed Associate Professor of History of the same college. Dr. Brown is also head of Morrow House—a college residence for students.

1918—FLORENCE WALKER (Mrs. H. C. Lauber), who recently paid a prolonged visit to Montreal, has returned to her home in Virginia.

1920—A. V. DOUGLAS, PH.D., left in May for Spain to spend the summer with her brother at the Rio Tinto Mines and elsewhere.

1920—GRACE MOODY (Mrs. Norman Young) has recently returned from her home in the Gold Coast, Africa, with her small son, to spend a vacation in Winnipeg with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Moody. Her husband is following her shortly, and it is expected that they will return to Africa later in the year.

1922—WINIFRED MCGOUN, M.A. (Mrs. Morden H. Long), is spending the summer in Europe.

1922—RUTH SHATFORD made her first appearance in Montreal as a singer in a very successful recital at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel on the 12th of May.

1924—PHYLLIS MURRAY, who has been a member of the resident staff of the R.V.C., and an Assistant in English during the past two years, is taking her M.A. in English this year. The title of her thesis is "The English Novel of the Sea from Smollet to Conrad."

1925—LAURA CHALK, B.A., M.Sc., has been awarded a studentship by the National Research Council.

1926—MINNIE RATNER is working with the Bureau of Jewish Social Agencies, New York City.

1927—MAISIE MACSPORRAN has received the Canadian History Research Scholarship from the Women's Canadian Club of Montreal.

1927—MARION FERGUSON holds the scholarship offered by the Montreal Women's Club to the Department of Social Service, and hopes to take the diploma course in that department next year.

1927—MADELAINE DE BLOIS has been awarded a fellowship at Smith College, Northampton, U.S.A.

MISS MARY REID, B.A., instructor in the School for Social Workers, will spend the summer in the Rockies.

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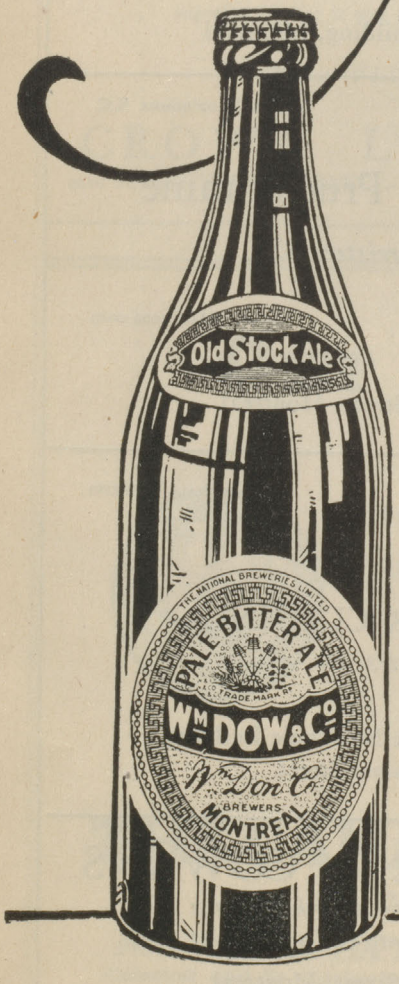
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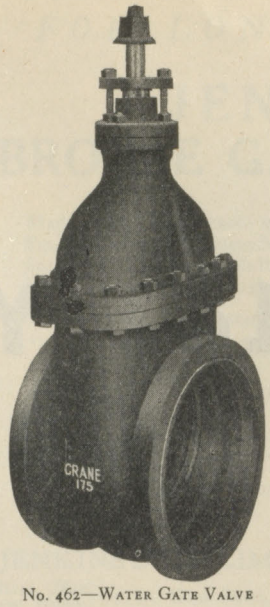
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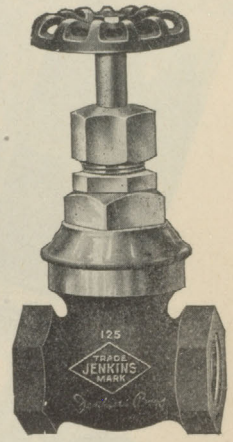


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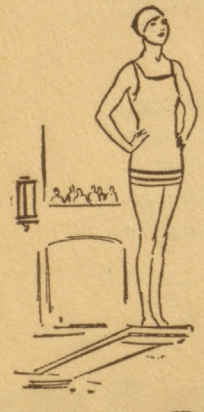
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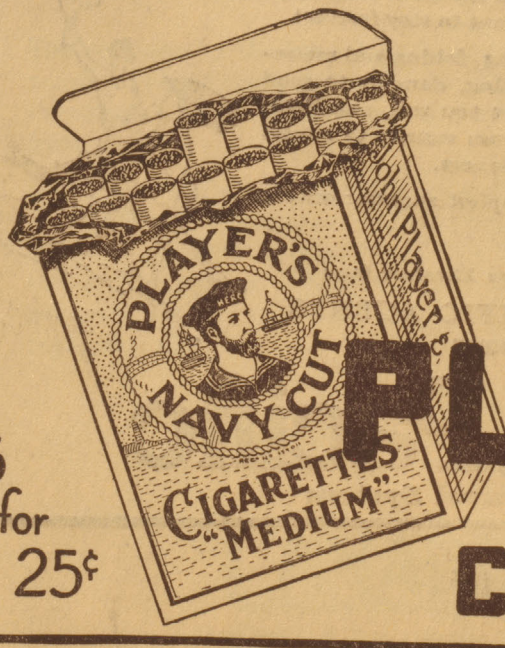
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Volume 8 SEPTEMBER 1927 Number 4

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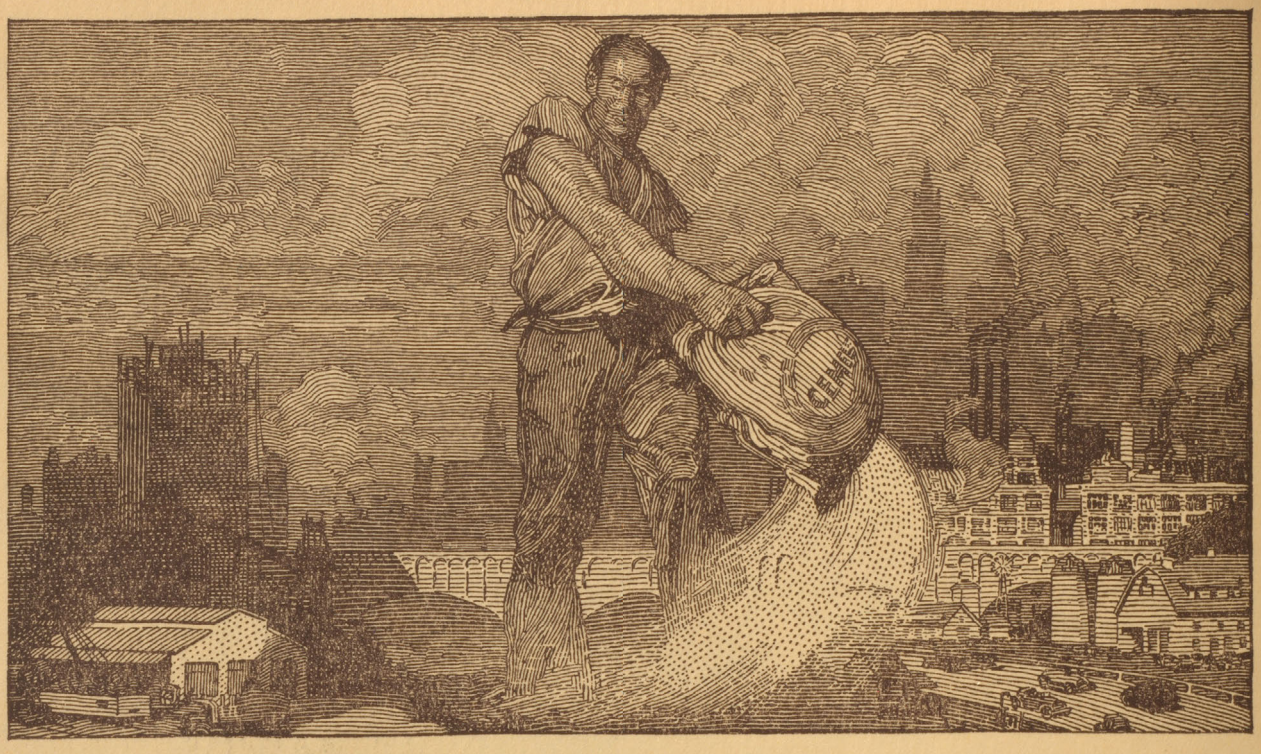
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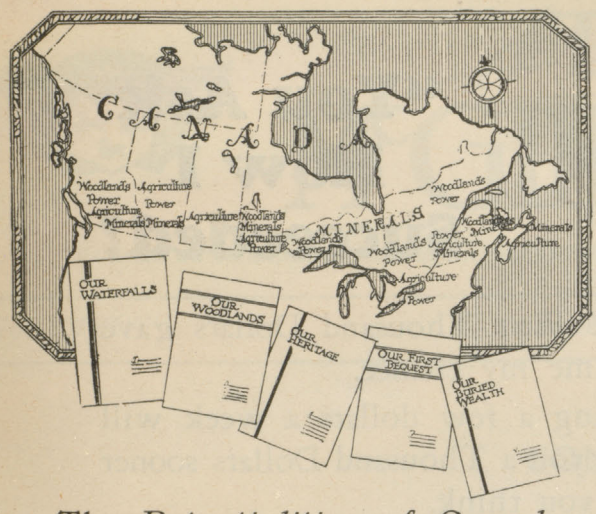
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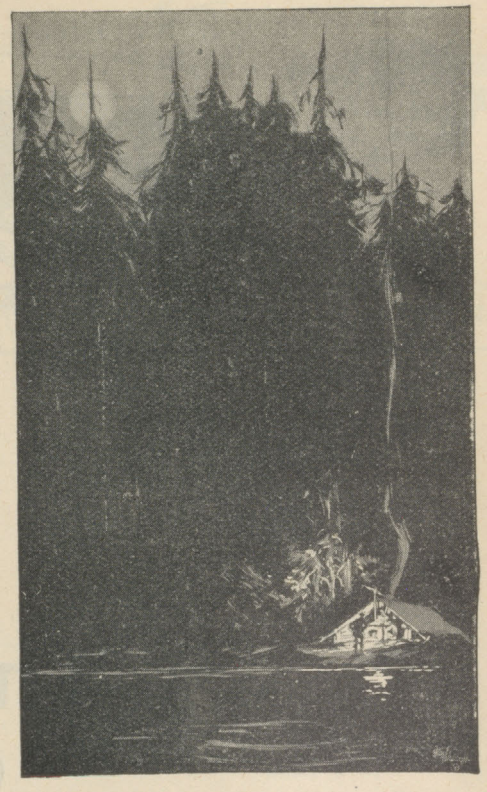
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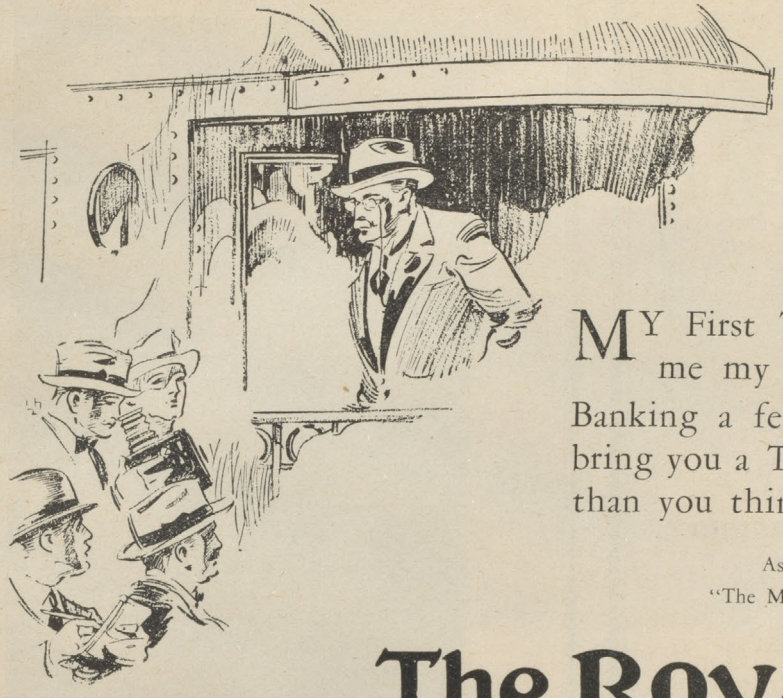
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VOL. VIII SEPTEMBER, 1927 No. 4

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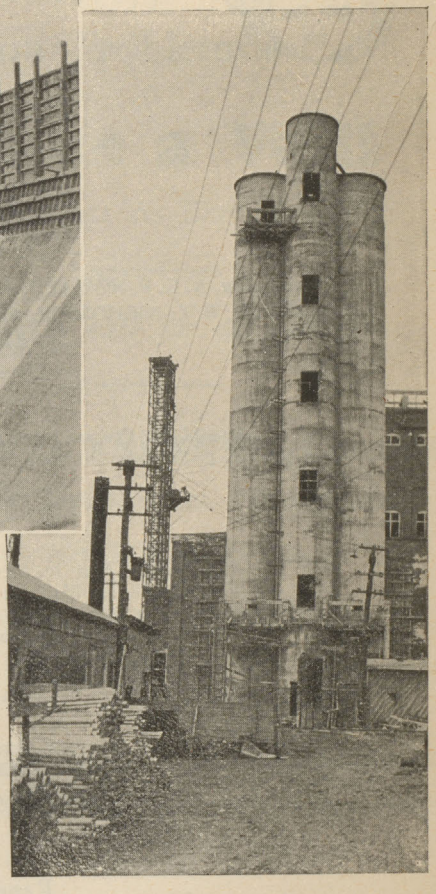
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JAPANESE LETTERS

I.

YOU would have liked a snap-shot of us two this morning marching along to Fukagawa in the pouring rain. I think I mentioned in one letter that P——— plays at a little mission there at 9.30 Sunday morning. Last Sunday was the first fine Sunday, so we have worn our rubber boots mostly. Today it was pouring cats and dogs, so I held up my skirts, put on my old waterproof and rubber boots, P—— did likewise, and off we went through the slathering mud. Something has gone wrong with the spring of P——'s umbrella, and it kept coming down all of a sudden and extinguishing him. After he had put it up again eight or nine times, he decided that he had been extinguished once too often, so shared mine. Our Bible and hymn-book were wrapped safely in a dark green wrapping handkerchief that we invested in. I I would say wrapped in a "furoshiki," as there really is no special name in English for it; but we have been carefully warned in school about using hybrid language, and as we are on the way to being good school children, we must refrain. After we had walked through various pools, puddles, rivers and oceans of mud for a little over half an hour, we arrived at the little Japanese house where service is held. Mr. Mori has a chair at the back of the room ready for me now, so I haven't sat on my feet since the first time. On the chair is a slip of paper with the Psalm, the two lessons and the subject of the sermon marked in English. Isn't that thoughtful? Mrs. Mori can't speak English, but she bows and smiles at us very beamingly.

Last Sunday I copied out the text (when I got home) from Mrs. C——'s Japanese Bible, and wrote the English too, so that I could connect the sounds. This morning the text was in Second Timothy, and I had the place all ready, when he gave out a text from Matthew. I knew that didn't sound like Timothy, for the second lesson had been from Timothy and I had heard him pronounce the name. After giving out the text twice, he looked down at my corner and said in English: "I have changed my subject." Would you have smiled? He is such a nice fatherly man, and he and his wife are very small. They kept saying after the service how sorry they were to bring us out in the rain. It is quite a treat to see all the people bow at the end of the lessons and the sermon. The minister bows first, as much as to say, 'There, that's the best I can do for you'; then all the people bow, looking like 'Thank you, we're much obliged.' They bow so naturally and gracefully, even the funny little school-boys on the street car.

In Japan they don't talk about the weather very much, and now I think we are learning why. It rains, and rains, and rains. They told us when we came to Takata that it was one of the local jokes that Takata was celebrated for two things—ame and ame. The former means rain and the latter jolly fine candy. To hear them they sound almost the same, and we can only tell by the context. We have invested in a little of the latter, but we did not order any of the former. It has poured for two weeks now, and it keeps us busy looking at clothes, books and leathers to see if they are moulding. The bicycles rust like mad, and altogether I do believe that we would gladly spare a little rain for some other country, say Spain. Although I'm often repeating the magic verse it never seems to have any effect.

Although Japan is a lovely country, there is one thing that makes me long for home each time, and that is a taste for the country life. The country here is beautiful, but not sweet, and that is all you can say to express the difference.

There has been a terrible storm here in Japan, and no doubt it was reported in the papers at home, as so much destruction was caused by it in most places. It was a dreadful typhoon, the most dreadful for fifty years, and according to the papers the most terrible since the observatory has been in Tokio. It swept up the east coast at the rate of ninety-six miles per hour, with a driving rain which flooded many districts; but the wind also raised a great tidal wave in Yedo Bay and flooded all the low parts of Tokio. Tsukiji was in a most pitiable state.

One house in front of ours had a huge junk pushed through the front of it when the water swept up over the land. We have not yet heard what happened to our house at No. 30, but wasn't it fortunate that we were up here out of the way of it? The American Church Mission there had Y20,000 worth of damage to its property. I don't know what we should have done if we had been

there. We had some bad ones last fall, but imagine—ninety-six miles an hour! No wonder a number of strong buildings came down. The most terrible thing for us was the death of one of our Theological students at Ikebukuro. He was the most promising one that we had there, and a graduate of the Imperial University at Sapporo. He came from our own town of Takata, and was of the Samurai class here. The dormitory was blown down and a heavy beam fell across his neck, probably breaking it, for he died soon after without regaining consciousness. It was a great loss to our mission, and he was in his final year. We have had his funeral here this week; and I don't want another soon, for they make such a fuss over it. He and an older brother were the only Christians in the family, but it is likely the rest will inquire into Christianity now. One of the sisters said that she felt bound to carry on the work that her brother had commenced and was doing so well when he died. I am not going to tell you much about it, the funeral, for there are pleasanter things, but I am just recovering from the strain of a three days' funeral. There were a number of things new to me which seemed to me of doubtful use in a Christian service and these rather upset me, but I suppose we ought not to expect too much of new Christians. It seems very hard for them to separate the old customs from the new. Spirit worship and ancestor adoration seem to be so much woven into their life. Every morning, for instance, our servants burn a stick of incense before the table of their dead father, and this is one of the hardest things to get them to give up, as they think that they are disregarding the comfort of their father, or whoever the relation may be—and, of course, a father comes first in importance in this respect. That is one of the things that I will be very firm on; that they must put away their household shrines and spirit worship. It looks to me as if the native Christian workers were a little lax on this, but it is rather soon to start making general statements.

* * *

"The Daily Grind in Divers Fields"

ADVERTISING

MARION YOUNG, '19, who has been with the Dominion Advertising Company since April, 1926, tells of the various activities of advertising agencies.

* * * *

In addition to planning, preparing and placing advertising, the agency may be called upon to do anything from suggesting a catchy name for a new product to recommending a capable janitor. It provides the advertiser with the services of experienced advisers, competent copy writers and artists, and secures for him reasonable credit from the Press. The agency has to design trademarks, labels, cartons and wrappers, and to prepare direct mail advertising, catalogues and booklets.

Some of the larger firms have research bureaux and test laboratories, where the products they advertise may be thoroughly examined for any special merits which a casual observation would not reveal.

Miss Young's pithy remark on the chances of women in advertising is worth bearing in mind: "In all fields the two sexes have a marked resemblance in one respect—some members of each are successful and satisfactory workers while others are not."

DIETETICS

In the Convocation procession of May, 1923, appeared a small group of students wearing a brightly lined hood which had never appeared in the ranks before. For the first time McGill was conferring the degree of Bachelor of Household Science. Four young women received it, thus becoming pioneers in the field of work for which the course of two years at McGill and two at Macdonald had prepared them.

One of these students, Jean Reyner, became Assistant Dietitian in the Food Clinic of the Boston Dispensary, which takes care of a great number of Boston's sick poor. Here are held clinics of every type, whose object is to assist the physicians of the medical clinics. The dietitian, with her knowledge of nutritional problems from the economic as well as the health angle, interprets to the patient in terms he can understand, the diet prescribed by the doctor. The Boston clinic last year treated about one thousand patients in this way.

A second public duty the Clinic performs is teaching applied dietetics to medical students, nurses, and social workers. All the spare time of the staff is given to constructive and research work.

"In such a field," Miss Reyner writes, "I have been working for the past three years, dividing my time between patients, study and students; and almost every day adds some thrilling experience to broaden and enhance one's life."

MEDICINE

Since her graduation in 1922, Winifred A. Blampin, M.D., C.M., has led a life of constant activity. Immediately after receiving her degree Dr. Blampin took a year's interneship in the Woman's Hospital in Philadelphia, where she not only gained valuable experience,

but formed the acquaintance of many interesting women in her own profession. Dr. Blampin went as physician to a state school for delinquent girls in Maine; from which position she returned to Philadelphia at the request of Dr. Maude Abbott, who was then occupying the chair in Pathology at the Woman's Medical College. Dr. Blampin joined her as Research Fellow in Pathology, later becoming Instructor in Pathology, with Dr. Abbott.

This brief account merely "touches the high spots" of Dr. Blampin's activities. Naturally, in her busy life she has little time for writing. In the last letter received from her she speaks of occupying, at the same time, no less than six positions,—as instructor at the Woman's Medical College, medical adviser to various schools, institutions, etc.,—and adds: "I am seriously contemplating opening an office for general practice, with evening office hours." Doubtless by now this is an accomplished fact.

METABOLISM

Helen MacLennan, '19, was for over four years in the Research Laboratory of the Canadian Electro Products Co., at Shawinigan Falls, P.Q. All her work there was in industrial chemistry and most interesting, but when the opportunity came for work in the Metabolism Laboratory at the Royal Victoria Hospital Miss MacLennan accepted it. Here three other McGill graduates are associated with her: Rhoda Grant, '24; Ruth Ward, B.Sc., '26, and Anna Brown, B.Sc., '27

Most of the cases treated are diabetics and nephritics, and once a week a visit is paid to the outdoor department. Here the interviews with patients sometimes afford relaxation to the grave-faced questioner. One patient with a long list of painful symptoms to recount on the first occasion Miss MacLennan questioned him later refused to say how he was: "I wait till you make test, then *you* tell me how I am." A satisfactory report on the test sent the patient away entirely cured of all previous aches and pains.

The reports given by the Laboratory on the tests made decide how each individual case is to be treated, so a great deal of responsibility falls upon the Metabolism staff. Miss MacLennan is very enthusiastic about her work, and says: "Life in any laboratory is interesting; but here, because of the human element, it is *fascinating*."

THREE LECTURES IN PARIS

by Lucienne Desbarats '25

IN how many corners of the world are minds which cherish pictures carried away from days spent at the Sorbonne! Some ordered knowledge surely all her students have gleaned, but it is not that which recurs to them at odd moments with intense vividness, leaving the impression that they again hear the professor's tones, and see the students gathered in from East and West.

So it is that I hear again the voice of Monsieur Mornet, speaking on "The Century of Ideas" to the "Ecole de Préparation des Professeurs du Français a l'Etranger." "Abstract reasoning, science—the 18th century believed in both—but it placed above them, as an infallible teacher of truth, the human heart. Logic could mislead; what was once a scientific verity, a century later would be a scientific error; the love of a mother for her child would always endure."

Very attentive to this discourse is a tall, massive Dutchman with fair hair brushed off a broad forehead. Equally interested is an intelligent young Polish girl dressed in black, on whose bronze hair the sun is shining. Near her sits a nun, whose face, framed by its white bandeau, shows a clear-cut profile, pink cheeks and cast-down eyes. Directly before me is a young French girl, with beautiful red-gold hair, wearing a royal blue sweater which gives a note of colour to the sombre gray class-room.

There are students from Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Russia, Japan, England, Australia, America, Canada. It is a gathering as cosmopolitan as the title of the school indicates.

The echo of a professor's voice does not always come back to us from a conventional class-room setting.

"Au Caméléon" is a little café, with yellow walls and green shutters. One room, filled with smoke, has tables here and there, and a counter with dirty, empty glasses. Another small room with rows of chairs has some striking paintings on the walls—here a cabaret scene in yellow and red, there orange mountains with gray snow beneath and blue sky above.

Le Docteur d'Urville is tall and stooped, he has an aquiline nose, fair hair and slightly bloodshot eyes. He is here, amid cabaret and orange mountains, to unveil to us the mysteries of King Tut-ankhamen's religion:

"One snowflake has thousands of geometrical forms; there must be an all powerful harmony that rules them. Learn this secret rhythm, and you will be master of love, power, success, and money. The Egyptian neophytes sought for this hidden principle; the invisible world was their dominion; for them it swamped the visible one."

A book on their rites and manuscripts has been written by our lecturer. His work has brought him what is sought by all in these troubled post-war days—Peace.

* * * * * * * * *

Yet another voice comes to me from yet another setting—that of Monsieur Jwalorski, whom we heard in the hall of the Institut Géographique. For this important lecture due preparation was made by some, at least, of its audience. "Mademoiselle" appeared in her voluminous black and white boa and her best black hat with plumes. Truly she needed all her dignity as she led the way, while six of us, belonging to her "Famille," trailed after her into the hall.

"Monsieur Jwalorski advanced to us his astounding theory, "La terre est un être vivant." Supermen we would be, promised the lecturer, if we assimilated his ideas. "The earth has been represented as a truth immersed in water, moving its legs. Yes, the earth is alive. Economical, political, historical, disturbances are all caused by a sickness of the earth. Our years are to it but a day."

Such was Dr. Jwalorski's proposition. Dreams come true—his may. Nevertheless, he concluded, "Science is uncertain; poetry is man's best refuge."

Art, music, theatres, shops, houses, streets, people,—yes, these are all seductions of Paris; but to some at least the most gripping memories are of its lectures.

McGill Alumnae Society

ANNUAL REPORT OF RECORDING SECRETARY, 1926-1927.

DISTINCTIONS WON BY WOMEN GRADUATES OF 1927

Emma Clarissa Odell	Lieut.-Governor's Silver Medal, School of House Science.
Margaret Ida Ermold	Lieut.-Governor's Silver Medal, Faculty of Music.
Elsie Epstein	Lieut.-Governor's Silver Medal, Department of Commerce.
Amy E. Hunter	Shakespeare Gold Medal for English.
Maud M. Hutcheson	Byron Medal.
Beatrice M. T. Lyman	Lieut.-Governor's Silver Medal for History.
Donna Sabina Schleien	Governor-General's Gold Medal for Modern Languages.
Isabelle Scriver	Alliance Française Silver Medal.
Florence Kaplan	Certificate for Distinction, General Course.
Mary Cardensky	Certificate for Distinction in General Course.
Simonne Levy	Certificate for Distinction in General Course.

REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE McGILL ALUMNÆ SOCIETY

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	Mrs. Phelan.
Convenor Editorial Board:	
"McGill News"	Miss A. M. MacKinnon.
	J. Grace Gardner, Convenor.

CANADIAN FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

Miss Phyllis M. Gregory of Vancouver has been named the 1927 winner of the $1,200 scholarship offered by the Canadian Federation of University Women.

ALUMNÆ NOTES

1911—Anna Schafheitlin has been appointed Assistant Professor in French and German, Albion College, Michigan, for next Fall's session. Dr. Schafheitlin will also be on the staff of the Summer School of German at Mount Holyoke.

1911—Margaret Smith, who has been engaged in missionary work near Peking, has been obliged to leave China, due to present conditions, and is at present in Jersey, Channel Islands.

1915—Lennie Macdonald (Mrs. T. E. Price) recently paid a flying visit to the college on her return from a visit to England.

1916—Margaret Cameron, M.A. (Radcliffe) and Winner of the Federation Scholarship, has just completed her *Doctorat* studies in Paris, winning mention *très honorable*, the highest distinction given by the Sorbonne.

1916—Margaret Gibb (past student), who took courses in English and French at McGill, 1912-16, has also won this distinction.

1920—Dorothy Mawdsley has obtained her M.A. degree at the University of British Columbia, and will act as assistant in the English Department there for next session. During the summer she will work for her Ph.D. at the University of Chicago.

1924—Carrol Robertson (Mrs. Otto Maass) received the degree of Ph.D. at the May Convocation.

1927—Miriam Burland has taken a summer appointment in the Dominion Laboratory, Ottawa.

Alice W. Turner has been appointed Assistant in Philosophy and Mathematics at McGill for next session, and will study for her M.A. in Mathematics.

Jean M. Gwynne has been awarded the Mrs. Sadie Sherwood Memorial Scholarship (value $150, tenable for two years) at the McGill School for Social Workers.

McGILL ALUMNÆ SOCIETY ANNUAL STATEMENT, 1926-27

ASSETS

By Balance, 1925-26		$ 230.10
Balance Tea Account, 1925-26		18.88
Late Returns Appeal, 1925-26		11.00
Fees (late 1925-26)		9.00
Fees, 1926-27		729.50
Fee, 1927-28		2.50
Balance Reunion Dinner		198.55
Balance Lecture		162.70
Balance Bridge		366.31
Donation		.50
Bank Interest		13.23
Exchange Sent		.49
		$1,742.76

LIABILITIES

To Tea Account	$ 161.88
Graduates' Society	362.00
Printing, Stationery, Postage	123.28
Local Council of Women	7.00
Entertainment of Canadian Federation delegates	109.45
Canadian Federation Fee	70.00
Canadian Federation Scholarship	200.00
Hospital Library	200.00
University Settlement	100.00
Flowers	6.00
Hyland	4.00
Exchange on Cheques	1.97
Balance	397.18
	$1,742.76

Audited and found correct:
A. MURIEL WILSON,
S. MAY IDLER.

E. CHRISTINE RORKE,
Treasurer.

May 16th, 1927.

McGILL ALUMNÆ SOCIETY
ANNUAL REPORT OF RECORDING SECRETARY, 1926-27

THE Society has held its usual monthly meetings during the session, three of them being evening meetings, and all of them well attended. The number of members showed an increase, but it is to be deplored that there is so considerable a drifting from the membership each year, a condition which affects not only our local strength, but also that of the Canadian and International Federation of University Women.

The Alumnæ have contributed their interest in social and welfare work in the city. Financially the year has been a success, and we have been able to increase our budget allotments. Contributions have been made again to the Federation Scholarship Fund, the Hospital Library Committee, and the University Settlement. There have been three chief sources of revenue—the surplus from the Reunion dinner, the lecture by Miss Elizabeth Drew of Oxford in November, and the "bridge" held in March.

Several events of outstanding interest to our Society have taken place since last annual meeting. The Biennial Conference of the International Federation of University Women, held last July in Amsterdam, was attended and reported on by two of our members, Miss Margaret Cameron and Miss Louise Shaw. The Canadian Federation conferred in Montreal in August, and we are informed that valuable contributions to its success were made by such members of our unit as were available in town at that season. Miss Catherine Mackenzie reported on this Conference at our November meeting, both as one of our members and in her capacity as Vice-President of the Federation.

In October the University held its Quinquennial Reunion, and the Society had a splendid opportunity to play hostess and welcome back out-of-town Alumnæ. And finally, this year has seen the organizing and opening of the much-desired University Women's Club, a triumph due in no small part to the tireless efforts of some of our members.

The year's programme has been varied and enjoyable, a feature being the large part taken in it by our members. Our thanks are offered to all those good friends who so graciously gave of their time, talent, and knowledge for our pleasure and instruction,—to Professor Eve, Mrs. Sitwell, Dr. Percy Leslie, Miss Bryan, Mr. H. A. Kennedy, Miss Kydd, and Mr. Wickenden, for a series of talks of unusual interest and charm; and to Mrs. Ewing, Mrs. Phelan, Miss Donnelly and Miss Fielders for the pleasure their music has given us. To Miss Hurlbatt for all her kindness and practical interest, and to all those who have in various ways helped to make the year now closing such a satisfaction, we tender our gratitude.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORENCE MacSWEEN STALKER,
Recording Secretary.

Branch Societies

DISTRICT OF BEDFORD
McGILL GRADUATES' SOCIETY
REV. ERNEST M. TAYLOR, *Secretary*

The Annual Meeting of the District of Bedford Graduates' Society held its annual meeting in the Paul Holland Knowlton Memorial Building in Knowlton, Que., on the 27th of August, under the presidency of the President, COLONEL R. F. STOCKWELL, B.A., B.C.L., K.C.

The Secretary reported that he had corresponded with the five persons whose marks in the recent June examination entitled them to enter Arts Faculty at McGill the incoming session, and that, with the exception of one, namely, Gilbert King of Waterloo High School, each one had declined to enter McGill this year.

Mr. Gilbert King had been awarded a scholarship of five hundred dollars, and in consequence is excluded from the scholarship established by our Branch Society, hence the amount now, one hundred and fifty dollars, will be added to the capital now in the hands of the Corporation of McGill University from our Society, making the scholarship more valuable in another year.

The officers of this Branch are now:

President: COLONEL R. F. STOCKWELL, B.A., B.C.L., K.C., of Cowansville.
Vice-President for Brome County: A. C. PAINTIN, M.D., C.M., Knowlton.
Vice-President for Shefford County: C. A. NUTTING, B.C.L., K.C., Waterloo.
Vice-President for Missisquoi County: W. F. BOWLES, B.C.L., Sweetsburg.
Honorary President: HON. SENATOR G. G. FOSTER, B.C.L., K.C., Montreal.

By resolution of the Society in 1912, REV. ERNEST M. TAYLOR, M.A., has been registered as permanent Secretary-Treasurer. The standing Committee on Scholarship is unchanged.

The members are: HON. G. G. FOSTER, DOCTOR COWLEY, MR. C. A. NUTTING, B.C.L.; DOCTOR A. C. PAINTIN and REV. ERNEST M. TAYLOR.

Notes

Included in recent militia promotions is that of Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. Stockwell, Arts '08, Law '11, of Cowansville, Que., to be commander of the Fourth Mounted Brigade, with the rank of Colonel.

Dr. Anna Schafheitlin, Arts '11, recently of Canning, N.S., has been appointed assistant professor of modern languages at Albion College, Michigan, a co-educational institution under the direction of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Maxwell B. Singer, Law '19, of Paris, France, has been admitted to the bar of the Province of New Brunswick. At the conclusion of post-graduate studies in France, he became an advocate of that country, and will continue to carry on practice in Paris.

Rev. R. deWitt Scott, Arts '16, has become minister of St. Luke's United Church, Decarie Boulevard, Notre Dame de Grace, P.Q. after a term as minister in charge of a church at Carleton Place, Ont.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Young, Med. '05, has retired from the command of No. 23 Field Ambulance, C.A.M.C., Ottawa, and has been succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. Flegg, Med. '06.

Dr. W. E. Harding, who died in Brockville, Ont., in May, was the father of Dr. Ernest Harding, Med. '26, of the staff of the Montreal General Hospital.

Basil S. W. Buffam, M.Sc., Sci. '23, has obtained the degree of Ph.D. from Princeton University, where he has been pursuing post-graduate studies. Accompanied by Bertrand T. Denis, Sci. '23, and E. Riordon, he has proceeded to Southern Rhodesia, where the three will enter the employ of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa.

Dr. Frank D. Adams, Sci. '78, and James M. McCarthy, Sci. '87, have been re-appointed members of the National Research Council for a period of three years.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Shillington, Med. '94, has retired from the command of No. 2 Stationary Hospital, C.A.M.C., with headquarters in Ottawa.

Hon. A. C. Rutherford, LL.D., Arts '81, Law '81, former Premier of Alberta, has been elected Councillor of the University of Alberta.

Hon. Herbert M. Marler, Law '98, has been elected president of the Montreal Reform Club, of which Gerald H. Phillimore, Law '21, is English secretary.

The honorary degree of LL.D. has been conferred by the University of Ottawa upon Dr. M. M. Seymour, Med. '79, Deputy Minister of Public Health for the Province of Saskatchewan.

Dr. Fred. W. Brydone-Jack, Med. '07, has returned to his home in Vancouver, B.C., after having spent several months in Vienna engaged in post-graduate studies.

Dr. George D. Little, Med. '20, of Montreal, spent part of the summer in Great Britain carrying on post-graduate studies.

Rev. Dr. W. Leslie Clay, Arts '87, minister of St. Andrew's Church, Victoria, B.C., has been elected Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. Dr. Clay is a native of Bedeque, P.E.I., and has been minister of the Victoria Church since 1894, in which year he went to the Coast from Moose Jaw, Sask. His theological studies were pursued at the Montreal Presbyterian College.

Dr. G. E. Tremble, Med. '21, of Montreal, has recently been abroad visiting the hospitals of London, Paris and Vienna.

Henry Borden, Arts '21, has been called to the bar of Lincoln's Inn, following studies at Oxford. Philip Joseph, Law '24, holder of the Quebec Government scholarship, has been called to the bar of the Middle Temple.

Errol C. Amaron, Arts '23, has been ordained to the ministry of the United Church of Canada.

The Hon. Mr. Justice D. D. MacKenzie, who died at Halifax, N.S., in June, was the father of C. Russell MacKenzie, Arts '16, of Montreal.

Dr. Morley A. Jull, M.Sc. '19, poultry husbandman in the United States Department of Agriculture and formerly head of the poultry department at Macdonald College, acted as chairman of the United States National Committee in connection with the World's Poultry Congress held at Ottawa. Dr. Jull was one of the official delegates from the United States to the Congress.

Harold B. Tett, Sci. '14, is now rural power engineer with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario at Windsor, Ont.

Life membership in the Canadian Public Health Association has been conferred upon Dr. M. M. Seymour, Med. '79, Deputy Minister of Health for the Province of Saskatchewan.

Frank Badgley, past student, has become acting director of the motion picture bureau of the Department of Trade and Commerce, with headquarters at Ottawa.

The Headmasters' Association of the Protestant Public Schools of Montreal recently tendered a dinner to W. A. Kneeland, Law '90, principal of Strathearn School, upon the occasion of his retirement from the School Board, which he has served as a principal since the year 1884.

Dr. P. D. Ross, Sci. '78, of Ottawa, was one of the representatives of Canada at the matches of the English Senior Golf Association held in England during the summer.

Dr. Howard T. Barnes, Sci. '93, spent part of the summer in Northern Newfoundland carrying out a further investigation into iceberg destruction. The expedition is the eighth of the same type which Dr. Barnes has undertaken since 1910.

James A. Wood, Sci. '14, has been appointed superintendent of the new Prince Albert National Park, which has been created in the northern part of Saskatchewan, after a term as assistant superintendent of the Rocky Mountains Park at Banff. He will have his headquarters at Montreal Lake, Sask.

Dr. J. J. O'Neill, Sci. '09, spent the summer in Western Canada engaged in geological work for the Mond Nickle Company and the Victoria Syndicate.

Major J. K. Wyman, Sci. '10, has been appointed superintendent of the Dominion Government elevator at Port Colborne, Ont.

Dr. F. M. Auld, Arts '07, Med. '09, has left Tientsin, North China, for the Sonjim Mission Station in Korea. He is working under the auspices of the United Church of Canada.

Dr. H. S. Whiting, Med. '21, who has been in China with the American Presbyterian Mission, returned to this country in May and spent the summer in Cornwall, Ont.

William Drysdale, for over thirty years a well known figure in the Montreal bookselling and publishing trade and later an officer of the appraisal branch of His Majesty's Customs at Montreal, who died there in June, was the father of William F. Drysdale, Sci. '04. Another son, Charles W. Drysdale, Sci. '09, met death by drowning in British Columbia in 1917.

Fellow graduates will sympathize with J. Sydney Dash, Agr. '13, and Mrs. Dash in the death at St. Augustine, Trinidad, on June 11th, of their son, Hugo Donald, aged one year and nine months.

Rev. James Grier, Arts '19, of Campbellford, Ont., as been elected moderator of the Peterborough Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

Mrs. D. D. Macdonald, who died at Bailey's Brook, Pictou County, N.S., in June, was the mother of Dr. R. St. J. Macdonald, Med. '03, of Montreal.

Herbert J. Rose, M.A., Arts '04, has been appointed Professor of Greek in the United College of the University of St. Andrew's, Scotland. Since 1919 he has been Professor of Latin at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, and he was previously Associate Professor of Classics at his Alma Mater. Professor Rose is well known as a classical scholar, and was one of the first Rhodes Scholars appointed from the Province of Quebec.

Dr. Eleanor S. Percival, Arts '15, Med. '22, spent the summer in Paris and Vienna engaged in the prosecution of post-graduate studies.

Robert S. O'Meara, Arts '21, Canadian Trade Commissioner stationed at Batavia, Java, with a district embracing the Dutch East Indies, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, Indo-China and Siam, spent part of the summer in Canada investigating the possibilities of augmenting Canadian trade with the territory under his jurisdiction.

Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, LL.D., Arts '89, Med. '92, has recently completed a frieze, presented by Scotsmen in America in memory of Scotland's work in the Great War, which will be unveiled by the American Ambassador to Great Britain in Edinburgh during September. An exhibition of Dr. McKenzie's sculpture was opened in the Fine Arts Gallery in London on July 6th.

Rev. Samuel F. Robinson, for many years a clergyman of the Diocese of Huron, who died in London, Ont., in June, was the father of Rev. Bernard S. Robinson, Arts '10, of Montreal.

The Hon. E. Fabre Surveyer, Law '86, has been elected senior vice-president of the Canadian Authors' Association.

R. A. Grant Smart, Arts '19, has left the service of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, in which he was employed under the Supervisor of Methods at the General Office in Montreal. He was presented by the staff with a gold watch upon his resignation.

C. E. Watson, Sci. '21, has been promoted from the position of Supervisor of Results at the head office of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada at Montreal to be Supervisor of Local Methods and Results, also at head office.

K. H. Forbes, Sci. '21, has been promoted from Trunk Engineer to Manual Equipment Engineer with the Bell Telephone Company of Canada at Montreal.

Dr. Leander R. Morse, Med. '96, of Lawrencetown, N.S., has been elected president of the Nova Scotia Medical Society, of which Dr. R. H. Sutherland, Med. '07, of Pictou, is first vice-president, and Dr. H. K. McDonald, Med. '96, of Halifax, second vice-president.

Mrs. Sophie Campbell Wood, who died in Vancouver, B.C., in July, was the mother of Professor F. G. C. Wood, Arts '10, of the University of British Columbia.

Bertram T. Dickson, Ph.D. '22, who has been professor of plant pathology at Macdonald College, has been appointed chief mycologist of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research of Australia and has left to assume his new duties. Dr. Dickson graduated from Queen's University, Kingston, in 1915, and in 1918 commanded the School of Agriculture of the British Expeditionary Force in France. He joined the staff of Macdonald College in 1919.

Rex W. Hovey, Sci. '15, is now general manager of the Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, with office in Saint John, N.B. Previously he was president of the Abitibi Research Corporation.

W. Simpson Walker, K.C., Law '74, registrar of the Quebec Admiralty division of the Exchequer Court of Canada, and Mrs. Walker recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. Mrs. Walker was formerly Miss Sarah Perney, of Waterford, Ont.

Dr. Richard M. H. Power, Med. '20, has returned to Montreal from Vienna and Edinburgh, where he prosecuted post-graduate studies.

Owing to the serious illness of the Hon. John Oliver, the Hon. John D. MacLean, Med. '05, is acting Prime Minister of that province. He has been a member of the Provincial Cabinet for a number of years and now holds the portfolio of Education.

Dr. A. B. Manson, Med. '26, is now attached to the medical staff of Abitibi Pulp and Paper Company's hospital at Iroquois Falls, Ont.

J. Arthur Mathewson, Arts '12, Law '15, and Mrs. Mathewson, who spent the summer abroad, attended the garden party given by Their Majesties at Buckingham Palace in July.

Mary Elizabeth, widow of George M. Reid, who died in London, Ont., in July, was the mother of Colonel G. Eric Reid, Arts '15, of that city.

The Colonial Auxiliary Forces' Officers' Decoration has been conferred upon Colonel Alexander Macphail, LL.D., Sci. '93, of Kingston, Ont.; upon Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Munroe, Med. '03, of Saskatoon, Sask., and upon Lieutenant-Colonel R. Innes, Agr. '11, of Halifax, N.S.

Rev. Norman Egerton, Arts '23, curate at the Church of the Ascension, Montreal, has been ordained to the priesthood of the Church of England and Rev. Isaac M. Lidstone, Arts '26, of St. Paul's Mission, Greenfield Park, Que., to the diaconate.

Dr. John H. Palmer, Med. '21, has moved from Rossland, B.C., to Trail, B.C. At the former place he was acting Medical Officer of Health.

Major E. P. Fetherstonhaugh, M.C., Sci. '99, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in command of the University of Manitoba contingent of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps.

A. J. M. Smith, M.A., Arts '25, who has been a member of the teaching staff of the Montreal High School, has been selected as student exchange teacher with Edinburgh and will leave shortly for Scotland under the terms of the exchange.

Brigadier-General A. G. L. McNaughton, Sci. '10, has vacated the post of Deputy Chief of the General Staff at Ottawa to attend the Imperial Defence College.

Miss Frances Stocking, Arts '26, of Westmount, has been awarded the scholarship of the French Government entitling the recipient to a year's study of French abroad. The scholarship is of the value of 10,000 francs. Miss Stocking will pursue her studies in Paris.

Victor E. Duclos, Arts '15, has become a junior trade commissioner in the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa.

Dr. T. F. Robertson, Med. '91, has been appointed a coroner for the united counties of Leeds and Grenville, Ontario.

Mrs. White, widow of W. R. White, K.C., who died in Pembroke, Ont., on August 2nd, was the mother of Dr. R. B. White, Med. '96, of Penticton, B.C.

Rev. A. D. MacKenzie, M.A., D.D., Arts '04, principal of Stanstead College, has received a call to the pastorate of the Westminster United Church in Regina, Sask.

Hethrington, Fred. J., 1876, Ottawa—In January Mr. Hethrington went to New Orleans, La., where he remained until the middle of May. He was at New Orleans during the inundations along the river Mississippi. This was Mr. Hethrington's third winter in New Orleans. On his return to Ottawa, or shortly afterwards, he underwent a minor operation at Ottawa Civic Hospital, from which he is convalescing satisfactorily.

Rogers, Richard B., 1878, Peterboro.—Early in March Mr. Rogers suffered from a sudden attack of illness, which caused anxiety to his relatives and friends for some weeks. His wife who had been a semi-invalid for a year or more apparently improved in health after his illness, but she died unexpectedly on May 28th. Mr. Rogers is improving slowly, and is able to walk about to a limited extent.

Extract from letter of A. W. Carlyle, Sci. '22: The number of McGill men in North Rhodesia is steadily growing. Besides C. B. Kingston, consulting mining engineer, and Dr. J. A. Bancroft, consulting geologist to the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, there are J. Saunders, Min. '21; Dr. E. G. Bishop, Buffan and Pelletier of Min. '23; D. H. Ellis, Min. '24; and Riordon, Min. '25, and Becking, Min. '24.

Richard Terroux, Sc. '25, M.Sc. '26, has been awarded one of the three science scholarships alloted annually to Canada and granted by the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851.

Mr. Terroux receives the award after a distinguished career at Loyola and McGill. Born in Montreal, he was educated here; receiving

the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Loyola College in 1921. In 1925 he received the degree of Bachelor of Science from McGill, and in the following year was awarded his Master's degree by the same university.

The scholarship which Mr. Terroux receives is to date from July 1st, and he is to begin research work in the Fall at any institution he may select in the United Kingdom or abroad, as long as it is approved by the Commissioners.

The scholarships, which are of the value of at least £250 sterling a year are tenable for two, or in rare instances, three years. They are limited according to the report of the Commission "to those branches of science, such as physics, mechanics and chemistry, the extension of which is especially important for our national industries."

B. A. Brown, Med. '18, has been elected president of the Medical Staff of the Oshawa General Hospital, Oshawa, Ont.

The engagement is announced of Doris Emma, only daughter of the late Rev. D. B. Wyman, Arts '97, and of Mrs. R. A. Seale, Sawyerville, Que., to Thomas Patton Gladstone Shaw, Arts '20, M.A., M.Sc., of Shawinigan Falls, Que., only son of Dr. T. P. Shaw, Med. '93, and Mrs. T. P. Shaw, Montreal. The marriage will take place the latter part of July.

MEDICAL DINNER AT TORONTO

The McGill doctors who attended the Canadian Medical Association meetings in Toronto gathered at a dinner on June 16th at Toronto Golf Club. Some seventy-five men from all parts of the Dominion were present and the usual good fellowship of a medical dinner was evident. During the evening, the University of Manitoba graduates joined the party.

Dr. Chas. F. Martin spoke on the history and growth of our Alma Mater, and referred to its present high standing in the medical world. Dr. M. T. MacEachran of Chicago told of the work being done on hospital standardization, and of the McGill men he meets in parts of this continent. Other speakers were Drs. A. T. Bazin, Montreal; D. J. Gibb Wishart, Toronto; David Low, Regina; T. McPherson, Victoria; L. M. Curren, Saint John, N.B.; L. C. Conn, Edmonton; R. H. Arthur, Sudbury, and A. H. Gordon, Montreal. The Chairman was Dr. Leonard Murray, and he was assisted by a dinner committee of Drs. W. H. Dickson, Oliver R. Mabee, and Stanley K. Clark, all of Toronto.

Among those present, besides the above, were Drs. E. A. Turnbull, Barrie; J. R. Calder, Brantford; J. D. Harrison, Edmonton; H. M. Young, Iroquois Falls; E. W. Archibald, H. S. Shaw, H. B. Cushing, Ridley Mackenzie, W. W. Alexander, J. A. Nutter, L. C. Montgomery, R. R. Struthers, S. G. Ross, J. J. McGovern, C. K. P. Henry, Guy Johnson, D. S. Lewis, C. F. Moffatt, F. R. England, D. F. Gurd, F. L. Phelps, J. B. McKenzie, E. H. Mason, R. H. M. Hardisty, R. E. Powell, and H. M Martin, Montreal; J. S. McKay, New Westminster, B.C.; Wm. Hutchison J Leggett, and W. S. Lymen, Ottawa; M. S. Wade, Renfrew; F. S. Greenwood, St. Catherines; G. B. Peat, Saint John, N.B.; J. O. Fraser, St John's, Nfld.; H. W. Kerfoot, Smiths Falls; James S. Simpson, A. L. Lockwood, T. A. Robinson, J. L Robinson, C. H. Robson, and M. C. Roberts, Toronto; and O. S. Waugh, Winnipeg.

McGILL SOCIETY OF TORONTO
STAG DINNER + SMOKER
will be held on
SATURDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 8TH
(after the McGill-Varsity Rugby Games)
at the
MILITARY INSTITUTE
96 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
Reserve your tickets at the same time as your Rugby seats from K. D. Joseph, 293 Bay Street, Toronto.

Class Notes

SCIENCE '24

Class Secretary: A. D. McCall, '10, Forden Crescent, Westmount.

Geo. M. Dick, recently married, is still setting a high standard at the Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Company, where he has been since leaving college.

Don. Addie, after starting as a day labourer at the Dominion Glass Company, put his time to such good use that he is now holding the responsible position of Asst. Plant Superintendent. Have you noticed how the stock has gone up recently?

The rise in the sales of the Guaranteed Pure Milk Company have not been entirely due, as was popularly supposed, to the recent milk scare, but to our friend, Geo. H. Trenholme, who has been putting in a good twelve hours a day.—Oh, what a change!

After a short sojourn with Darling Brothers in Montreal, Bill Darling spent about a year travelling around Alabama installing *Heating*? Systems for the Webster Heating Company. He has now returned to Montreal.

Art. Gravel has become internationally known in skiing circles. After a chequered career, Art. is now becoming a financial magnate in Bryant & Company.

Reg. Ashby has at last grown his moustache and has settled down quietly at the Shawinigan Water & Power Company—Montreal.

The Ingersoll Rand Company is fortunate in having the inseparables, Ted Fry and Sox Ferrabee. Ted is in Toronto, while Sox, who is now married, has become Manager of their Branch at Huntington, Va.

Gerry Shaw is also in Montreal, in the C.P.R. Engineering Department.

Howard Gordon travels quite a lot for the Atlas Construction Company and has superintended some of their most important jobs.

Dan Loomis is another Construction Engineer, and his most recent exploit was the Stanley Street Garage building.

John Stethem, who now has a family of one daughter, aged one, is working in New Brunswick, N.J., with the Johnson & Johnson Company.

Leo. Timmins, after spending some time in Northern Ontario, has gone down to Nova Scotia to prospect.

P. R. Wilson is making a name for himself in the architectural field. After college he spent three years in New York with the well-known firms of H. T. Lindeberge and York and Sawyer. He is now back in Montreal with Ross & MacDonald.

Doug. Pollock is one of the Bell Telephone Company's most industrious workers. Rarely did we see Doug. on his way home before seven, but we understand that he has just been married, and no doubt there will be a change.

In the same Company are also O. G. Leslie, Campbell, D. L. Stewart, and Holland . . . quite a gathering. The Bell's future is assured.

The Class is also well represented in the Fraser Brace staff at Gatineau, and our well-known members, Wally Mitchell (bigger and brighter than ever) and Bob Ogilvy are doing noble work there.

Raymond Lanctot, after being with Casavant Frères at St. Hyacinthe, is now with the Aluminum Company, Arvida, where he is doing well.

Cleary, the ardent Pro. Hockey enthusiast, has become Secretary-Treasurer of the Canada Metals Company.

Ernie Butler has been with the Bailey Meter Company for three years now and is helping Prof. McK. out occasionally.

The enameling plant of Findlay Bros., Carleton Place, has been under the care of Bill Findlay for the last few years and still seems to be working O.K. Bill rarely finds time for any holidays. He has been scoring goals for the Carleton Hockey team in easy fashion, as he used to do for the Champion Science '24 team.

Lorne Goodall is one of the Superintendents at the Abitibi Mill, Iroquois Falls. His other half, K. M. Kent, after working for a short time with the Armstrong Cork Linoleum Company in Canada, went over to their English factory, where he is now situated.

SUPPLEMENT

TO

THE McGILL NEWS

A Quarterly Publication of Discussion

PUBLISHED BY THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL

NUMBER 4 SEPTEMBER, 1927

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EDITORIAL NOTES

Chinese Notes

Extract from letter of Dr. Fred. M. Auld, who is at present in Korea where he has joined the staff of the Mission Hospital of the United Church of Canada in Songchin, Joshin, for a time, the reason being "that all British subjects have been ordered out of North China by the British consular authorities till the conditions become more normal. Not only the British, but all foreign governments have ordered their nationals out of North China." He goes on to say:

"Conditions are a paradox in China. There has been, and still is, great unrest; especially in the South. Violence has been done to property in many and to life in a few instances. And yet these for the most part are the acts of mobs urged on and stimulated by political agitators. The unrest and antagonism exist chiefly among the latter and a certain element of the student population—a very small portion of the total population. The great mass of the Chinese people—gentry, merchants, peasantry—were never more friendly than at the present time. Just now the Nationalists are making steady progress towards Peking, and it is generally agreed that before long they will have succeeded in reaching there. Whether the moderates can succeed in then establishing a stable government and how long it will require to do so remains to be seen. Meantime the populace suffer great hardships from civil war, exactions of the military, and outrages from bandits.

"The part which Soviet Russia has been playing in fomenting this trouble has been proven abundantly from papers seized during the raid made by the Peking authorities a few weeks ago on the Soviet headquarters in that city.

"Korea is a beautiful country—entirely mountainous, much fertile soil, well cultivated by its 19,000,000 people. Japan has brought many material benefits; stable and efficient government, railroad extension, education, forestry, industrial and commercial development are all making rapid progress. Roads that make motor traffic possible are now available to many points in the interior, and one sees the Ford car everywhere. The Japanese have also established hospitals at many of the important towns throughout the country. These are said to be well staffed and equipped as a rule."

The Royal College of Surgeons in Canada.

There is more than strictly medical interest in the fact that arrangements are now being made whereby Canadian graduates in medicine will be enabled to obtain more conveniently the degree of Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Fellowship in this College implies a standing in the world of surgery which is outranked by no other degree of its kind, and it is, therefore, striven for by many of the Canadian profession. Heretofore, however, it has been a considerable handicap to Canadians that the examinations for this degree have been held only in London, and as they consist of two parts, a primary and a final, with an interval between, the consequent expense in time and money is considerable.

We learn with great pleasure, therefore, that it has been decided by the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons to send examiners to the Dominions to conduct the primary examination for the Fellowship. This is a concession which should be and is fully appreciated. It not only smooths out a real obstacle in the way of the aspirant to what in any case is by no means easily attained, but it is evidence of the bond between the profession in England and in Canada which is growing so steadily in strength.

It may be of interest to add that while the Royal College of Surgeons of England sets a standard whose attainment is so much to be desired, there is a movement on foot for the formation of a Royal College or Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada. A committee of those best qualified for the task have been working on the details, and their suggestions will be made known through the medium of the *Canadian Medical Association Journal*.

Professional Statistics

The article by Dean H. M. Mackay, in this issue, is the summary of an interesting experiment carried out by the Faculty of Applied Science in McGill University during the past eighteen months. Its most obvious interest will be for those connected with the various branches of engineering and applied science, but parents, educationists and students of engineering curricula will all find a good deal that will appeal to them.

Statistics are notoriously double-edged tools, and the mania for reducing all human effort to figures has made them suspect. At the same time, it is by means of such painstaking and dispassionate studies as those presented by Dr. Mackay that education may be materially assisted in its perpetual struggle to keep abreast, or rather ahead, of the times.

The Liquor Law in New Brunswick.

Food and drink have always involved human beings in legislative and other contortions, and in the United States we have a shining example of how far this may go. But the curious variety of the liquor laws that obtain between Charlottetown and Victoria also bears witness to this truth.

The latest sumptuary readjustment is in New Brunswick, where the Intoxicating Liquor Act of 1927 is coming into effect on September 6th. Some of the knotty legal points which may arise out of it are dealt with in the following comment from New Brunswick. (Since it was written, Premier Baxter has announced that certain counties will be exempt from commission stores until the application of the Scott and the Intoxicating Liquor Acts is finally determined.)

The difficulties anticipated by our New Brunswick correspondent may never materalize, since this is not the first time that mere legal contradictions have shadowed the path of social legislation. We understand that if the question were raised strongly enough, conflict between existing provincial and Dominion legislation elsewhere would be as sharp as it threatens to be in New Brunswick. In the meantime, however, the question has been raised in that province.

"This law is going to make the old maxim, 'Ignorance of the law is no Excuse,' an absurdity, because it is absolutely impossible to accurately forecast what sections of this Act are valid and which ones will be *void* as unconstitutional, or whether the whole thing is void.

"The main difficulty is due to its conflict with the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act, which in 1882 the Privy Council, in the Russell case, held to be *intra vires* of the Dominion Parliament. Quite recently the Privy Council have delivered a decision in construing the Lemieux Act, which is in direct conflict with their previous decision in the Russell case. However, the Russell case has never been over-ruled by any Legislature or Court, and it has been the law for forty-five years; consequently, any Provincial Act which conflicts with Dominion legislation on the same subject must be considered as *ultra vires*. In 1916 the New Brunswick Prohibition Act was enacted, and was expressly limited to the non-Scott Act Counties; that is, districts in which the Canada Temperance Act had not been adopted; and it was expressly provided that it should become operative in the Scott Act districts immediately upon that Act ceasing to be in force therein. In the Liquor Control Act, 1927, no such provision was inserted; consequently the question at once arises as to what, if any, application this Act of 1927 has to the Scott Act districts. Obviously it cannot have any effect where it conflicts with the Canada Temperance Act, as it does; but even with regard to the provisions of the Act of 1927, which are not in conflict with the Canada Temperance Act, it would seem that the Provincial Legislature could not enact such legislation, because in 1898 the Privy Council intimated in an Ontario case that the Provincial Legislatures with reference to temperance must keep clear of the Dominion's legislation; therefore, if an offence is committed punishable under both Acts it is *probable* that only the Dominion penalty could be imposed.

"Another question arises, namely, must the Courts hold the sections which are in conflict with the Canada Temperance Act partially or wholly void? There was no intention in the Provincial Act of 1927 to limit its application territorially and in its administration such legislation would be impossible. Recently the Supreme Court of Canada held that a tax imposed by the Legislative of British Columbia was invalid, although it was undoubted that as to the litigant the tax could have been imposed, for as to it it was direct taxation, and hence within the Provincial field of jurisdiction, while as to the majority of the inhabitants of British Columbia it was indirect taxation; consequently it was void *in toto*. Possibly such a principle could be applied to the New Brunswick Liquor Control Act. If material sections are void and cannot be severed from the rest of the Act the entire Act would fail; otherwise the Courts would be legislating instead of the Legislature. That was what happened in connection with the Manitoba Grain Futures Taxation Act.

"The Canada Temperance Act is now, by the repeal of the Prohibition Act of 1916, back in force in certain counties; those counties which never voted for it in the first place have not got the Canada Temperance Act in force now, consequently citizens living in Scott Act districts will be able to import liquor from other parts of Canada and abroad, and to keep it in their dwellings for their personal use, even if it has not the label of the New Brunswick Liquor Commission on the bottle, and they will be free from the heavy penalties of the 1927 Act. As the Crown is not specially mentioned in the Scott Act, it is possible that Provincial Government can open stores in the Scott Act counties. Certainly, the Liquor Control Board can ship liquor to customers therein. This is a situation that could not have been contemplated by the Dominion Parliament when the Canada Temperance Act was first enacted. The subject is further complicated by the fact that very wide powers

of regulation have been given to the Liquor Control Board and these regulations have not yet been published."

Secession in the Maritimes.

That this subject is not an empty one is shown by the extreme standpoints frequently taken by those who talk about it. Since the acceptance of the Duncan Report by the Government, we believe threats of abrupt action in the Maritimes have been made less loudly and less often. Nevertheless, the ghost of the secession policy has not been, and will not be, laid by mere silence.

It is well known that public opinion in the Maritimes has been uneasy since its experiences of 1866 and 1867. As history is showing more clearly every day, the deepest foundations of full representative government were shaken by the combined forces of those who were determined on Confederation, and while today the victory of Tupper may appear to many, if not to most Canadians, to have been wisely ordained, something of the rancour of those days has always remained.

It was noticeable that in some of the papers and discussion before the Canadian Historical Association at its last annual meeting, the coercion of the Maritimes to Confederation was more prominent than their absorption. This remark made by the Canadian Correspondent to *The Round Table* of June last is also significant. Speaking of the Government's policy on the Duncan Report, he says: "A decision was probably hastened by the knowledge that, if most of the recommendations . . . were not carried into effect, a number of important papers in the Maritime provinces had made plans to publish simultaneously editorials in favour of secession."

Then there is an incident that occurred last July 1st during the Dominion Day celebrations in a town in Nova Scotia. The losing candidate in the last election held in this district was a Secessionist. He lived across the road from the winner. When the latter's front lawn was crowded with people doing honour to the day, the flag pole of the loser was showing the Nova Scotia Provincial flag at half-mast.

It is interesting, therefore, to hear the flat denials and pooh-poohing of the very word Secession in authoritative quarters and to meet numerous specimens of the man in the street who are equally zealous that the hope of secession be realized. The one is just as important as the other. But it would be even more interesting and of greater use if some secessionist would let other Canadians know exactly what his policy involves, how practicable it is, and whether the further consequences are taken into account by its advocates.

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REFLECTIONS ON THE THEATRE

By Miss N. K. Bryan

WHAT does the Theatre mean to us? Is it an Art or an Industry—a combination of Arts or an organization of activities? What do we look for when we go there? Entertainment, education, or "uplift"? Should it be under the Government or free? Should it be subsidized or made to pay?

In these days when all arts are helped and developed, and all industries are inspected and controlled and urged to bring the best that they have to the common stock, it is rather an interesting thought that the theatre in English-speaking countries is allowed to flourish or fail according as the winds of Heaven blow upon it. The result is that in these days of strenuous competition it has become completely commercialized, and the aim of those who control the theatre has been the greatest entertainment of the greatest number on the best cash terms.

Is the Theatre an Art? When we remember that the stage directly inspired some of the finest literature of the world and that we owe to it Greek tragedy, Shakespere's plays and the comedies of Molière, then I think we must agree that the Theatre, if it is not an art, ought to be.

Yes, the theatre must be considered as an art—the most dynamic of all arts, one that demands the threefold co-operation of dramatist-actor and audience. Of the other arts music perhaps comes nearest to it, requiring as it does the composer and interpreter, and the latter may form the audience.

But the drama requires the stimulus of an audience—the criticism and appreciation of other minds to make it a synthetic whole, and wherever the drama is found these three factors are participating in order to create what I may call the Art of the Theatre.

It is difficult to consider the Theatre at all without reflecting on its origin. Everyone knows that the origin of drama lies in religion, and in considering the aspects of the modern theatre we find here and there distinct movements back towards this early ideal, especially with regard to the relationship which used to exist between the audience and the actors. Consider for a moment the Greek theatre of the fifth century before Christ. It is in the open air, with tiers and tiers of circular seats accommodating as many as twenty thousand spectators, rising round a platform where the actors stand with the chorus in front. There are no curtains, no scenery in our sense of the word; no proscenium or picture-frame separating the world of the actors from that of the spectators. The latter form part of the spectacle, the chorus addresses them, the actors pass beside them—they are as intimately a part of the performance as the congregation at the ritual of High Mass.

Indeed, there are many points in common between the two. In the dramas of Aeschylus, gods raised to a superhuman height by their buskins moved on the stage; other spectators, like devout worshippers, prostrated themselves in spirit before the divine spectacle. There was little action. That which moved the audience were the voices of the actors, the rhythmic gestures and singing of the chorus, and the statuesque grouping of the massed figures.

Probably the drama has never achieved such dignity or been so closely allied with the highest in mass as it was in Athens at the performance of the Great Dionysia.

In England, too, the origin of the drama was in religion when the church began to teach people by means of the Miracle and Mystery Plays of the fourteenth century. But here we find a crudeness, a lack of form, a low sense of humour mingling with the highest truths which the promoters sought to impart—so that in no sense can these plays claim to be works of art. The intellect, the imagination of the people, had not yet been awakened, and when that awakening came, under Elizabeth, it took a very different dramatic form from that of the Greeks. But there were two points in common between the mediæval plays and the Greek drama. Both were religious, and in both there was a feeling of intimacy between the actors and the spectators; a feeling which persisted in Elizabethan days, but which was to disappear entirely a little later.

It has been said that the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were the ages of the great playwrights, while the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries saw the great "star" actors. Our own day has witnessed the arrival of a new and powerful figure in the world of the theatre—the producer. During the past twenty-five years, most of the money, energy and genius that has been devoted to problems of the theatre has been spent on the burning question "how should a play be presented?" We are all so accustomed to what I may call a conventional setting that we look upon it as a great novelty if a play is produced in any other way. That is to say, if the action is supposed to take place in a drawing-room we expect to see a drawing-room wall with appropriate pictures and furniture, while a kitchen scene will have a dresser with some pots and pans, etc. If the action is in a place too big to represent, such as a theatre, then the scene shows us the vestibule of the building, and the playwright must make it seem natural that the important action should take place there. An instance of what I mean is found in the dramatized version of Du Maurier's "Trilby", where the famous concert scene took place in the wings, and the faces of those in the *foyer* are supposed to express the tremendous issues at stake. If the action takes place in a forest, then, of course, utility demands that it should be an open glade, with one or two trees waving their painted branches near the open wings. A storm at sea requires great ingenuity and much painted blue canvas. Anyone who saw the late Sir Herbert Tree's production of "The Tempest"—a performance which delighted thousands and irritated hundreds—will realize how much can be done in this line by an active and enterprising stage manager, especially if he knows how to utilize modern machinery to tickle the imagination of an audience.

It is easy to see how this excess of conventionalism leads in time to a reaction in favour of what is known as naturalism on the stage. Actors and producers alike, impatient with the painted tree, the canvas castle, the sham crowns and coronets, set out to get the "real thing" on the stage, and, if the real could not be obtained, at least to act only that which could dispense with the sham. The Moscow Art Theatre, founded in 1897, is the home of all this naturalism, which quickly passed into a realism sometimes terrible to witness. *Real* rain descends upon the actors if required, and people really do get wet; *really* sick people were sometimes brought upon the stage and occasionally in this passion for realism revolting details were given which made the world

of make-believe pass altogether into a world of actuality—a state very far removed from the realm of art. For "Art is not Life," says Goethe—a profound truth which seekers after realism sometimes missed altogether.

Now, in both the conventional and the naturalistic setting, theoretically the audience does not exist. The world of the theatre is not revealed until the audience is in silence and in darkness. In fact, like Pooh-bah in the "Mikado," they are not there. Among the reforming producers, there have been some who have not been satisfied with this position of the audience. Their gain has been to restore the old lost intimacy of the Greek theatre between actors and audience. No one has done more in the way of practical achievement in this line than Max Reinhardt.

It was Otto Brahm who discovered this remarkable Austrian and made him director of the Deutscher Theater in Berlin. Here he produced Ibsen, Hauptmann, Oscar Wilde and Strindberg—all in new and striking ways—full of creative imagination. In Reinhardt we find the rare combination of an actor with considerable emotional power and an organizer with great executive ability.

Soon he took to "thinking in the arena," and his mind turned towards the colossal area of the Greek drama—not necessarily for the revival of Greek plays, but for the production of any play. His productions of "Oedipus Rex," "The Miracle," and an Eastern play, "Sumurûm," all show that Reinhardt's aim is not by any means to specialize in classical plays, or even to revive the classic spirit of the drama, but rather to create once more the old, intimate feeling by which great bodies of the spectators can be caught up, as it were, into the play, and made feel that they are part of the great world of illusion. No curtains or picture-frame separate the audience from the actors—the latter really do move among the spectators, playing out their drama among their fellow men. While the simplicity of the Greek theatre, where the effect was secured by space and a certain unconscious directness, is revived, at the same time all the resources of modern lighting, machinery, and decoration are utilized. The revolving stage, by means of which the scene can be viewed from an entirely different angle, according as the action of the play demands,—the sinking stage, a huge platform with scene all ready set, rising in the middle of the auditorium and sinking rapidly when the scene terminates—the whole auditorium transformed into a cathedral where the chief action of the play was supposed to take place—the elaborate system of lighting and the masses of people employed in the production, all go to show that Reinhardt is a thoroughly modern spirit, keenly alive to all the possibilities of his time. In many respects he more closely resembles one of the great captains of industry than an artist—as we understand the term. The more one learns about Reinhardt the more clearly is it understood that all he has done is on a colossal scale, and would be impossible were it not directed by one forceful spirit backed by enormous resources. How much of all this will live it is impossible to say. It has, of course, made a great appeal in Germany and Austria; but also in London, where Martin Harvey performed "Oedipus Rex," and in New York, where "The Miracle" was produced a few years ago. The novelty, immensity, and colossal extravagance of these plays may in some measure account for their popularity. People always like what is new, and rich, and sudden—and Reinhardt's plays are all these.

While Reinhardt, a captain of men and machinery, a lover of colour and movement, has been trying to exalt the theatre by availing himself of every scrap of energy and power, both human and mechanical, an Englishman of very different calibre has been working in London with the same aim, but with far different means. Edward Gordon Craig, a son of Ellen Terry, has spent his life trying to develop what he calls the Art of the Theatre. He has had very little practical results or tangible success, except the satisfaction that must come to one who has promoted great ideas.

Reared practically in the theatre, he has acted with Irving and Bancroft, and other giants of the Victorian stage. Very early in his career, his spirit revolted against the conventional setting of his day with its painted canvas and formal exits. The crude formality of the conventional stage with its grotesque attempts at reality would soon disgust a thinker whose ideal in literature was Blake, the mystic, and who saw in Whistler's technically inaccurate, but spiritually suggestive paintings, the very essence of truth. He pondered on these mystical ideas, and as a result he came to the conclusion that the only way of expressing the real meaning of a play—the very core of its message—was by symbolism. "Reality, or any attempt at reality, ends in caricature; because you only get the surface of things, the superficial appearance which misses the spirit completely. Symbolism will protect and, at the same time, indicate the spirit." The world of actuality must not be introduced, for that is not Art. By means of suggestion, all things of nature may be introduced in the stage—but not directly. Sun, wind, rain, snow, heat and cold—all these may be suggested, but you cannot wrestle with nature in ordér to seize and capture her treasures, and lay them bare on the stage before the eyes of the multitude. By means of suggestion, the thoughts and passions of vast numbers of people may be translated, but actuality, accuracy of detail is useless on the stage. The scenery must not only grow out of the play, but out of the broad sweeps of thought conjured up by it. The production of plays along these lines requires not the organizer, but the artist touched with the philosophic spirit.

Let me try to give some an idea of how Craig would set about producing a play. The play must be read, and re-read, until the producer is saturated with the spirit of it; then he must discover the dominant colour and material of it; then the undertone of the play must be sought, and only when the producer is sure of all these can he set about creating his production. In his Art of the Theatre he gives a suggested treatment of "Macbeth." I should mention that in all Craig's productions, height, space, and depth play an important part. When the curtain is drawn the audience is face to face with illimitable spaces, with regions so solitary and so immense that the actor seems dwarfed—but that is as Craig wished. Actors in his scheme of things are quite subordinate to the main ideas of the play; man is, after all, only an atom in the great world of spirit. For the foregound is a rock—brown, hard and earthy—and from out of this, sometimes enveloping it, sometimes streaming far above it and beyond it, is a brown mist, grey and shadowy. The rock is man, the mist is the spirit, and it is upon the play of mist representing the spirit world upon the rock man, that the whole meaning of the drama depends. The colours of the play then are brown and grey, and it is the producer's business to discover all the variations and subtle shades that lie in these colours, and to intensify them or "thin" them out as the play requires.

Thus the lighting becomes most important in Craig's designs, and a plain grey curtain with different lights thrown upon it is capable of being one of the most powerfully suggestive backgrounds of all. A whitewashed wall with red and black in the foreground can stir moods that conventionalism could never touch. The power of a certain blue is so simple in its arrangement, and yet so irresistible in its appeal that it startles one until it is remembered that the sea and the sky have provided mankind with such a background for centuries. Sometimes there would be a tree or two painted in the foreground as Whistler might have painted them—that is, not in the semblance of trees as they appear to the casual eye, but as they might be if they suddenly lived and moved with the thought of the play. And everything used must be of the very best. Away with the painted canvas and tinsel, and all the shoddy imitation that has ruled in stage-land for centuries! For his theatre Craig demands all that is rare and wonderful; poetry and pearls, ebony and ivory, rich silks strangely dyed in many colours, marbles and bronzes. And all these curiously beautiful things are not to be there for their own sakes, lovely though they be, but as symbols of something still rarer and more precious—the spirit of things itself.

It follows from all this that Craig lays very little stress on accuracy of any kind—historical or otherwise. For the making of costumes he would not study history books nor fashion plates, but characters and moods; and then he would have costumes for demonic figures and divine forms, for shy, barbaric men and ugly vindictive women; costumes for the merciful, the brutal, and so on. In a word, Craig's whole method is one of symbolism. Some may argue that this makes plays difficult to understand, but Craig maintains that children and sailors, and all who are natural and unspoilt, understand symbols very well, and that modern adults, by insisting on stupid realism everywhere, are becoming incapable of understanding what is one of the most significant and essentially truthful means of expression—symbolism.

It is true that Craig has not achieved much practical success, that is to say, he has founded no theatre, nor has he been solely responsible for any great production. But he has influenced many. Some of Reinhardt's backgrounds for his many stages have followed up Craig's suggestions consciously or unconsciously, while the Moscow Art Theatre staged, under his direction, a performance of Hamlet which, though he himself regarded it as a failure, left a profound impression on the mind of the Russian Little Theatre movement, and convinced many that Craig had a message for the theatre as a whole.

Then in England and in many of the plays which we see on this continent, all the efforts at simplicity and doing away with the rubbish and tiresome detail that encumbered the stage and distracted the mind—all the attempts to create the illusion by bold, sweeping lines and broad general effects—all that is due to Craig. We see this in Forbes Robertson's staging of Shakespere's plays in curtains beautifully draped, with new atmosphere, and different scenes suggested by changing lights. Hardly any furniture, barely what is necessary, is allowed on the stage, and nothing distracts the eye or the mind from the central idea. Some of Walter Hampden's productions have that simplicity and dignity, and I do not think anyone could deny that it is a great improvement on the splendid trumpery of Tree and Irving.

While Reinhardt and Craig, both men of great originality, have been working individually along different lines for the theatre, there has been

going on a new general movement in favour of what is known as the Little Theatre. This movement is so widespread that it is difficult to identify with any one person. Generally speaking, it has been started by what is popularly known as the Intelligentzia of a country—that is, by poets, artists, or advanced social thinkers. Its aim has been allround improved acting, and a better and wider choice of plays. From the first it set its face against two well-known features of the commercial theatre—the "Star" system and the "long run." When a play made a popular hit and was, therefore, a commercial success, it was kept running for anything from one to three or four years. Commercially, this "long run" paid; once the initial expense was over, no new costumes, scenery or rehearsals had to be paid for. But it was soul-deadening for the actors, and it offered very little to the public in the way of variety of drama.

The repertory system of the Little Theatre was entirely different. Instead of one popular success it aimed at having a great number of plays constantly changed and added to. Every kind of play, provided it had worth and human interest, was to be studied and produced, and the bill changed as often as possible. A play would run for two or three nights instead of two or three years. Thus a number of plays would always be kept ready for production, just as a good library offers a great many books, and not one all the time, to the reader. In this way the public frequenting such a theatre would have its knowledge of drama considerably increased, while the actor would gain wider experience. For the actor, under the repertory system, is encouraged to study and to try his hand at all kinds of parts. In the old days an actor always played the same type of part; the stout, heavy man was the father, or the butler; the lean, saturnine man, the villain; the slim girl, the heroine; and so on. This led to the development of certain mannerisms, tricks which in the end lead to very stereotyped acting.

The Little Theatre movement, besides opposing the long run, has done its best to abolish the "Star" system. Its ideal is known as the *ensemble* acting—no stars, no incompetent actors, no tricks—everything subordinate to the main idea of the play. Every detail must be perfect; the smallest rôle is as important and as carefully rehearsed as that of the hero. Hundreds of rehearsals which may be necessary for the acting, gesture, expression and tone must all grow out of intimacy with the characters, and may be changed hundreds of times before the right one is found. The acting developed in this way is not simply characterisation, nor is it the old impersonation. It is a new projection, something born from the union of the actor's personality with the thought of the dramatist, moulded by the play of the actor's mind round the dramatist's creation; as delicately fashioned and modelled as the statue springing into life from the marble and the chisel.

Now these ideals, both with regard to acting and choice of plays, have been put into practice everywhere when the Little Theatre has made itself felt, and in no place more than in Russia, where the first theatre of this kind was founded at Moscow in 1897.

It is curious that Russia, which was the last country in Europe to have anything like a theatre, should have been the first to seize the possibilities of this comparatively modern movement and to develop it to its extreme limits. But Russia in this is exactly as she is in other matters: the last to admit an idea. Once she does adopt it she does so with a whole-hearted thoroughness peculiar to herself.

Long after Shakespere had given his plays to England, and shortly after Molière had founded the first National Theatre in the world, the Comédie Française, Czar Alexis of Russia in the last half of the seventeenth century sent an emissary abroad with instructions to import to Russia "carvers in wood and bronze, glass makers, and masters in action comedy." It was nearly one hundred years later that the first theatre was built in Russia, and for a long time only French and German plays were acted. Actors were practically Imperial serfs, and a word or a look might send them to Siberia. In the nineteenth century, when the national consciousness of Russia began to awaken, the minds of the *literati* turned towards the reform of the theatre. In June, 1897, two men met in a café to consider the possibilities of an Art Theatre, and there, with characteristic thoroughness, they discussed the matter for eighteen hours. As a result of this, ten thousand dollars were raised to found a theatre at Moscow. The money was contributed by those not expecting an immediate return, and the principles of ensemble acting and varied plays were insisted upon from the very beginning. The popularity of the system is shown by the fact that actors flocked to it from the first; often refusing much better paid posts elsewhere in order to act in a theatre where there was a chance of self-development in their work. "Open door" was kept for all plays, and some of Shaw's were produced in Moscow before they were known in England.

The rise and development of this theatre has been extraordinary. It has become the home of artistic experiments of all kinds and, although it has never swerved from its original intention of being an Art Theatre, yet in 1916 the original subscribers were receiving big dividends.

There is an interesting parallel to the Russian Little Theatre movement in Dublin. Two years after the venture at Moscow, W. B. Yeats and Lady Gregory gathered around them in the Irish Capital a little band of people calling themselves the Irish Literary Theatre. Their aim was to give a directing line to the imagination of the people already stirred by political events, and to give this imagination dramatic expression. One of the first plays to be acted was Yeats' "Cathleen Ni Honlahan"—a symbolic play in which an old peasant woman grieves over the loss of her four beautiful green fields and calls upon the neighbouring young men to help her in getting them back. The old woman is Ireland calling upon her sons for union of her four provinces which will restore the youth and vigour of the land.

Simplicity to the point of barrenness marked all Yeats' early productions. This was partly due to economy, and also to the belief that the actor was the chief thing that mattered. With regard to scenery and costumes, Yeats inclines towards the symbolism of Craig; but while the latter's setting almost dwarfs the actor, Yeats believes that the scenery should never be complete until the actor is on the stage.

At first the plays were produced in a room, then in a small hall, and later in the chief concert rooms in Dublin. After a few years' experiment with the First Literary Theatre, Yeats and Lady Gregory were convinced that such a movement was capable of great development, and they proceeded to incorporare the Irish National Theatre Society. Through the generosity of an Englishwoman, the new society was provided with a home, and in 1904 Miss Horniman re-built and decorated an old building and presented it to the newly-founded society as the Abbey Theatre—the first National theatre to be established in any English-speaking country.

The early experiments had not only proved the possibilities of such a movement, but had created a company of actors. In the early days these were not paid at all, indeed it is only in the last few years that they have been paid regularly. Many of them followed humble callings; they were office boys, shop girls, and even labourers—people who worked hard all day and in the evening gladly turned to performances and rehearsals as a recreation. And they were not like most amateur actors looking forward to the excitement of one great night—a grand finale, when friends would admire them and photographs would be taken, etc. There was no blaze of popularity at all about the actor in these early days; the majority of the people in Dublin were crowding to the other theatres where English companies on tour were performing musical comedies. Few knew, and even less cared, about the small band of men and women who met together night after night, not for profit, but for love of the well-spoken word.

They were fortunate in having with them Frank Fay—an actor whose ideals were very like those of the French stage. He knew the value of silence on the stage and the importance of making every gesture tell, so his company avoided the restlessness of most amateurs. Yeats and Fay were agreed on this point; the former going so far as to say that all actors should be rehearsed in barrels, so that they might realise the immense significance of the human voice alone, not marred by gesture or movement. I have seen these actors at work, and in their patience, earnestness and sincerity they reminded me of the craftsmen of the Middle Ages, working jealously at even a detail, content with the reward of having obtained a perfect finish.

It was not only actors that were developed by this movement, but also dramatists. It was for the Abbey Theatre that John Synge wrote his plays—tragedies of Greek simplicity and comedies, full of Elizabethan exuberance. William Boyle, T. C. Murray, Lennox Robinson, Lemmas O'Kelly, and lately Sean Casey—these are only some of the people whose spirits have been quickened, and who have found a means of expression in the Irish Abbey Theatre.

And now not only do the actors receive pay, but the dramatists draw their royalties and the theatre is crowded night after night.

Dublin has awakened to this well of new life springing up in its midst, and it is no exaggeration to say that in that small and comparatively inadequate building the very heart of Irish life and Irish thought is to be found. And, to crown its success, the Irish Free State Government recently granted it a subsidy; thus making it the only state endowed theatre in any English-speaking country.

Surely this is a move which could well be followed throughout the Empire! In England much has already been done, and for the past twenty years men have worked with unflagging patience for the establishment of a National theatre. The wave of Puritanism which kept back the theatre for generations has been spent by this, and England, with her great dramatic literature, could surely find as fitting a home for it as Louis XIV gave France in the Comédie Française, or as Athens gave Greece in the fifth century, B.C. There is a great need in English-speaking countries today for properly subsidized theatres, not only for the revival of old plays, but to act as a stimulus to new dramatic literature and for the good interpretation of it. For we live in a dynamic age—an age of movement and conflict, and all the better if this Time spirit is met and something done to encourage the dramatic expression

of it. All must work under conditions, and the most potent of these in the living art of the theatre is the Time Spirit. This should never be truckled to, but shaped and directed; the creative impulse riding on this is all-powerful. The Theatre is the most dynamic of all arts and the keynote of modern life is restlessness. Hence the popularity of the "movies," but that satiates and exhausts, because the photographic realism of the cinema, like all actuality, has no spiritual value. The cheapness of the "movie" has no doubt something to do with its popularity. I cannot help thinking that if we had theatres subsidized so that good seats could be comparatively cheap, and where a great play could be produced without fear of commercial failure, we would have among us an educative force of tremendous value. It would provide a place where people could go not merely for entertainment or to pass an idle hour or two, but for recreation in the highest sense of the word; for more light on themselves and their fellow men.

Yeats says that it is in the watching of great plays that the circles of the clock become quickened and the expression of life heightened, and many years can unfold themselves in a few minutes; it is then that we realise that drama is not merely a shadow or a mimicry of life, but that it has a creative force of its own—a power of coining new values for us. It is in truth a revelation of life itself.

THE INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

By GEORGE C. McDONALD

THE Institute of Pacific Relations has a permanent Secretariat with headquarters at present at Honolulu. Briefly, its functions are: 1. A Biennial Conference, 2. A continuous process of Research, 3. A continuous process of Public Education (not propaganda). Its aim may be said to be the creation of a clearer understanding between the nations bordering on the Pacific.

The biennial conferences are purely educational. No resolutions are passed, no decisions reached, and no agreements come to. The national groups are not official and the members represent only themselves.

From the Y.M.C.A. in Honolulu came the original idea of holding a conference of its own workers in the Pacific area. As the idea developed it broadened from being merely a Y.M.C.A. Conference to include a wider circle with a view to a general discussion of all matters affecting the interests of the Pacific nations.

As was natural, the first conference held in Honolulu in 1925 was attended by a very large representation from Missionary and Y.M.C.A. bodies. It was expected that the principal subject of discussion would be the action of several nations in putting a stop to Asiatic immigration. Instead, interest centred chiefly on the internal situation in China, and Great Britain came in for much criticism. Not being directly represented, her side of the case could not be heard at first hand, the Dominion representatives from Australia, Canada and New Zealand being insufficiently informed, and, as a result, it was an American delegate who put Great Britain's case with force and justice.

When preparations were made for the 1927 Conference, particular importance was attached to:

1. Obtaining direct representation from Great Britain;
2. Including in each group professional, business, labour and other elements.

The 1927 Conference found a very strong group from the Royal Institute of International Affairs in Great Britain, and the membership as a whole was much more representative than in 1925. There was, however, a great preponderance of Anglo-Saxons over Orientals, and it was generally felt that there was too large an academic element, too few business men, and possibly too many of the older generation.

The following countries were represented with members and leaders as shown:

Australia.—Five members under leadership of Hon. F. W. Eggleston, formerly Attorney-General and Minister of Railways for Victoria.

Canada.—Sixteen members under leadership of General Sir A. W. Currie, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University.

China.—Fourteen members under leadership of Dr. David Z. T. Yui, General Secretary of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. of China.

Great Britain.—Fourteen members under leadership of Sir Frederick Whyte, formerly President of the National Indian Legislative Assembly.

Hawaii.—Fifteen members under leadership of Frank C. Atherton, Vice-President and Manager Castle and Cooke Ltd.

Japan.—Eighteen members under leadership of Mr. Yusuke Tsurumi, author.

Korea.—Three members under leadership of Professor Uck Kyum Yu, Dean and Professor of Law, Chosen Christian College.

New Zealand.—Five members under leadership of Mr. Walter Nash, Secretary New Zealand Labour Party.

Phillipines.—Three members.

United States.—Forty-four members under leadership of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stanford University.

The British group travelled via Canada, and was joined *en route* by most of the members of the Canadian party, with the result that the work of the Conference began long before the members arrived at Honolulu. At San Francisco they found themselves on the same boat with the majority of the members of the American delegation.

Both going and returning there were various meetings pertaining to the work of the Conference and on several occasions addresses by members, which were thrown open to all the passengers on the ship.

From the close of the 1925 Conference the Secretariat of the Institute had been busy with plans for the next meeting. A tentative list of subjects for discussion was prepared and sent to the members, many of whom were asked to prepare papers along the lines indicated. Such papers as were ready were circulated prior to the 1927 Conference. In addition, a limited amount of research work was done, the results of which were available at the Conference. The programme of work was not determined until the members arrived in Honolulu, and was considerably modified from the one previously suggested, it being the feeling of the Committee that the original draft contained considerably more than the Conference could do thoroughly and that it was better to restrict the number of subjects and attempt to deal with them adequately.

At the Conference members were divided into round-table groups under the chairmanship of experienced leaders; an effort being made to have each nation represented in each group. The findings of the round tables were reported each evening to a general Forum, when further discussion took place.

In opening the morning sessions the chairman, as a rule, called upon one representative of each nation to make a brief statement of the situation in his own country bearing on the subject of the day. Some of the most interesting discussions of the Conference arose out of statements with regard to immigration made by Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the United States and Japan.

A striking feature of all the discussions was the remarkable frankness of statement at all times. This was undoubtedly due to the wise provision that

barred all resolutions and by so doing eliminated the necessity of the cautious watchfulness of words and phrases that must prevail whenever a discussion is working up to an expressed motion.

As an instance of the misunderstandings that were dealt with at the Conference, the discussion on foreign investments disclosed a striking difference in the point of view as to the motives behind certain actions. In 1918 certain banking groups formed a four-power Consortium to deal with Chinese borrowings—France, Great Britain, Japan and the United States. China regarded this as a hostile act. The Chinese delegates admitted that it performed a negative service in that it checked China's indiscriminate borrowing but looked upon it more in the light of limitation of her sovereignty, in that it did not permit her to borrow to the best advantage. Mr. Jerome Green of the international banking firm of Lee, Higginson & Co., New York, pointed out that through the four-power Consortium, business principles were brought to bear on a dangerous situation and that, far from China's borrowing power being limited, an effort was being made to get together a banking group of such influence and reputation that the public would subscribe to a Chinese loan. Otherwise, owing to the conditions in China, it would be impossible to raise money on any terms. In other words, the four-power Consortium was an effort on the part of international bankers to induce the public to lend money to China for constructive purposes.

The usual discussion took place with regard to the admission of the Press. The general feeling seemed to be that the Press should be admitted to all Forums, but not to Round Tables. The information that a New York paper had restricted its representative to four hundred words a day unless there was a "clash" made a marked impression on the members, and did not strengthen the position of the Press in their minds.

The following subjects were dealt with:

I. China's External Political Relations—
   (1) Tariff Autonomy.
   (2) Extra Territoriality.
   (3) Concessions, Leases, etc.
II. Population and Food Supply.
III. Industrialisation.
IV. Immigration and Emigration.
V. Diplomatic Relations in the Pacific.
VI. Foreign Investments.
VII. International Education.
VIII. Foreign Missions.
IX. Mandates.
X. Communications.
XI. The Future of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

As an indication of the relative importance of the subject, the first three days of the two weeks' session were given to discussion of China's External Political Relations.

The members of the Chinese group were chosen by the Chinese branch of the Institute of Pacific Relations, founded about two years ago. Their ex-

penses were paid in part from Chinese sources, and in part from special funds of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Their leaders, Dr. Yui and Dr. Koo, are members of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. As in the other groups, the academic element predominated. In age, the average was much younger than that of any other delegation. Their command of English was excellent, due no doubt to the fact that they had practically all been educated in American colleges. With perhaps one or two exceptions, they belonged to the Nationalist party and were of opinion that their party would soon be in control in Peking. They regarded the Hankow defection as a matter of small importance.

One of the Japanese speakers, referring to the use of the English language at the Conference, drew attention to the fact that among Chinese leaders today, while it was true that a large number had received their training in America and England, there were also many who had been trained in Japan, and who, because they were ignorant of English, could not be present at the Conference, the inference being that the Conference should not necessarily assume that the Chinese members represented all Chinese thought and opinion. One of the Chinese delegates, Mrs. Zen, also pointed out that among the better educated Chinese there was a large non-Christian group which had very distinct views of their own. It was unfortunate that no representative of Shanghai business interests was available.

The Japanese group gave the impression of being very well balanced and representative. A branch of the Institute was formed in Japan over two years ago. This branch arranged for and financed the present delegation.

The Institute owes not only its foundation, but also its chief maintenance, including the financing of the Secretariat, to the American groups. The other members are under a special obligation to the Hawaiian group, who bore the whole burden of entertaining the visitors during the Conference.

The American delegation, large in numbers and representative of all classes included, besides many eminent and influential people who made notable contributions to the discussions, several scientists who had done much special work for the Institute. It was generally agreed, as Sir Frederick Whyte observed, that the opening statements of Dr. Wilbur, the leader of the American delegation, was the most modest and generous opening statement made at the Conference.

As already stated, the members attending the Conference from Great Britain were chosen by the Royal Institute of International Affairs. It is proposed to establish in Canada a Canadian Institute of International Affairs which will be affiliated with the Royal Institute, and at the same time do the work in Canada of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

The organization behind the Canadian group is under the presidency of Sir Robert Borden. The group was led by Sir Arthur Currie, who made an impression of which McGill University and Canada may well be proud.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING IN APPLIED SCIENCE

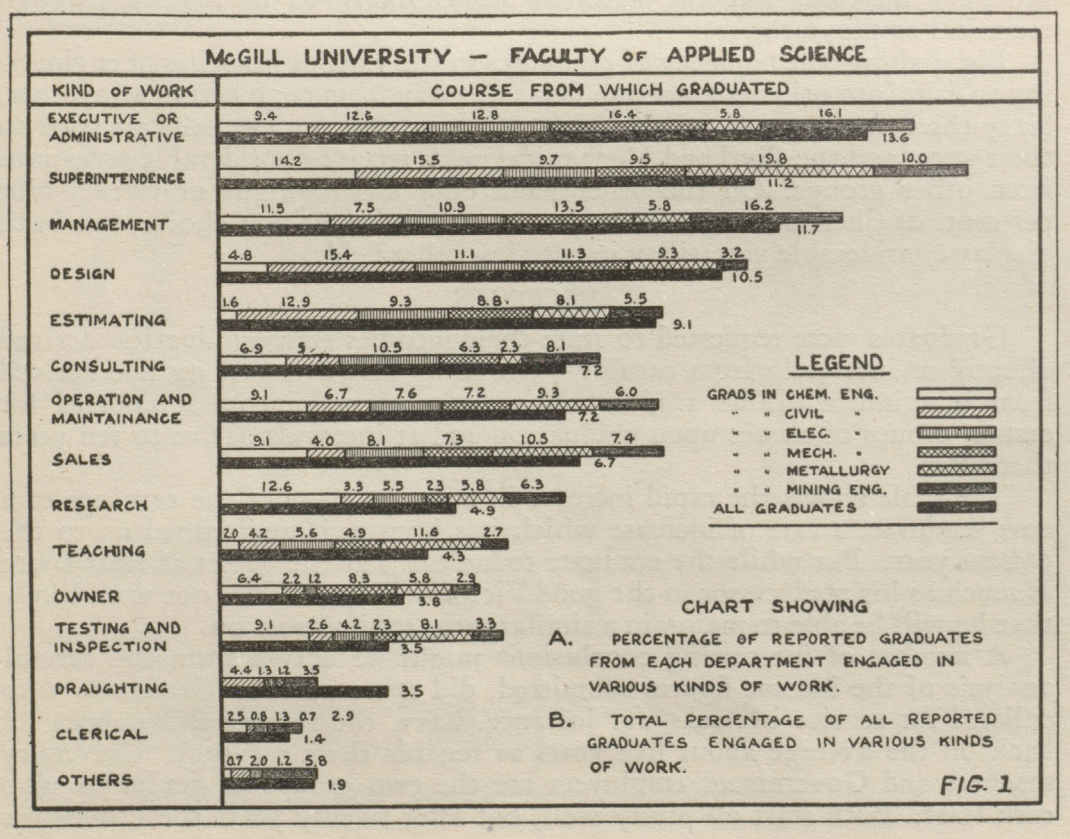
BEING A SUMMARY OF REPLIES TO QUESTIONNAIRE SENT TO GRADUATES IN APPLIED SCIENCE

By PROFESSOR H. M. MACKAY

Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, McGill University

SOME two years ago questionnaires were sent to all the graduates in the Faculty of Applied Science of McGill University whose addresses were known, partly with the purpose of securing information as to their activities and partly to obtain their views on questions of educational policy which the Faculty was considering. One form was sent to the graduates in classes 1922-24 inclusive. Replies were received from nearly forty-five per cent. of the members of these classes, and a summary of the results was published in a previous issue of the *McGill News*. A second form was sent to the graduates in all previous classes. Some twenty-five per cent. of the recipients replied, and the present article is intended to summarize the more important features of these replies.

It is, of course, difficult to estimate the extent to which the limited number of replies received represents the status and experience of the whole body of



graduates. However, careful consideration of the replies as a whole, together with comparison of the figures with those obtained by other leading engineering schools convinces the writer that this summary gives, in most respects, a fairly accurate cross section of graduate experience and opinion.

OCCUPATION

Fig. 1 shows graphically the percentage of the activity of the graduates in each of the major branches of engineering devoted to different kinds of work on a functional basis. Thus the first line in the diagram indicates that 9.4 per cent. of the activity of graduates in Chemical Engineering and 16.1 per cent. of the activity of those in Mining is devoted to executive or administrative work, while 13.6 per cent. of the activity of all the graduates reporting is so engaged. Mechanicals lead by a small margin in executive work; Metallurgists in superintendence and Miners in management. Civils do more than their share of designing and estimating, while Chemicals lead in research. Electricals are to the fore in consulting work and Mechanicals reach the happy stage of ownership to a greater extent than their fellows.

Tendencies in occupations are better shown, however, by Fig. 2, which indicates the gradual shifting of the centre of gravity as the years elapse after graduating, from activities which are mainly technical to those which are mainly executive or administrative. More than eighty per cent. of the graduates in the classes 1920-24 were engaged in work mainly technical, while forty-five per cent. only of the graduates previous to 1900 were so engaged. This drift from technical to executive work is entirely satisfactory and will probably increase. But the gateway seems likely to be mainly through technical employment.

Fig. 3 shows the tendency of graduates in the various branches of engineering to drift into other engineering fields or away from engineering altogether. Sixty-three per cent. of civils and forty-five per cent. of Mechanicals stick to their guns, and the Civil and Mechanical fields receive considerable accessions from other groups. On the other hand only twenty-eight or twenty-nine per cent. of Chemists and Miners are constant to their first choice, but both display considerable versatility in entering other fields.

INCOMES

Graduates were requested to state their incomes since graduation derived directly or indirectly from earnings, omitting, however, all income derived from inheritance. Table 1 gives the average earned incomes reported for certain groups of classes upon graduation and at intervals of five to ten years thereafter.

The table shows the rapid increase in 25 or 30 years of the earnings of a new graduate; a rate of increase which has been well maintained up to the present year. But while the graduate today earns at the outset at least twice as much as his predecessor in the good Victorian days, it does not seem likely that he will be able to maintain a similar ratio as time goes on.

A number of interesting conclusions might be drawn from the careful analysis of the income figures submitted, did space permit. Graduates who enlisted for service overseas, for instance, have, the reports show, been set back on the average about five years as regards their earnings. University teachers and Government employees are the two groups of graduates who earn least. Both start off pretty well, but after twenty years the Professor's

TABLE 1
Average Earned Incomes

CLASSES	YEARS AFTER GRADUATION					
	0	5	10	15	20	30
1870-95	620	2,000	3,860	7,640	12,000	16,600
1896-00	720	1,820	3,360	5,640	9,600	
1901-1905	775	2,100	3,700	5,440	7,350	
1906-10	905	2,060	4,500	6,210		
1911-15	995	2,480	4,850			
1916-20	1,340	2,960				
1921	1,440					
All Classes	995	2,380	4,300	6,100	9,300	16,600

income (unless he has private means) is less than half, and the Civil Servant's less than two-fifths that of the average man.

The average man is, of course, an abstraction whom we meet as seldom as we enjoy an average spring. On the other hand, the "Median" man, or the one who has as many below as above him, is a real personality. His income, therefore, probably gives a truer idea of the economic position of the graduates. The median earnings are shown in Table 2. These figures are much lower than the averages since the latter are unduly raised by a limited number of exceptionally high reported incomes.

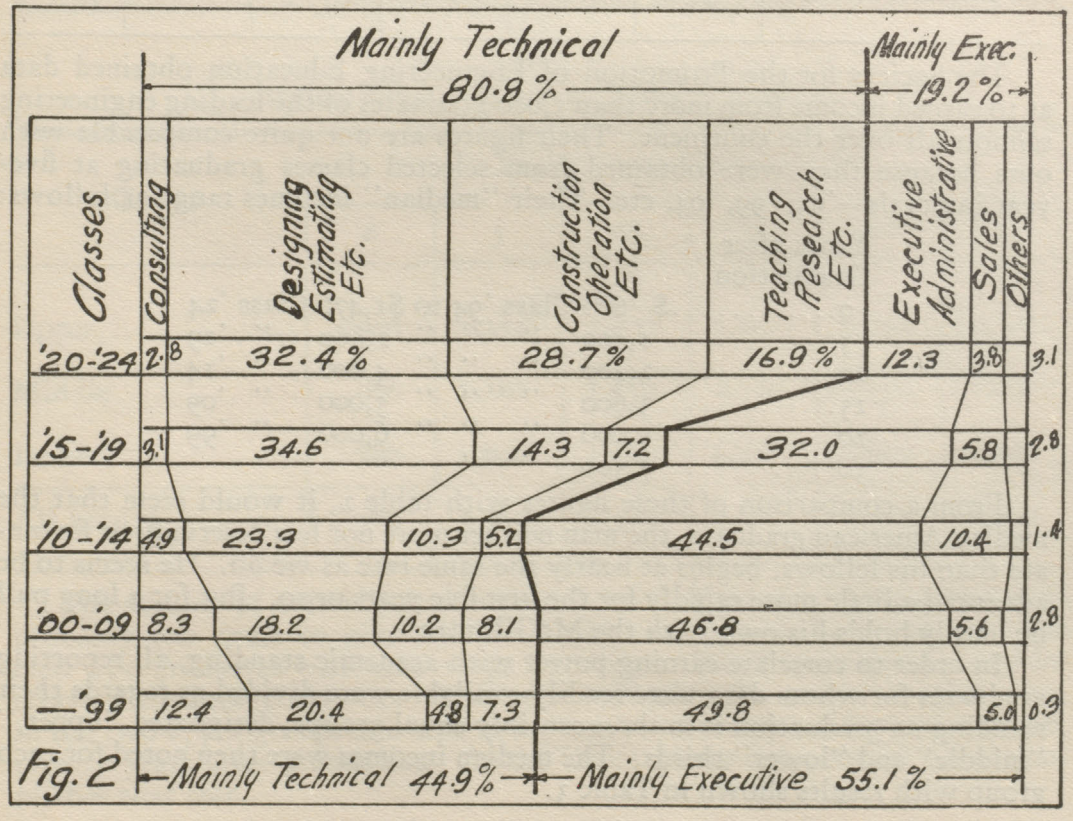


Fig. 2

TABLE 2
Median Earned Incomes

CLASSES	YEARS AFTER GRADUATION					
	0	5	10	15	20	30
1870-95	600	1,200	2,400	6,000	7,000	8,000
1896-00	600	1,800	2,800	4,800	6,500	
1901-05	720	1,800	3,000	5,000	5,500	
1906-10	900	1,950	3,500	4,500		
1911-15	900	2,100	3,750			
1916-20	1,200	2,700				
1921	1,410					
1924	1,470					
All classes	900	2,100	3,500	4,800	6,000	8,000

The Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education obtained data as to earned income from more than 5,000 graduates of the leading engineering schools all over the continent. Their figures are not quite comparable with ours because they were obtained from selected classes graduating at five-year intervals—'94, '99, '04, etc. Their "median" incomes range as follows:

Years after Graduation					
0	$ 600	Class '94 to	$1,476	Class '24
5	1,500	" " "	2,860	" '19
10	2,400	" " "	4,000	" '14
15	3,600	" " "	5,000	" '09
20	5,000	" " "	6,000	" '99
30	7,500	" "		

From a comparison of these figures with table 2, it would seem that the median American graduate, the man neither more nor less deserving or fortunate than his fellows, begins at nearly the same rate as we do. He seems to be advanced a little more rapidly for the first five years or so. But for a long pull he hardly holds his own with the McGill man.

In order to correlate earning power with academic standing, all reporting graduates for whom data were readily available were divided as regards their standing on graduation into three sensibly equal groups, designated "upper," "middle" and "lower" thirds. The median incomes were then noted for each group with results shown in Table 3.

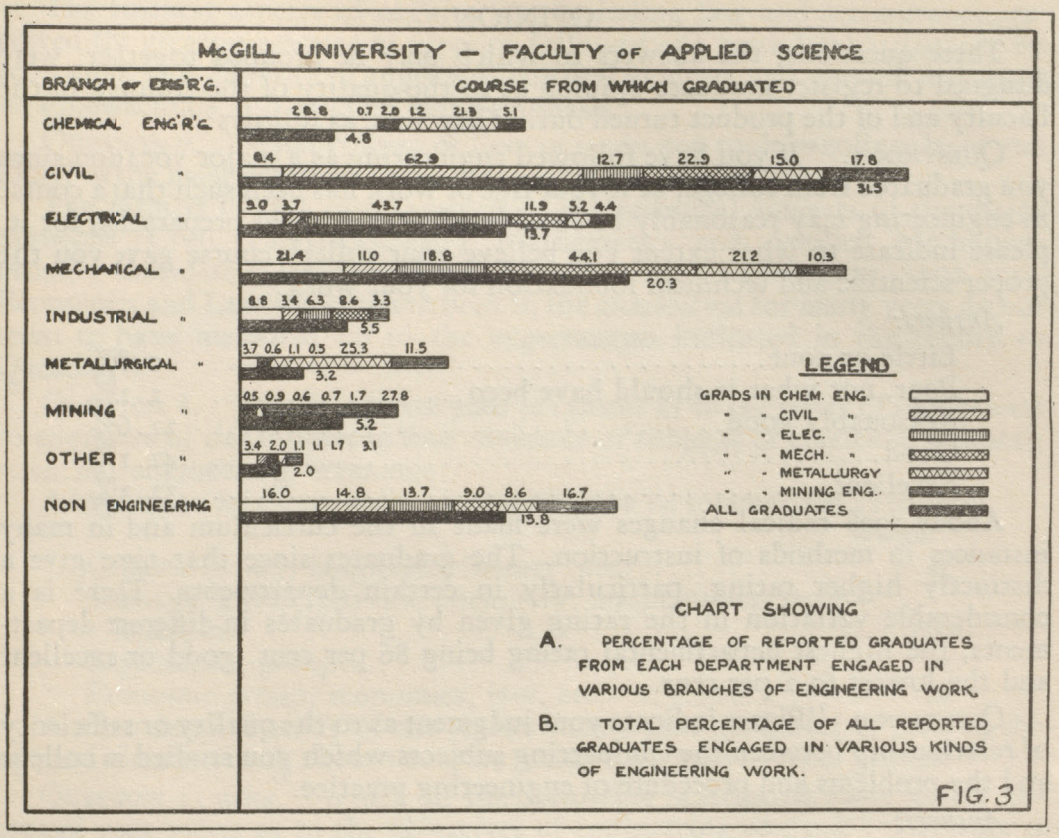


TABLE 3

Median Incomes related to Academic Standing

GROUP	YEARS AFTER GRADUATION					
	0	5	10	15	20	30
Upper	900	2,250	3,600	5,200	6,000	11,500
Middle	900	2,100	3,250	4,500	6,250	12,000
Lower	780	2,000	3,200	4,200	4,800	4,000
All groups	900	2,100	3,500	4,800	6,000	8,000

The number of individuals represented by the figures in the last column is probably too small to give reliable results. It appears, however, that the man who graduates with an average standing or better has a decided and increasing advantage over the "low" man. Putting the matter another way, in the two upper groups one man in 2.9 enjoys an income of $10,000 or more, twenty years after graduation. In the lower group only one in 5.6 accomplishes that feat.

OPINION

Three questions, the answers to which may be grouped together, were designed to register graduate opinion as to the quality of the training in the Faculty and of the product turned out. They were as follows:

Question 5. "If you have followed engineering as a major vocation since you graduated from college, or if your line of work has been such that a course in engineering may reasonably be considered as the proper preparation for it, please indicate to what extent you believe your college course gave you the proper scientific and technical foundation for your work."

Answers:

Little or none	0.8%
Poor, not what it should have been	2.2%
Reasonably good	22.6%
Good	42.1%
Excellent	32.3%

About 1908 radical changes were made in the curriculum and in many instances in methods of instruction. The graduates since that time give a distinctly higher rating, particularly in certain departments. There is a considerable variation in the rating given by graduates in different departments, the highest departmental rating being 86 per cent. good or excellent and the lowest 62.2 per cent.

Question 9. "Please indicate your judgment as to the quality or sufficiency of relationship between the engineering subjects which you studied in college and the problems and procedure of engineering practice."

Answers:

Conspicuously poor	0.0%
Poor, not what should have been	8.0%
Passable	24.0%
Good	55.6%
Excellent	12.4%

Here again the rating of the more recent graduates is materially higher. The highest departmental rating is 80.5 per cent. and the lowest 52.4 per cent. good or excellent.

Question 10. "Please indicate your judgment on the standard of work done and of graduates produced by the engineering colleges as fixed by the requirements of the field of engineering practice."

Answers:

Conspicuously poor	0.5%
Poor, not what they should be	4.9%
Passable	24.7%
Good	58.7%
Excellent	11.4%

This question refers to graduates of all colleges in so far as our graduates come in contact with them. Departmental ratings, therefore, lose their significance, in part at least. The highest and lowest departmental ratings are respectively 79 per cent. and 59.3 per cent good or excellent.

Question 6. "What elements which you consider might properly have been included in your college course were omitted?"

The business aspects of engineering, including law and accountancy, received the greatest amount of support, followed at a considerable distance by economics and English. Languages, cultural subjects and greater insistence on fundamentals also received some emphasis.

QUESTION 7. "What courses or lines of study you took in college have you found of the most practical or professional value to you?"

The palm is in this case awarded to the technical subjects of the major divisions (Civil, Electrical, etc.). Mathematics and Applied Mechanics, broadly considered, in the order given. Physics and Chemistry come next. Economics and Law which have been in the curriculum for many years do not seem to have measured up to the expectations indicated in the replies to Question 6.

QUESTION 8. "Please indicate your judgment as to the order of importance to engineers of the following four divisions of subjects of curricula, cultural, scientific, engineering, economic."

Adopting an arbitrary scale, the replies may be summarized as follows:

	Weight
Cultural group, languages, history, etc.	45
Scientific group, physics, chemistry, mathematics, mechanics, etc.	100
Engineering group	92
Economic group, economics, law, etc.	66

A more detailed study of the replies shows that graduates in each of the major divisions attach about the same relative weights to these groups.

QUESTION 11 asks, "Which of the following statements most nearly expresses your views as to the objectives of engineering courses?" The vote is as indicated.

(*a*) To train broadly for the general needs of industry (the word "industry" being used in the broad sense). 18%

(*b*) To train for the specific needs of specialized divisions of engineering practice—to give a professional type of training of the same general character as law and mechanics. 9%

(*c*) To provide the former type of training for the majority, but provide the latter type for those who desire to spend the additional time needed to acquire it. 73%

QUESTION 12. "If you employ, or have to do with the employment of engineers, please state the relative weight which you give to the following qualifications . . . "

The table gives the percentage of replies under each head.

QUALIFICATION	RELATIVE WEIGHT		
	Little	*Moderate*	*Great*
Evidences or estimates of good character	1	24	75
Physical qualities, including appearance and neatness	11	72	17
Scholastic record	34	58	8
Evidences of initiative and qualities of leadership	4	21	75
Training in a particular course or specialty	23	52	25

Many replies to this question are very properly qualified. The weight to be attached to special training, for example, depends greatly upon the duties for which a man is required. It will be observed that the only qualifications to which the majority attach great weight are character and initiative. Scholastic record fares badly; the vast majority considering it of little or moderate importance. While much may be said for this point of view were high scholastic record considered an end in itself, the writer's experience in placing graduates and following up their careers leads him to think that it is a valuable "indicator" of other desirable qualities. The imposing list which could be drawn up of graduates with high scholastic rank who have been exceptionally successful, a list which certainly could not be duplicated from any other group of equal number, seems to point in the same direction. However, the subject is too controversial to deal with here.

QUESTION 13. "Please indicate . . . the manner and extent to which you believe your college experiences have been valuable to you."

The percentage of replies under each head is indicated below.

	Little or none.	*Moderate.*	*Great or very great.*
Discipline in methods of thinking or habits of work	11	25	64
Knowledge of the fundamental principles of science	1	22	77
Training in engineering courses and direct preparation for engineering work	17	41	42
Training in shops, laboratories, etc. (acquisition of craftmanship)	33	41	26
Acquisition of the basis of a liberal education	27	38	35
Inspiration and guidance from members of Faculty	35	30	35
Associations and friendships with fellow students	27	30	42
Development derived in a not easily definable way from the college life and atmosphere	12	31	57

A more detailed study shows curious fluctuations in opinion from one period to another. During the war years, for instance, both faculty influence and that of fellow students were sharply reduced. Both, however, more than recovered their ground when the storm passed away.

The replies to question 14 indicate the percentage of graduates reporting who have continued their technical education since graduation by each of the methods stated.

Graduate work in college or university	15.5
Extension, correspondence or similar course	14.5
Systematic self planned and self-regulated study	25.2
Systematic study or courses given, supervised or required by employer	47.5
Such unsystematic study as requirements of work have demanded	71.3
Other methods	16.7
None worth mentioning	12.0

Question 15. The summary given below shows the extent to which an engineering course is deemed likely to promote or develop in the students the qualities indicated.

	Little	*Moderate*	*Great*
	%	%	%
Integrity and dependability	25	40	35
Habits of accuracy and thoroughness	3	21	76
Diligence	21	47	32
Powers or initiative and originality	25	48	27
Qualities of leadership	46	33	21

More interesting than the necessarily dry summary of formal replies are the individual comments frequently accompanying them, and which space limitations make it impossible to publish. On some points indeed diametrically opposite opinions fairly balance one another, but in many instances weak points are unerringly bared and ideas capable of development suggested. Both the general trend of opinion indicated and the individual suggestions and criticisms have been and will continue to be most useful to the Faculty in the process of readjustment which is now going on.

THE BYNG BOYS CLUB

By A. L. Guest

THE War of 1914, The Great War, is responsible for a good many organizations of varying degrees of utility, expense and interest. From the League of Nations to the post-war civilian, who preserves the glory of those four years in an unconsciously ironical title, we run the gamut from the sublime to the ridiculous—and all of it is the legacy of the Great War. But surely, in all this collection of trophies, there is none quite like the Byng Boys Club of Saint John, New Brunswick. In this remarkable "outfit", as its members would call themselves, is to be breathed once more the spirit and essence of the Canadian Fighting Forces. It is all the more remarkable because it is for the conservation of this spirit that the club exists, and as a dozen failures tell us, this is where most such organizations fall down.

The Club started in 1919 as the "Ca n'a fait rien" or San Fairy Ann Club, and its meetings were occasional affairs at the Manor House, Saint John. The original constitution, as far as there was one, admitted as members only those who had been brought out of the line on a stretcher; a fairly safe precaution against the gentry whose only experience of war was wholly a matter of hearsay. But the bars were let down somewhat, and now eligibility may be achieved by all combatants who served with the Navy, the Army, or the Air Force.

By 1922 all the early obstacles to a club had been overcome and the main objectives reached. A property and club-house had been purchased on Pleasant Point, Milford (just outside Saint John city and looking out on to the Reversing Falls of the St. John river); membership, limited to fifty, was satisfactorily filled, and reorganization of the club was completed. As befitted a Canadian unit which had pushed forward so far and so fast, the Honorary Officer Commanding was Lord Julian Byng of Vimy, and warrant permission had been granted by the recent Governor-General to the club to use his name. The Byng Boys Club was in being.

Two particular features of the Club strike the attention of the visitor. The first is the quantity and character of the relics and souvenirs of the War that adorn the walls and shelves and tables. Members of all arms from almost every fighting area can spot something with which they were vitally connected or appallingly familar at some time during those well packed years. There is the æroplane map of Vimy Ridge, some thirteen feet long, stretching from Douai College to Berclau; the names along that epic ridge ring out a thousand memories. Then, looking down the long mess-table, one sees two models in papier maché, one of the Church of Albert with its Falling Virgin, the other of Mt. St. Eloi Church—so faithfully the A. P. of hundreds of batteries. Behind those models (which, incidentally, are proof of the industry and skill of a club member) hangs a gas alarm bell captured "at the risk of me life, sorr," with its original rope still hanging.

Other Vimy relics include a Red Cross sign taken from an A.D.S. by the careful hand of a "scrounger" and the famous painting of the Ridge by D. Y. Cameron, the Scottish artist. But, while Vimy may take first place, and naturally, under the circumstances, other points are represented.

Dominating the Mess Room is a German skull, gleaming at night (with the aid of electric light) with all the ardent colours of hate, and reminding one of the famous coffin shadow cast by the lights in the Hussars' Mess, in Kipling's "The Man Who Was." Below it hangs a Prussian Guard sniper's breastplate, complete with Iron Cross. On another wall there are such items as the black cross from the first Gotha brought down by one man, Captain W. W. Rogers; an æroplane photo of Passchendale before and after bombardment—an awe-inspiring sight even for the bombarders, and a devastating episode for the bombarded; the Press Communique, in facsimile, announcing the second fall of Mons; the triumphant Proclamation of "Le Gouverneur du Hainant" on November 11th, 1918; and, lastly, the famous watchword from the dug-out of Lieutenant Geo. Morrisey of the 4th C.M.R.'s:

"Better to fall in some great glorious storm
With one grand crash of soul and heart and will,
Than let Time slowly bend the ageing form
And write the last word with a worn-out quill."

One other decoration may be mentioned, though gained in peace time. It is a minute silver cup, symbol of supremacy on the bagpipes, and won by a narrow margin by a prominent club member from a neighbouring unit.

These are some of the ornaments of the Byng Boys Club. They make an extraordinarily effective background to the second feature of its meetings. This is the peculiar genuineness of the 1914-18 atmosphere that prevails, even to those who have long since pushed out of their minds the details that created it.

All proceedings are along K. R. & O. lines. The officers of the Club are not the usual rather dreary pigmies of republicanism, President, Secretary, and so on; but Officer Commanding, Second in Command, Adjutant, Quartermaster, Transport Officer and Medical Officer. At dinner the Commanding Officer presides, with a German potato masher for gavel. Club songs are startingly realistic, but not strange to those who knew the lasses of Armentières and the more lurid cognomens of Von Kluck and the Kaiser. The chief toast is one that appeals to everyone, even in a dry province; but to a Highlander in a kilt, best of all.

And everything is done in the spirit and with the abandon of non-civilian days. Even the most pacific would put the clock back and enjoy doing so in the convivial surroundings of the Byng Boys Club; while those still engaged in the thankless, but apparently still necessary, tasks of defence are particularly appreciative of the *camaraderie* they meet with as guests at the Club. Pictures and mementoes in plenty, from British men-of-war which have called at Saint John harbour, bear testimony to this.

For the Club has already entertained its full complement of fighting men and famous men. Hard-headed flag lieutenants and commanders still remember it, and, in addition to these, signed photographs and letters from the Honorary Officer Commanding, Lord Byng, Lord Allenby, Sir Arthur Currie, and others, show what a distinguished roster the guest book is.

It is impossible without the pen of genius to embalm the peculiar character of the Byng Boys Club in words. It is a legacy of war of a kind with which we could perhaps do more; it harbours that inextinguishable and forever elusive gift of humour and comradeship which the war gave in exchange for all its other black curses. The success of the Byng Boys in keeping that gift alive without the unnatural pressure of war justifies the remark of Lord Byng, when he described it, in his experience, as "unique in origin, purpose and ideas."

SOME INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE CHICAGO DIVERSION

By A. Heeney

Last June we published the first part of this article, but were unfortunately obliged to cut it in two. In the earlier section Mr. Heeney discussed the history of the Water Diversion and the stand taken by Canada.

He is here taking up the more purely legal aspects of the matter. We repeat one paragraph from our last issue.

POSSIBLY an analogy with Common Law principles of riparian rights and liabilities would not be entirely without weight. *Aqua currit et currere debet* is a principle not only of English law, but of that of all western nations. The riparian owner at Common law is vested with a natural easement entitling him to the continued flow of that stream in its natural condition, subject only to the reasonable use of the water by other riparian owners for the purposes of their riparian property. Upon this principle there is no doubt that the C. S. D. in diverting 10,000 second feet for sanitation, power production and the construction of a waterway would be liable for abstraction in interference with the riparian rights of Canada on the St. Lawrence. Such an argument is not perhaps too specious to be mentioned.

It would appear that we must conclude that Canada's rights in International Law in the matter of damage caused by the Chicago diversion have little real basis unless it be in the stipulations of specific treaties. The Treaty of 1842, Article VII., stipulates the 'free and open' passage of the boundary rivers, St. Lawrence and St. Clair; but it is upon the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 that the structure of the Canadian case must be built. Article I. states clearly the motive—the 'free and open' navigation 'of all navigable boundary waters.' Article II. while protecting the rights of control and diversion already existant on both sides of the line, stipulates that 'any interference with or diversion from their natural channel of such waters—resulting in an injury—shall give rise to the same legal remedies as if such injury took place in the country where such diversion or interference occurs,' and adds 'the retention of the express right to each party to object to any diversion productive of material injury to navigation.' Article III. is perhaps the main battleground in the whole treaty. While definitely rendering any further obstructions or diversions, whether temporary or permanent, of boundary waters on either side of the line affecting the natural level or flow 'contrary to the agreement unless sanctioned by the International Joint Commission,' it concludes by excepting certain works and uses notably such as are for 'domestic and sanitary purposes.' Further, Article VIII., in enumerating the order of precedence to be observed in the uses of boundary waters, does so as follows: (1) uses for domestic and sanitary purposes, (2) uses for navigation, (3) uses for power and irrigation.

It is submitted, however, that the argument of the C. S. D., based on the Articles 3 and 8 and upon the 'sanitary and domestic' nature of their diversion,

falls to the ground. In the first place, it is far from clear that even diversion for 'sanitary and domestic purposes' if such as to interfere with navigation, is permissible; and, in the second place, the uses to which Chicago puts the water she diverts are not sanitary and domestic within the meaning of the treaty. Not only is the 10,000 second feet diverted from Michigan being used to produce electrical power for the Sanitary District's purposes, but behind the Chicago Drainage Canal looms the scheme which is to put Chicago on the Gulf of Mexico. Mr. Baker, ex-Secretary for War of U.S., stated in testimony before the House Committee appointed to investigate the situation in connection with the Rivers and Harbours Bill, that about one third of the present diversion is used to flush the stockyards. The present system of sewage disposal in Chicago is as antiquated, inadequate and injurious as that which was superseded by the C. S. D. was in 1890. In the words of an American writer: 'Chicago now scarcely stresses sanitary reasons for the diversion, and indeed it is generally admitted that sanitation was merely an excuse and not a reason.' The whole tenor of the recent report of the Engineering Board of Review of the C. S. D. was perfect evidence to such a conclusion.

That Canada was given the right to divert 36,000 second feet at Niagara for power to the 20,000 given to the U.S. by the Treaty of 1909 as compensation for the diversion at Chicago is as unfounded in the treaty itself as are the crocodile tears of the C. S. D. for the waning scenic grandeur of Niagara Falls.

It has been argued that diversion from Lake Michigan does not fall within the terms of the Treaty of 1909, that Lake Michigan is an American lake and not a 'boundary water.' The obvious reply to this argument is that Lake Michigan is an integral part of the Great Lakes System and so connected with Lake Huron and the waterway to the sea as to fall inevitably within that category. Canada has a sound case in International Law under the treaty, though it is far from being as invincible as many heated editors have attempted to make out. Canada's case, moreover, is based upon the strongest considerations of international equity. Should the U.S. State Department continue to treat Mr. Massey's protests as it has those of every Canadian Government since 1912, it will be perhaps because the U.S. considers Canada as more separate from Great Britain than she has done hitherto. Should the U.S. continue to refuse to accede to our reasonable demands, or even to consider our claims, we may take our choice of abiding by the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, or of following Mr. Church's advice and filing our whole case with Great Britain—a pitiful dilemma.

A TRAVELLER'S NOTES

By Lew K. Anderson

WE were supposed to leave Marseilles at four o'clock in the afternoon, but we hung around the dock until about six. When we came up from our first dinner on board, there lay the city behind us, a hill of glittering lights o'ertopped by a cloudless sky and a beautiful moon. The following morning when we awakened we saw the Balearic Islands off the coast of Spain, very mountainous and forbidding looking.

It was announced that we would be passing Gibraltar at three a.m. and set our alarm clock, but there was nothing to see; we had gone by the Rock, and all that was visible were the lights of the town on the mainland. Soon afterwards our noble ship started to roll. We rolled all the next day; the sea was quite calm, but the masts of the ship swayed like a drunken man, that is if you wanted to look at them, but I preferred to keep my attention on other things.

Our first sight of Africa. Very low and flat with the surf rolling and breaking on the beach. At dinner time we drew into the port of Casablanca, Morocco, and were anchored out in the harbor with all sorts of small craft splashing around the gangplank. Small boats were the only means of getting ashore. The crew were a villainous looking lot, and the thought of risking our lives in their little boats were not very appealing, but after some hesitation we went. A boy offered to pilot us on our land trip. He was thirty-five years of age. More than one thrill came to us, as we felt sure more than once that he was leading us into a den of thieves. Tiny streets filled with shops, filth and innumerable beggars. The main street of the town, a beautiful white, modern avenue, paved and lined with palm trees. They have kept the native type of architecture—flat roofs, white walls and oriental doorways but with taxis and auto-busses running around.

We found the post office, a beautiful building, and sent cards home and some to Paris by air mail. They have a daily air mail between Casablanca and Paris, and soon hope to have the service continued to Dakar, our next stop four days hence.

We are all developing into loafers of the premier order. I never before lived such a lazy existence. Yet, in spite of all the sleep we get, it never seems to be enough. If we stop talking to each other for more than two minutes at a stretch we are lost. It must be the heat. But we do manage to do a little reading and writing. Mrs. Cozzens, who is returning to the mission for the third time, tells many interesting stories of the missionary life.

There was a horrible looking reef stretching out into the sea as we rounded Cape Verde. The breakers were dashing against these rocks, and the spray shot many feet into the air. It was a wild sight. Near this cape there is an interesting island, wild and rocky. Some time ago it used to be a port of debarkation for the slaves brought from the interior. The Portugese dug cellars into the rock, and there they kept the slaves until the boats came to carry them away.

Dakar looked like a small village of red-tiled roofs, with a few government buildings topping the little hill behind the town. We tied up at a modern cement pier, and gazed at the dock, which was packed with the most diverse assortment of human beings. All colours of the rainbow were represented in the tattered rags worn by these people. Some had very little on, their black legs, arms and bodies glistening in the sun. But the Mohammedans insisted on their wearing some kind of flowing robe, even if they were in rags and tatters. Some of these tall negroes, with their flowing rags, were quite impressive. But as a whole they were the most disreputable-looking, flea-bitten crowd imaginable.

Speaking of dress, their specialty seemed to be in hats and coats. I saw an old Prince Albert coat standing beside a real Scotch mackintosh of the vintage of '90, and not far away, the remnants of what must have once been a beautiful angora wool overcoat. How they could stand such clothes in that heat was surprising.

Then there were straw hats, grey hats, black hats, felt hats, hard and soft; turbans and fez, all very old, faded and worn. Three very fashionable young gallants strode the dock arrayed in new blue serge suits with trousers up high enough to display the marvellously hued socks beneath. All wore brand new felt hats, and the most gorgeous orange and green ties. Each had his cane, and each wore a glove on one hand and carried the other in the most approved style. They went around shaking hands with everybody.

At Dakar you do not go to the barber. He comes to you. You just squat down in the dust, he puts your head against his knee, and then, without soap or other preparation, takes out a very vicious looking knife and scrapes your cheek. It looked very painful. If you wish he also runs his scissors at random over your head.

One morning we woke up to find ourselves at Freetown, Sierra Leone; an English colony. There were the far-famed diving boys in their unbelievably frail canoes, waiting for us to throw pennies. Well built men they were, and very clever as they managed the canoes. They paddled with a sort of a spear and baled out the water with a clever kick of the foot. When a penny was thrown, a man would leap from his canoe and we could see him catch the coin before it was more than a dozen feet below the surface of the water. One chap was very well dressed. Instead of the customary loin cloth, he had on a collar and a black tie. In he would jump, collar and all, pleading with my wife to give him an old "top" of her husband's, as he did so want a hat.

At Bassam, on the Ivory Coast, passengers and freight are landed by means of the "mammy chair"; a boxlike affair with benches facing each other; raised up from the deck by an ordinary steam winch run by a native. The white crew simply disappears and leaves the African to manage all the landing, loading and unloading of cargo, etc.

There were thirteen steamers at anchor when we arrived, most of them loading mahogany logs. It is a custom when a steamer arrives or departs for all the other steamers to toot their whistles, so we had a noisy, nerve-wracking day.

But we are at our destination, Duala, from which port we go to Lolodorf and then on to Metet, still further into the interior.

BOOKS

THE PORT OF MONTREAL *by* LAWRENCE CHALMERS TOMBS, M.A. The Macmillan Company of Canada. 75 cents. McGill University Economic Studies, No. 6.

IN one way and another the St. Lawrence river is taking a more and more conspicuous place in public attention every day. Chicago's sewers, the Sifton interests, power developments in Ontario and Quebec and the Port of Montreal—all these much discussed questions, and others, bear witness to the fact—so that any careful study of activity on the St. Lawrence is now of interest to Canadians.

Mr. Tomb's monograph bears many of the signs of a careful study. Against a historical background, he has drawn up an imposing mass of figures and facts about "the farthest inland harbour of importance in the world." The resulting impression is not only to confirm that superlative, but also to drive home the extraordinary importance of Montreal's commerce to the rest of Canada. For example, the port possesses nearly nine miles of deep draught wharfage, four fireproof grain elevators with storage capacity of 12,162,000 bushels, from which grain can be delivered to twenty-three vessels simultaneously at the maximum rate of approximately 300,000 bushels per hour, and a cold storage warehouse of 4,628,000 cubic feet capacity, etc. In addition to a large accumulation of data of this sort, the treatise also contains a quantity of miscellaneous information—the dates of shipping companies, names of their early boats, specimen export cargoes of today, and so on.

"The Port of Montreal" therefore contains enough material to keep the most avid collector of curious commercial information satisfied. Such work on Canadian industrial centres is to be encouraged. But from the point of view of the general reader, this pamphlet suffers from its very qualities. There is evidence of haste in its compilation; digressions, small and large, from Mr. Hoover's capacity as an administrator to a familiar disposal of the Hudson's Bay Railway, break the main argument continually, and the consequence is that the main point under consideration is lost sight of. One does not wish to be too critical of an M.A. thesis, perhaps, as this is, but care and coherence should be at least as conspicuous in this kind of writing as in any other. The printing, too, leaves much to be desired.

The monograph, however, has its uses, and will be of particular value to any student of Canadian economic conditions; the very irrelevance of many of the paragraphs will be suggestive and will lead to the consideration of the subject from other aspects.

* * *

CANADIAN FOLK SONGS—OLD AND NEW. Selected and Translated *by* J. MURRAY GIBBON. $1.50. J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd.

THE contents of this volume are already pretty widely known—as they deserve to be. They make excellent company to a crowd, because much of the spirit of gaiety from which the songs have sprung, and which the translator has kept admirably, very soon spreads through their singers. The gift-

giving seasons will, no doubt, scatter "Canadian Folk Songs" far and wide in and out of Canada, for translation has admitted to the ranks of those who admire French-Canadian songs many English speakers who otherwise would have been foiled by the intricacies of "Sur le pont d'Avignon" and "En roulant ma boule roulant".

Incidentally, this is one of the best essays in bilingualism that has yet appeared.

* * *

ALONG THE OTTAWA *by* Lloyd Roberts. $1.50. J. M. Dent & Sons.

"As Dr. Charles G. D. Roberts was the inspirer of the first renascence of Canadian poetry, so his son, Lloyd Roberts, seems to be destined to become the inspirer and leader of the second renascence."

One renascence per generation would seem to be rather a liberal allowance for any country, let alone a young Dominion still in its literary infancy. Yet it was in the above words that no less a critic than Dr. John D. Logan greeted Mr. Roberts' first volume of poems in 1914. Such talk, typical of so much Canadian "criticism," cannot fail to mislead all but the greatest of youthful writers. And Mr. Roberts is not in that category. His verse in this, his second, volume contains a certain nobility of thought, but his prosody and diction are as yet inadequate for its expression. He is suffering, too, from an over-British philanthropy, no doubt called into being by the impact of the Great War upon a mind of deeply religious and imperialistic tendencies. This fault, however, was shared by all the Canadian poets of the period, and is indeed a general characteristic of our native bards. It is in his more spontaneous lyrics that Mr. Roberts shows us the true nature of his poetic qualities. In these a note of extreme simplicity, of childishness almost, is most apparent.

A LEGEND OF AN OLD BEERSHEBA ROAD

By R. R. T.

The legend referred to in the first six verses is current among the natives, who live about that part of the Beersheba-Kossaima road which is described, and evidence, in the shape of crude spear-blades and broken shields, has been found which shows that a battle was fought thereabouts at some period, although all details of it have been forgotten. The Gaza-Beersheba road was the scene of three battles, and much lesser fighting during the Great War. The following lines were originally published in the "Egyptian Gazette" a couple of months before the third victorious battle of Gaza.

. . . . . .

The Bedwin have a tale about that way
That from Bir-Saba winds through dark ravines;
High, rocky hills; wild, lonely, awesome scenes;
And where, with stately tread and crooning song,
The swaying camel-train, slow, wends along
To far Kossaima's wells.

There is a place men try to pass by day:
When, from the western sky's infinite deeps,
Fade golden, scarlet glories, and their leaps
High, to the zenith, that last stream of light,
Which vanishes in deepest blue, and night,
Still, reigns supreme o'er all:

Then, from each star there darts a gentle ray
Of purest light, till all the heavens glow
With countless million points of fire: below,
The earth is wrapped in shadowy gloom, and deep
Ravines scarce know that tender light, but sleep
With utter blackness filled.

Arabs, caught there by darkness, swiftly pray
For speed; the oft-repeated chant is stilled;
The horses with instinctive terror thrilled
Strain on, fast as their shuddering riders dare;
The camels' pace is forced; till through the smirr
Of dust, a hill is passed.

For down that ancient road a dim array
Of skin-clad warriors moves with noiseless tread,
And never clank of sword, but as the dead
So silent: from their ghostly hoofs and feet
There smokes no dust, although with movements fleet
Those shades do glide along.

Without command that column wheels away
From off the track towards a lofty hill;
And there it disappears: then all is still
Again and dead: the desert lies asleep.
None know what tryst those restless spirits keep,
What tragedy was theirs

Some night, long ages hence, sounds of a fray,
The Celtic slogan fierce, the Saxon roar,
Shall haunt that belt of dunes along the shore
By Sheikh Ajlin, and those grim ridges, bare,
Carved deep with labyrinthine nullahs, where
The wounded crawled to die.

El Seir, Mansourah, shadowed 'neath the way
Of Muntar, lion of rocks with ruin and scar,
Shall echo with a shouting, near and far,
Like thunder rolling deep amidst the hills,
Or when some fierce opposing tempest fills
A flowing sea with wrath.

Arabs shall hear, and for a while delay
To listen awe-struck, knowing mortal man
Ne'er made such clamour; then to some old khan
Shall haste, and ask a startled, fire-lit crowd:
What unseen armies haunt with war-cries, loud,
The hills round Gaza town?

Perchance not one shall know; not one shall say,
These were the men who fought and saved this land
Long while ago from tyranny's fell hand:
Just so our names from legends e'en may fade:
Yet, mightier far than the sculptured hills
And lovelier far than tombs of gold and porphyry made
Will our memorial be,
For we shall live in our completed work,
A people free.

The Science Faculty--Notes

THE principal item in connection with the Faculty of Applied Science since the last issue of *The McGill News* is the announcement of the retirement of Dr. John Bonsall Porter, for more than thirty years Professor of Mining Engineering, and the appointment of his successor.

Dr. Porter graduated from the School of Mines, Columbia University, the oldest Mining School in America, and then recently established, in 1882. In 1884 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the same institution for work in Economic Geology having to do with the coal and iron ore deposits of Pennsylvania and Alabama. He was for a year Lecturer in Metallurgy and Assaying at the University of Cincinnati, after which he was for twelve years engaged in professional engineering work.

In 1896 the new Chemistry and Mining Building was approaching completion, and Dr. Porter came to McGill as the first Macdonald Professor of Mining Engineering. His first work was the equipment of the new laboratories for Mining and Metallurgy. He occupied the combined Chairs until 1904, when the growth of the Department necessitated the appointment of a Professor of Metallurgy. In 1917 he was appointed Chairman of the Faculty of Applied Science, and he acted as Dean of the Faculty from June, 1917, until September, 1919, during the absence of Dr. F. D. Adams, who was engaged in carrying on the work of the Khaki University overseas.

Dr. Porter is a member of many engineering and scientific societies. He was one of the very early members of the Canadian Mining Institute, of which he later became a Councillor and Vice-President. He is also a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain, serving as Secretary of their Canadian Committee from 1911 to 1921, when he succeeded Sir John Kennedy as Chairman of the Canadian Committee. He served as a member of the Council, 1923-26. He was also one of the five Engineers who organized the Canadian Engineering Standards Association of which he is now Vice-Chairman. He is also a member of the Institute of Mining Engineers and the Institute of Mining & Metallurgy, Great Britain, and of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, while as a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada he has served as Councillor and Chairman of the mining section. He was one of the founders, and from 1924-26 the President of the McGill Chapter of the Sigma Xi Society.

His publications include "Coals of Canada" in six volumes, 1912; "The Weathering of Coal," 1917, and various papers in the Transactions of Societies. In 1905 Dr. Porter was honoured by the British Association, and the South African Association for the Advancement of Science, by an invitation to deliver their annual public lecture during the meeting in South Africa. On this occasion he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from the University of the Cape of Good Hope.

The task of filling the vacancy due to Dr. Porter's resignation has been a very difficult one. After very careful and prolonged consideration, in which the committee of selection was greatly aided by the interest of many of our prominent mining graduates, the choice fell on Mr. Wilbert G. McBride, who graduated from the Mining Department of McGill University in 1902. Since graduating Mr. McBride has devoted himself entirely to Mining Engineering and has held many important positions. From 1903 to 1907 he was Chief Engineer of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company, Bisbee, Arizona, from 1907 to 1909 Superintendent of the Sierra de Cobre Mines in Sonora, Mexico; from 1909 to 1916 General Superintendent, Great Western Copper Company, Courtland, Arizona; 1916 to 1917 Assistant Manager, Detroit Copper Company, Morenci, Arizona, and from 1917 to the present time General Manager of the Old Dominion Company, Globe, Arizona. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining & Metallurgical Engineers and a Director of several companies. Mr. McBride's action in coming to the aid of the University will be thoroughly appreciated by all who realize the great personal sacrifice he is making.

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REV. DR. W. L. CLAY, who is the Presbyterian Minister in charge of St. Andrews Presbyterian Church of Victoria, B.C., was elected Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada at their annual meeting.

The McGill Graduate Society of Victoria, B.C., held a most successful luncheon at the Empress Hotel, Victoria, B.C., on Wednesday, the 24th August, 1927, and had as guests of honour Sir Arthur Currie and Lady Currie. About one hundred graduates of McGill and their families attended. Sir Arthur Currie addressed those present, and it was most interesting to get the latest information from our Alma Mater and all were most interested to know that the University was making such marked progress. DR. GORDON KENNING, the President of the Society, occupied the chair, and introduced Sir Arthur Currie with a few well chosen words, and after Sir Arthur had spoken DR. S. J. WILLIS (Arts) moved a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Arthur for the splendid address he has given. The McGill yell brought the luncheon to a close, and it was quite apparent that the Graduates had not forgotten M-C—G-I-L-L.

McEWAN—Miss Helen McEwan, Arts '12, of Toronto, was a visitor in Victoria, B.C., during July. She came here with the Girl Guides and renewed acquaintance with all her college friends.

BECKWITH—To H. A. Beckwith, Arts '11, and Mrs. Beckwith, a son.

GREEN—On 8th October, 1926, to R. H. Green, Arts '12, and Mrs. Green, a son.

WOOD—Mrs. Sophie Wood, mother of Professor F. G. C. Wood, Arts '10, died in the early part of July at Vancouver after a short illness. Professor Wood was an honour student in English at McGill in 1910, and is now on the staff of the British Columbia University at Point Grey, Vancouver, B.C.

Births - Marriages - Deaths

BIRTHS

BROWN—At Oshawa, Ont., on June 6th, to Dr. Bryce A. Brown, Med. '18, and Mrs. Brown, a son.

CRAIN—At Toronto on June 22nd to G. E. Crain, Sci. '23, and Mrs. Crain, of Rochester, N.Y., a son.

CROCKER—At Montreal on August 6th to Willard F. Crocker, past student, and Mrs. Crocker, a son.

DANCE—At Montreal on May 23rd, to Dr. J. Dance, Dent. '20, and Mrs. Dance, a son.

DE LALANNE—In Montreal in July, to J. A. de Lalanne, Arts '19, and Mrs. de Lalanne, a son.

DICKINSON—At Trail, B.C., on June 27th, to A. G. Dickinson, Sci. '23, and Mrs. Dickinson, a son.

DOBELL—At Montreal on May 13th, to F. Curzon Dobell, Arts '19, Law '22, and Mrs. Dobell, a son.

FISHER—At Knowlton, Que., on June 9th, to Philip S. Fisher, Arts '16, and Mrs. Fisher, a son.

GOODNOH—In Montreal on June 14th, to Dr. S. T. Goodnoh, Dent. '26, and Mrs. Goodnoh, a son.

HAMILTON—At Sayre, Pa., on May 6th, to Dr. Ronald L. Hamilton, Med. '23, and Mrs. Hamilton, a daughter.

HODGSON—At Montreal, on June 8th, to George R. Hodgson, past student, and Mrs. Hodgson, a daughter.

HUTCHISON—On August 4th, at Montreal, to Ross R. Hutchison, Comm. '15, and Mrs. Hutchison, a son.

HYDE—At Montreal, on June 8th, to Walter C. Hyde, Sci. '15, and Mrs. Hyde, a son.

MACLEAN—In Montreal, on July 7th, to A. Reginald M. MacLean, M.Sc., Ph.D., Arts '11, and Mrs. MacLean, a daughter.

MACEWEN—On June 6th, 1927, at Montreal, to Ewen MacEwen (Sci. '20) and Mrs. MacEwen, a daughter, Mary Rose.

MACLEOD—At New Glasgow, N.S., on July 10th, to John W. MacLeod, Sci. '14, and Mrs. MacLeod, a daughter.

MATHEWSON—At Montreal, on June 18th, to Clive Mathewson, Arts '22, and Mrs. Mathewson, a daughter.

MORGAN—In Montreal, on July 7th, to H. R. Morgan, Arts '17, and Mrs. Morgan, of Brockville, Ont., a daughter.

MORSE—At Winnipeg, Man., on May 29th, to Dr. H. D. Morse, Med. '18, and Mrs. Morse, a son.

PETERSON—At Waterloo, Que., on July 16th, to Rev. Norman E. Peterson, Arts '20, and Mrs. Peterson, a daughter.

RADLEY—At Shawinigan Falls, Que., on August 1st, to Percy E. Radley, Sci. '23, and Mrs. Radley, a son.

STALKER—In Montreal, on June 22nd, to Archibald Stalker, M.A., Arts '12, Law '15, and Mrs. Stalker, a son.

SUTHERLAND—At Montreal, on July 18th, to Dr. Colin G. Sutherland, Med. '17, and Mrs. Sutherland, a son.

TYNDALE—At Westmount, Que., on May 16th, to O. S. Tyndale, Arts '08, Law '15, and Mrs. Tyndale, a daughter.

CASHIN—At Montreal, on August 12th, to Dr. Martin F. Cashin, Med. '23, and Mrs. Cashin, a son.

JOHNSON—At Montreal, on August 13th, to Hammond Johnson, Sci. '15, and Mrs. Johnson, a son.

LEBEL—At Ottawa, on August 6th, to Dr. M. W. LeBel, Med. '19, and Mrs. LeBel, a son.

PHILPOTT—On August 10th, at White Plains, N.Y., to W. M. Philpott and Mrs. Philpott (RUTH GOODWIN, Arts '18), a son.

LEMAY—At Montreal, on August 9th, to Venance Lemay, past student, and Mrs. Lemay, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

ALWARD—At Trinity Church, Boston, Mass., on June 6th, Katherine Burrill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl D. Dennis, of Amherst, N.S., and Dr. Harold Cedric Alward, Med. '24, of Saint John, N.B.

BOURKE—On June 22nd, at the residence of the bride's parents, Westmount, Bethea Ross, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Alexander, and William Manly Bourke, Law '24, son of Rev. T. E. and Mrs. Bourke, Montreal.

CAMPBELL—On June 8th, in Trinity Church, Saint John, N.B., Helen Eileen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Branscombe, Saint John, and Hugh Stanley Campbell, Arts '23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Donald L. Campbell, of Westmount.

DRUCKMAN—On July 3rd, at Montreal, Tilly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Hertz, and Dr. Isidor Druckman, Dent. '24, all of Montreal.

DUNBAR—In St. Stephen's Church, Toronto, on June 20th, Frances, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cartwright, Toronto, and Major John Robert Dunbar, Sci. '20, of Hamilton, Ont.

FISHER—At Port Chester, N.Y., on May 28th, Miss Muriel E. Keith, R.N., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Keith, Almonte, Ont., and Dr. Frank Lemuel Fisher, Med. '24, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Truro, N.S.

GALLEY—At the home of Dr. J. J. Walker, Arts '02, Med. '06, and Mrs. Walker, 310 Belmore Avenue, Montreal, on August 11th, E. Gertrude, daughter of the late Dr. Donald F. Walker, Med. '95, of Huntingdon, Que., and John Vessot Galley, Arts '20, of New York City, son of the Rev. A. Galley and Mrs. Galley, of Cornwall, Ont.

GREGSON—In May, Phyllis Lillian, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Logan, Montreal, and Dr. William Ewart Gregson, Med. '26, of Victoria, B.C.

HARWOOD—On June 8th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Monmouth Road, Mount Royal, Grace Ivy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Walker, and Dr. William Liddell Harwood, Med. '23, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Harwood, of Toronto.

KLEIN—At the Place Viger Hotel, Montreal, on June 21st, Pearl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Lax, Hawkesbury, Ont., and Dr. David Klein, Med. '22, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Klein, Montreal.

LECKIE—At the residence of the bride's parents, on June 29th Margaret Scott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Brooks, of Westmount, and George Duncan Leckie, Arts '23, son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Leckie, of Vancouver, B.C.

LUSBY-NORRIS—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. Norris announce the marriage of their daughter, Lillian Ellery (B.A. '25) to Mr. Eric Blair Lusby, B.Sc. '26, on Wednesday, June 15th, at Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, B.C.

MACKAY—In St. Bartholomew's Church, Brooklyn, N.Y., on June 11th, Florence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Bruneau, New York, and Dr. Agret A. Mackay, Med. '13, of Montreal, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Mackay, of that city.

MACKEEN—At St. Paul's Church, Rothesay, N.B., on June 18th, Catherine Robertson, daughter of Jarvis Wilson, Saint John, N.B., and Dr. Robert Arthur Haliburton MacKeen, Med. '24, son of the late Dr. R. A. H. MacKeen, of Glace Bay, N.S.

MACKENZIE—In New Brunswick, N.J., on June 4th, Roberta Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Carter Nicholas, of New Brunswick, and Donald Gordon Mackenzie, Sci. '22, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. B. Mackenzie, of Montreal.

McEVOY-VOISARD—At the Church of the Enfant Jesus, Montreal, on June 14th, Miss Juliette Thérèse Voisard, Arts '27, daughter of the late Joseph Voisard and of Mrs. Voisard, Montreal, and Dr. John Vincent McEvoy, Med. '26, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. McEvoy, Dalhousie, N.B.

McLAGAN—On June 27th, at the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Doris Lillian, daughter of James Baillie, and Thomas Rodgie McLagan, Sci. '23, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. W. McLagan, all of Westmount.

MONTGOMERY—At St. Andrew's Cathedral, Honolulu, on July 17th, Marjorie, daughter of the late Silas H. Carpenter, of Montreal, and of Mrs. Carpenter, Honolulu, and Samuel Clifford Montgomery, Sci. '15, of Ocean Falls, B.C.

MOONEY—At the Livonia Methodist Church, Buffalo, N.Y., in June, Norma Emma, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse C. DuBois, of Buffalo, and Dr. Fraser Dudley Mooney, Med. '24, also of Buffalo, son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Mooney, Stellarton, N.S.

MORISON—At the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal, on June 29th, Beatrice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fraser, and Dr. Charles Ferguson Morison, Dent. '19, all of Montreal.

NAUD—On June 22nd, at St. Adrian's Church, De Lancey, Pa., Jean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Cumming, of DeLancey, and Dr. Henry J. Naud, Med. '22, of Detroit, Mich., son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Naud, Smiths Falls, Ont.

NORCROSS—At Ottawa, on June 15th, Agnes Jean, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Orrin H. Hutchison, Ottawa, and Ashley Christopher Norcross, Agr. '21, of Cleveland, Ohio, son of the late Alton A. Norcross, and of Mrs. Norcross, Lennoxville, Que.

RICHARDSON—At Almonte, Ont., on July 9th, Mary Elizabeth Dorothy, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Johnson, of Almonte, and Dr. Arthur Douglas Richardson, Dent. '24, of Montreal, son of the late Rev. Dr. P. L. Richardson, Arts '90, and of Mrs. Richardson, Montreal West.

SHAW—On July 30th, at the residence of the bride's mother, Doris Emma, only daughter of the late Rev. D. R. Wyman, and of Mrs. R. A. Seale, Sawyerville, Que., and Thomas Patton Gladstone Shaw, M.Sc., Arts '20, of Shawinigan Falls, Que., only son of Dr. T. P. Shaw, Med. '93, and Mrs. Shaw, Montreal.

SHIER—In Grace United Church, Caledonia, Ont., on May 21st, Edith, only daughter of the late Thomas H. Beattie and of Mrs. Beattie, Caledonia, and Bruce Banks Shier, Sci. '23, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Shier, Roslyn Avenue, Westmount.

SHIRRIFF—On July 4th, at the home of the bride's parents, Miss Lillian Clementine W. Shirriff, Arts '23, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shirriff, Huntingdon, Que., and Gerald Stuart Lavers, of New York, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lavers, Montreal.

SMITH-ROBINS—On August 15th, Miss Jeannie Dougall Robins, Arts '24, daughter of Dr. George D. Robins, Arts '92, Med. '96, and Arthur James Marshall Smith, M.A., Arts '25, only son of Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Smith, all of Montreal.

TAYLOR—On June 15th, at Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa, Winifred, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. M. Duguid, and Edward Plunkett Taylor, Sci. '22, son of Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Plunkett B. Taylor, all of Ottawa.

TETT—At Brockville, Ont., on June 21st, Helen Dalziel, elder daughter of the late W. A. Lewis, and of Mrs. Lewis, of Brockville, and Harold Benjamin Tett, M.C., Sci. '14, of Windsor, Ont., son of the late Benjamin Tett, and of Mrs. Tett, Bedford Mills, Ont.

THURBER—In the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Montreal, on August 6th, Margaret M. (Madge), daughter of the late Sydney Dugan and of Mrs. Dugan, and Dr. D. S. Thurber, Med. '25, of Tlahualilo, Mexico.

WELLS—At Trinity Church, Quebec, in June, Edna Florence, youngest daughter of the late Edwin Hillier and of Mrs. Hillier, Quebec, and Dr. Thomas James Wells, Med. '22, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Wells, Rock Island, Que.

WIGHTMAN—At Temple Baptist Church, Montreal, on June 15th, Janet Brown, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Graham, Montreal, and John Wightman, Sci. '22, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Wightman, Digby, N.S.

DEATHS

BENNET—Captain George Arthur Bennet, Sci. '11, died on May 19th at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., after a long illness attributable to war services, in the course of which, as an officer of the 3rd Canadian Engineers Battalion, he was badly gassed. He was born in New Glasgow, Que., on December 5th, 1888, a son of the late Mr and Mrs. George Bennet, and was for some years engaged in the construction of elevators in Montreal, at Fort William and in Chicago. He was a member of University Lodge, A.F. & A.M., and is survived by his wife (formerly Miss Florence Petts), as well as by three young children, two sisters and one brother.

BOUTHILLIER—Charles Frontenac Bouthillier, Law '67, died on May 13th at his residence in Ste. Thérèse, Que., of heart failure. He was born in Kingston, Ont., on March 12th, 1844, a son of Tancrede Bouthillier, sometime Sheriff of Montreal, and Francoise Beaubien. After having attended St. Mary's College, Montreal, and Stoneyhurst, England, he completed his legal studies at McGill. In his day Mr. Bouthillier was a keen sportsman, being especially identified with snowshoeing and lacrosse. He was a keen rider to the hounds in both Canada and Great Britain, and took an active interest in horse racing and breeding. He was married to Miss Emmie Gwendolyn Sills, formerly of Leicester, England, and is survived by his widow, one son and two daughters.

CARMICHAEL—William J. Carmichael, Sc. '90, formerly architect of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, died May 23rd, 1927, at the Chapleau Club, at Lake Chapleau in the Laurentian Mountains, after a few days' illness. Pneumonia was the cause of death. Mr. Carmichael, who retired three months ago from the service of the Bell Telephone Company with which he had been connected for thirty-two years, had been in poor health. Some time ago he went to the Chapleau Club, of which he was a member, for a vacation. While there pneumonia developed.

Mr. Carmichael was born in Montreal in 1867, the son of the late Robert Allen Carmichael. He was educated here, and in 1890 graduated from McGill University as a mechanical engineer. For three years after his leaving the University he was employed in the mines in Colorado. He then returned to Montreal and joined the service of Edward Maxwell, architect. Thirty-two years ago he joined the staff of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada when the present headquarters' building was being erected. He was clerk in charge of the work on this building. Since that time he has been architect and supervisor of construction of some sixty exchanges of the company throughout Canada, including the western provinces.

Mr. Carmichael is survived by his wife, who is at present visiting a brother in Lindsay, Ont., where she is ill. There was one son, who died seven years ago at the age of seventeen years.

On March 16th last, his birthday anniversary, and following his retirement from the company, Mr. Carmichael was given a "habitant dinner" at the Windsor Hotel by officials of the company and friends. Regrets at his leaving the company were expressed, and tribute was paid to his excellent work during thirty-two years.

COFFIN—Dr. John Wallace Coffin, Med. '04, died recently in Rossland, B.C., where he had practised for a number of years and where he was Medical Officer of Health.

BLACK—Thompson Trueman Black, Sc. '07, well-known civil engineer, died at the General Hospital on Friday, August 26th. The late Mr. Black, who was the engineer for the contractors on the Bloor Street viaduct, was born in Dorchester, New Brunswick, in May, 1875. He was a Bachelor of Arts of Dalhousie University, and a Bachelor of Science of *McGill*. He was a charter member of the Engineers' Club. Specializing on bridge construction, he was first employed on the Intercolonial Railway and later the Prince Edward Island Railway, and Canadian Pacific. He was also engineer for the Montreal filtration plant. He was latterly employed in this city with the Canada Foundry Company. His widow survives.

CROMBIE—Rev. William Thomas B. Crombie, M.A., B.D., Arts '95, died on July 15th at his residence, 396 Madgalen Street, Montreal, after an illness of ten months. A son of the late Rev. George Crombie, for many years a missionary in China, he was fifty-four years old and attended both the Montreal Presbyterian College and McGill, afterwards holding pastorates at Oliver's Ferry, Ont., Kingsbury, Flodden, Athelstan and Elgin. He was much interested in astronomy, and is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Breakall, of Madoc, Ont., five daughters and one son.

FORBES—Dr. Arthur Edward Grant Forbes, Med. '06, passed away at Lunenburg, N.S., on July 3rd, after an illness of only ten days. He was born at Little Harbour, N.S., on February 25th, 1881, the son of the late George and Susan Forbes, and attended the Pictou Academy, Dalhousie University and McGill. Since graduation he has practised in Lunenburg, where he had been elected president of the Lunenburg-Queen's County Medical Association. He was also a member of the Nova Scotia Medical Society and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, as well as Deputy Mayor of Lunenburg and a very prominent Freemason. In 1914, he was married to Miss Bessie Winnifred Burns, of Lunenburg.

GENDRON—Dr. Thomas Gendron, Med. '66, of Beauport, Que., died July 8th, 1927. Age, 86.

LOVELL—Henry P. Lovell, past student, of Coaticook, Que., died in the Boston City Hospital on July 7th, after having been brought ashore from a steamship which was conveying him home from French New Guinea, where he had been engaged in mining work for two years. Mr. Lovell was thirty-five years of age, and saw service with the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

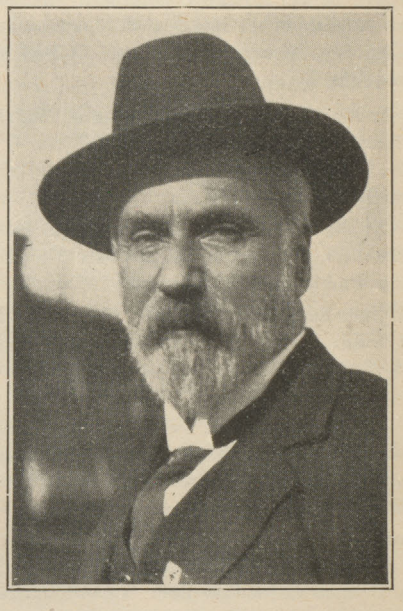
PERRIGARD—Dr. Ernest Norman Perrigard, Med. '08, one of the best known members of the medical profession in Montreal, died on June 5th in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, at the age of 40 years.

PINK—Lawrence Naismith Pink, past student, died at Pembroke, Ont., on July 8th, in his fifty-sixth year. He was a son of the late Thomas Pink, Pembroke, and for some years was a member of the firm of the Thomas Pink Company in that town, afterwards going to Calgary, Alberta, where his wife (formerly Mrs. Burpee) died two years ago.

THOMPSON—Dr. Gordon E. Thompson, Med. '21, died in August at Hardisty, Alberta, where he had practised for a few years. He was born in London, Ont., thirty-one years ago, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thompson, and received his education in London, in Edmonton and at McGill. Dr. Thompson died very suddenly of spinal meningitis.

WHYTE—Dr. John J. Whyte, Med. '89, met death in June in a motor accident near Hebron, North Dakota, in which State he had practised for a number of years. He was born at Shakespeare, Ont., on February 10th, 1869, the eldest of the family of Paul and Eliza Whyte, and spent his youth at Lancaster, Ont. Subsequently, after graduation, he moved to North Dakota and had practised at Bertha, Staples and Golden Valley. During the Spanish-American War he served as a captain in the United States Army Medical Corps, and during the World War he was on duty with the Canadian Army Medical Corps, holding the same rank. The funeral was held at Staples, N.D., under the auspices of the local Post of the American Legion.

In Memorium



H. K. WICKSTEED, Sc. '74

WICKSTEED—Henry King Wicksteed, Sci. '74, a well known Canadian engineer, died in St. Michael's Hospital on July 23rd at the age of seventy-three years. He was born in Quebec on May 25th, 1855, the son of G. W. Wicksteed, Q.C., and Anna Fletcher, and was educated at the Ottawa Collegiate Institute at Morrin College, Quebec, and at McGill. After having served as an assistant engineer with the Canadian Pacific Railway from 1874 to 1880, he became city engineer of Port Arthur, Ont., and afterwards divisional engineer of the C.P.R. Thereafter he was in succession Chief Engineer of the P. A. D. and W. Railway, Chief Engineer of the B. W. & L. E. Railway, in private consulting practice from 1890 to 1900, in charge of surveys of the Inverness & Richmond Railway and of the Halifax and South-western Railway, Chief Engineer of the James Bay Railway and Chief Engineer of location of the Canadian Northern Railway. Mr. Wicksteed was one of the original members and an ex-councillor of the Engineering Institute of Canada, was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and an Ontario Land Surveyor. He had contributed many articles and papers to technical publications. In 1885 he was married to Miss Elfrida Louisa Codd, of Ottawa.

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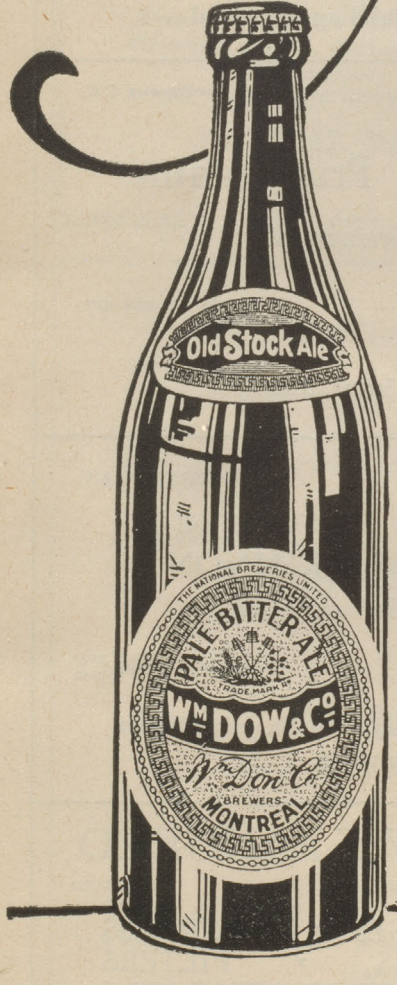
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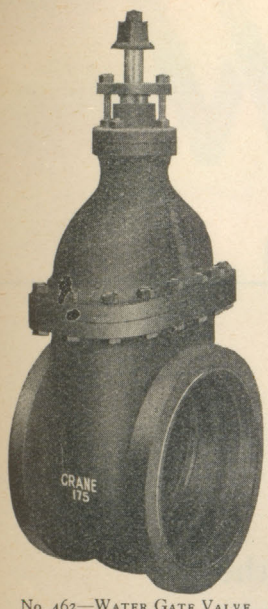
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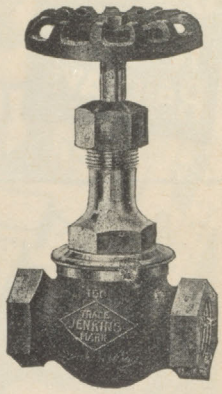
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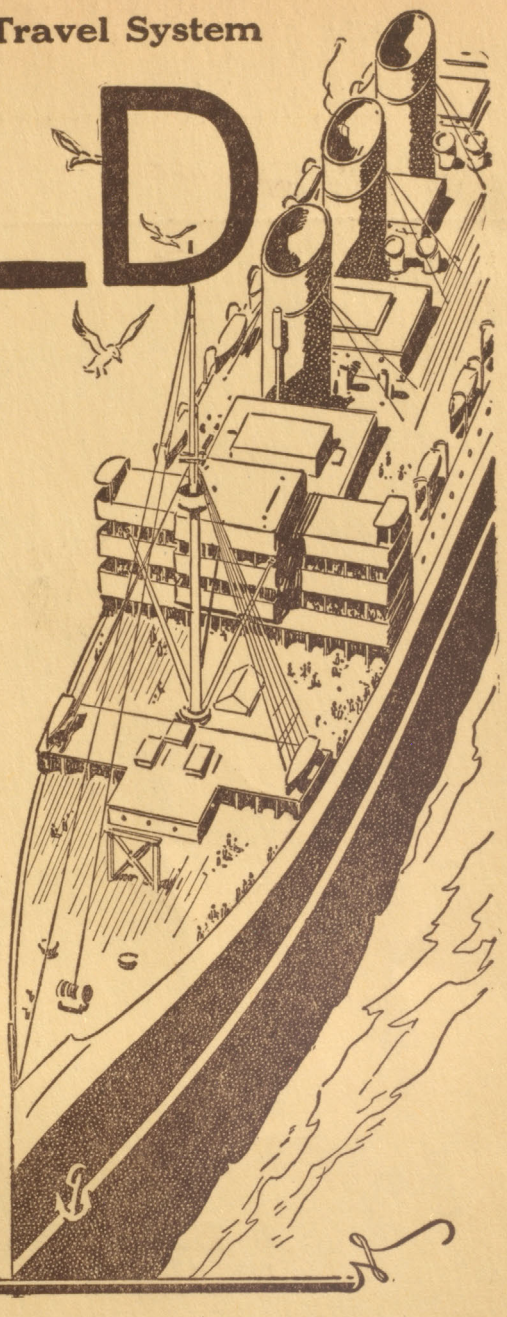
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